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Forty-First Annual Report

— of the —

National Woman's Chris- tian Temperance Union

**Convention Held In The Tabernacle
Atlanta, Georgia, November 12-18, 1914**



REPORT

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

HELD IN

THE TABERNACLE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
NOV. 12-18, 1914

PLEDGE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

“I hereby solemnly promise, God Helping Me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including Wine, Beer and Cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.”

Motto—“For God and Home and Native Land.”

Badge—A Knot of White Ribbon.

Prayer Hour—Twelve o'clock, noon.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

CLEVELAND, O.....	1874
CINCINNATI, O.....	1875
NEWARK, N. J.....	1876
CHICAGO, ILL.....	1877
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1878
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.....	1879
BOSTON, MASS.....	1880
WASHINGTON, D. C.....	1881
LOUISVILLE, KY.....	1882
DETROIT, MICH.....	1883
ST. LOUIS, MO.....	1884
PHILADELPHIA, PA.....	1885
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.....	1886
NASHVILLE, TENN.....	1887
NEW YORK, N. Y.....	1888
CHICAGO, ILL.....	1889
ATLANTA, GA.....	1890
BOSTON, MASS.....	1891
DENVER, COLO.....	1892
CHICAGO, ILL.....	1893
CLEVELAND, O.....	1894
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1895
ST. LOUIS, MO.....	1896
BUFFALO, N. Y.....	1897
ST. PAUL, MINN.....	1898
SEATTLE, WASH.....	1899
WASHINGTON, D. C.....	1900
FORT WORTH, TEX.....	1901
PORTLAND, ME.....	1902
CINCINNATI, O.....	1903
PHILADELPHIA, PA.....	1904
LOS ANGELES, CAL.....	1905
HARTFORD, CONN.....	1906
NASHVILLE, TENN.....	1907

DENVER, COLO.....	1908
OMAHA, NEB.....	1909
BALTIMORE, MD.....	1910
MILWAUKEE, WIS.....	1911
PORTLAND, ORE.....	1912
ASBURY PARK, N. J.	1913
ATLANTA, GA.	1914

LIFE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

(The payment of \$100 at one time constitutes a life patron; the payment of \$25, a life member. Such members are entitled to all complimentary documents of the organization.)

LIFE MEMBERS PREVIOUS TO THE MEMORIAL CONVENTION AT ST. PAUL, MINN., 1898

- *Frances E. Willard, LL.D.
- *Lillian M. N. Stevens, Maine
- *Gen. Neal Dow, Maine
- *Hannah Whitall Smith, England
- *Robert P. Smith, England
- *Ellen Louise Demorest, New York
- *W. J. Demorest, New York
- *J. Hale Ramsay, Canada
- *Caroline Morehead, Pennsylvania
- Prof. Samuel Dickie, Michigan
- *Ferdinand Schumacher, Ohio
- James Talcott, New York
- *John Mickle, New Jersey
- Samuel Goodwin, Pennsylvania
- J. G. Hamblen, Michigan
- Mrs. Thomas Grace, Pennsylvania
- Mary Alexander, Pennsylvania
- Mr. Richard R. Richards, California
- Mrs. Sarah E. Morrow, Kansas
- Mrs. L. H. Hinchman, Pennsylvania
- M. Curtis, New York
- Mrs. Julia Wickes, New York
- *Horace Waters, New York
- S. S. Packard, Illinois
- H. B. Moulton, Maryland
- Mrs. S. M. Bowerman, Michigan
- Mary A. Phillips, England
- Mrs. C. D. Greenlee, Pennsylvania
- *Mrs. Raynelda Anderson, Iowa

*Deceased

LIFE PATRONS

- *Mr. Alexander G. Tyng, Illinois
- *Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, Illinois
- *Henry Faxon, Massachusetts
- *Ferdinand Schumacher, Ohio
- *Ellen Louise Demorest, New York

MEMORIAL CONVENTION LIFE MEMBERS, ST. PAUL, MINN. 1898

- *Mrs. C. F. Allen, Maine
- Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, North Dakota
- Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York
- Mrs. Emma Bourne, New Jersey
- *Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Illinois
- Mrs. Lura Hyden Boleyn, Illinois
- Mrs. Susan K. Barney, Rhode Island
- Mrs. Calista E. Bigelow, Illinois
- Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Connecticut
- Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky
- Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Michigan
- Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, New York
- Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Maine
- Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, Pennsylvania
- Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Illinois
- Mrs. L. J. Colman, Washington
- Mr. D. H. Christophel, Illinois
- Mrs. William M. Cotton, Massachusetts
- Mrs. Annie Haines Crosby, Iowa
- *Mrs. Annie W. Clark, Ohio
- Miss Frances A. Cathcart, Maryland
- Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Iowa
- *Miss Cornelia M. Dow, Maine
- Mrs. Mary H. Dunlap, Ohio
- Miss Flora Dunlap, Ohio
- Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, New Jersey
- Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, Massachusetts
- Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, Connecticut
- Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, Illinois
- *Bishop Randolph S. Foster, Massachusetts
- Miss Anna A. Gordon, Illinois
- Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, Massachusetts
- Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, New York
- *Mrs. Susan A. Gifford, Massachusetts

*Deceased

*Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Missouri
 *Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Massachusetts
 *Hon S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin
 *Mrs. Marilla M. Hobbs, Illinois
 *Mrs. Amelia Collett-Hammell, Ohio
 Mr. Andrew Howes, Massachusetts
 *Mrs. Mary Susan Howes, Massachusetts
 Mrs. C. S. Burnett-Hainey, Florida
 Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, Maryland
 Mrs. Mary C. Johnston, Illinois
 Mrs. Emily Deering Jordan, Maine
 Dr. Elizabeth Kane, Pennsylvania
 Mrs. K. A. Levick, New Jersey
 *Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Massachusetts
 Mrs. Phoebe J. Lee, Missouri
 Mrs. M. L. Marvin, California
 Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, Ohio
 *Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, Maine
 Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter, Indiana
 *Mrs. Ester Lord McNeill, New York
 Mrs. Sophia L. B. McCrosky, Ohio
 *Mrs. Mary C. McDowell, Maine
 Mrs. E. B. Murdock, Maryland
 Mrs. Frances Neal, Minnesota
 Mrs. Jane R. Phelps, New York
 Mrs. Elma M. Preston, Pennsylvania
 Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, New York
 Mrs. Luella A. Ramsey, South Dakota
 Mrs. Helen G. Rice, Massachusetts
 Mrs. C. E. Rumsey, Illinois
 Mr. C. E. Rumsey, Illinois
 *Mother Stewart, Ohio
 Mrs. Ellen Ward Soule, Minnesota
 Mrs. Clinton Smith, District of Columbia
 Mrs. Amanda Smith, Illinois
 Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Massachusetts
 Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, Minnesota
 Mrs. Lucy Fuller Studley, Maine
 Mrs. Helen Mendum Scott, Wisconsin
 Mrs. Sarah Strother, Ohio
 *Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Ohio
 Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Michigan
 *Miss Elizabeth S. Tobey, Massachusetts
 Miss A. Elizabeth Thomas, Pennsylvania

*Deceased

- *Mrs. Lucinda Thompson, Maine
- *Mrs. Mary C. Upham, Wisconsin
- *Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, Indiana
- Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, New York
- *Mrs. Mary R. Woodbury, Maine
- Mrs. Alice J. White, Massachusetts
- *Mrs. A. H. Winship, Rhode Island
- Miss C. R. Wendell, New Hampshire

MEMORIAL MEMBERS 1898

Names given at Memorial Convention, St. Paul, Minn.

Ellen Kirkpatrick Babcock
 Mary T. Burt
 Sallie F. Chapin
 A. Carver Cox
 Esther T. Housh
 Mary Gordon Hill
 Harriet A. Hobart
 Mary T. Lathrap
 Mary J. True
 Amelia C. Thorpe
 D. H. Wendell
 Mary T. Hill Willard
 Josiah F. Willard

SILVER ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION LIFE MEMBERS

Names received at Seattle, Wash., 1899

Mrs. H. A. C. Bennett, New York
 Charles Wesley Burns, Pennsylvania
 Mrs. Ruth B. Baker, Massachusetts
 Mrs. Ernestine Adams Camp, Washington
 *Mrs. Scota I. Chenoweth, Kentucky
 Mrs. Sarah Lord Cram, Maine
 Mrs. William E. Dodge, Sr., Connecticut
 Miss Greta Finley, Canada
 *Mrs. Mary E. Gordon, Massachusetts
 Mrs. Frances W. Graham, New York
 *Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, New York
 *Mrs. Marie A. Harmon, Washington
 Mrs. Laura H. Harnois, Missouri
 Mrs. Alice S. M. Barnes-Hoag, Montana
 Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, California
 Mrs. Eliza Buckley Ingalls, Missouri

*Deceased

Mrs. Mary H. Jewett, Oregon
 Mrs. Margaret J. Jennings, Washington
 Mrs. Nellie S. Keasey, Oregon
 Mrs. E. W. Kelsall, Iowa
 Mrs. Martha Gertrude McKinzie, Scotland
 Mrs. Cornelia Jones McCrossen, Wisconsin
 *Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, Idaho
 Miss Mary L. Page, Washington
 Mr. John Calder Pearson, Ohio
 Mrs. Emma S. Packard, Washington
 Mrs. B. S. Peet, California
 *Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Ohio
 Mr. Charles M. Raley, New York
 Mr. Frank J. Raley, Oregon
 Mr. George Sloan Raley, New York
 Mr. Robert J. Raley, Ohio
 Mrs. Martha A. Richards, Massachusetts
 Mrs. Fannie H. Rastall, Illinois
 *Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, Washington
 Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, Texas
 Mr. M. Stevens, Maine
 Mrs. W. H. Swett, Washington
 Mrs. William C. Sibley, Georgia
 Mrs. M. A. Thompson-Mackenzie, Washington
 Mrs. Mary H. Wade, Washington

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1899

Names given at Silver Anniversary Convention, Seattle, Wash.

Sarah M. Arnold
 Alfred E. Hunt
 Elizabeth Grier Hibben
 Esther A. Murcutt
 Charles Calkins Moots

LIFE PATRONS, 1899

*Mr. William Deering, Illinois
 Mr. J. C. Shaffer, Illinois

LIFE MEMBERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1900

Mrs. Laura G. Fixen, Illinois
 *Mrs. Mary S. Hennen, West Virginia
 Mrs. Anna M. Hall, West Virginia
 *Mrs. Nancy Hartzell, Illinois
 Bishop Hartzell, Illinois

*Deceased

Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, West Virginia
Mrs. Ellen E. Richards, California
Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Ellen LeGro Tenney, New York

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1900

Sarah C. Bragdon
Augusta S. Miley
Amelia Sanford

LIFE MEMBERS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, 1901

Mrs. Mildred A. Dorsey, Arkansas
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Kansas
Mrs. Nellie H. Hutchinson, New York
Mrs. Harriet Pollard, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Ella B. Raymond, New York
Miss Christine I. Tinling, Virginia
Mrs. Harriot T. Todd, Massachusetts

LIFE MEMBERS, PORTLAND, MAINE, 1902

*Rev. Moses Barker, Illinois
*Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy, Maine
Mrs. Lizzie D. Bidwell, South Dakota
Miss Marie C. Brehm, Illinois
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, New York
*Mrs. Emelie Underhill Burgess, New York
Mrs. S. M. Castle, Honolulu
Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, District of Columbia
*Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, Oklahoma
*Mr. John C. Martin, New York
*Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, New York
Mrs. Justus Miller, New York
Mrs. Ida H. Read, Vermont
Rev. J. F. Tinling, England
Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright, Texas
Mr. Alphonse Major, New York
Mrs. Susanna M. Walker, Nebraska

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1902

Louisa S. Baker
Maria Cornelia Durant Dow
Sarah Miley Foster
James M. Gordon
Mary Ann Perkins Sewell

*Deceased

LIFE MEMBERS, CINCINNATI, 1903

Mrs. Ellen A. D. Blair, California
Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, District of Columbia
*Mrs. Eusebia M. Denny, Vermont
Mrs. Julia A. C. Harmon, New York
Mrs. Sallie M. Hubbard, Kentucky
Miss Celia S. Hutton, New York
Mr. Lew W. Irvine, California
*Mr. Josiah W. Leeds, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, Alberta
*Mrs. C. R. McMurtry, New Jersey
*Mrs. Sarah D. R. Pevear, Massachusetts
*Mrs. E. Augusta Russell, Minnesota
Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, Georgia
Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, New Jersey
Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock, Nebraska

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1903

Michael H. Bowerman
Anna Downey
Alice Gordon Gulick

LIFE MEMBERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1904

Mrs. Harriet E. Bacon, New York
Mrs. Katherine D. Hauck, Pennsylvania
Mrs. H. H. Hubbert, Pennsylvania
Miss H. Frances Jones, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Maine
Ralph Ames Leavitt, Maine
Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Susan G. McFarland, Pennsylvania
Miss Fannie Pelletreau, New Jersey
Mrs. John N. Ritchie, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd, Virginia
Mrs. Clara A. Shrigley, Pennsylvania
Mrs. William Slate, Pennsylvania
Sallie Carey Stephenson, Ohio
Miss Frieda Wittlig, Ohio

LIFE MEMBERS, LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1905

Miss Elsie M. Barber, California
Mrs. S. Elizabeth Bedell, Illinois
Mrs. Don P. Blaine, District of Columbia

*Deceased

*Mrs. Almira W. Blanchard, Wisconsin
 *Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois
 *Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa
 Mrs. Sarah H. De Hanne, New York
 *Harriet S. French, M. D., Pennsylvania
 *Mrs. Olive Holway, Maine
 Miss Helen L. Hood, Illinois
 Mr. Marshall Kinney, Oregon
 Mrs. S. D. La Fetra, District of Columbia
 Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Missouri
 Mrs. Laura Billings Lee, New York
 Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, Maine
 Mrs. M. E. McKee, Iowa
 *Mrs. Angie F. Newman, Nebraska
 *Mr. J. D. Nesbitt, Nebraska
 Miss Lydia Rhodes, California
 Mrs. V. K. Rollins, Maine
 Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, California
 Mrs. Allie E. Simmons, California

MEMORIAL MEMBER, 1905

Priscilla Fowler

LIFE MEMBERS, HARTFORD, CONN., 1906

Mr. Willard Bowerman, Michigan
 Miss Abbie C. Leavitt, Maine
 *Mr. James McCrosky, Ohio
 Mrs. L. H. Mills, California
 Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Washington
 Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Ohio
 Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, District of Columbia
 Mr. John M. Shrigley, Pennsylvania
 Mrs. Emily V. Street, New Jersey
 Mr. M. Wheelock, Nebraska

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1906

James H. Beauchamp
 Mary Adeline Powderly
 Mary F. Shields
 Mary Jewett Telford
 George Welch
 Lydia A. J. Welch

*Deceased

LIFE MEMBERS, NASHVILLE, TENN., 1907

Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, Rhode Island
*Mrs. Mary E. Balch, Kentucky
Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, District of Columbia
Mrs. Kate H. Brown, New Hampshire
Mrs. Minnie B. Byrd, Oklahoma
Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, North Carolina
*Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, Massachusetts
Mrs. Hannah Crosby, California
Mrs. Jennie E. Engle, West Virginia
Mrs. Mary H. Everhart, Maryland
Mrs. Rhoda Gaches, Washington
Mrs. Frances D. Hall, New York
Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, Tennessee
Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, Massachusetts
Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Illinois
Mrs. Della R. Mandigo, Minnesota
Miss Elizabeth March, North Carolina
Mrs. Maria Myers, Washington
*Mrs. Carry A. Nation, Nebraska
Mrs. Ella M. Orr, Illinois
Mrs. Katharine B. Patterson, Oklahoma
Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, New York
Mrs. Annie C. Smith, Tennessee
Mrs. Annie M. Steele, Nebraska
*Mr. William F. Thacher, New Jersey
Miss Margaret Wintringer, Illinois
Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward, Nebraska

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1907

Nancy Parsons Ames
Nathaniel Ames
Nellie T. Arnsperger
Annie W. Clark
Jonathan T. Ellis
John D. Flint
Ellen M. Hoover
George Hoover
Hannah Perry Murray
J. M. Oliver
Mary Elizabeth Patterson
Winthrop F. Patterson
Cyrus B. Spencer
Sarah Jane Stickney
Henrietta Walton

*Deceased

LIFE MEMBERS, DENVER, COL., 1908

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Georgia
Mrs. Henrietta Brown, Oregon
Mrs. E. Burlingame Cheney, Rhode Island
Mrs. Ella Martin George, Pennsylvania
Mrs. L. S. Guiles, Nebraska
Mrs. Antoinette Arnold Hawley, Colorado
Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Virginia
Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado
Mrs. Kate Kercher, Minnesota
Mrs. Mary D. Marsh, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, West Washington
Mrs. Margaret A. Nuttall, Louisiana
Mrs. Frances P. Parks, West Virginia
Mrs. Kate Morford Van Horne, New York

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1908

Jennie Casseday
Rachel Lancaster Doudna
Attilla M. Hutchinson
Henrietta C. Pharr
William F. Thacher
Laura A. Wagner

LIFE PATRON, 1909

Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Honolulu, Hawaii

LIFE MEMBERS, OMAHA, NEB., 1909

Mrs. Mary Long Alderson, Montana
Mrs. Martha Havens Baker, Colorado
Mrs. Nella Thacher Cameron, Arizona
Mrs. Frances H. Ensign Fuller, Ohio
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Greist, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, Iowa
Mrs. Martha Lemon, Pennsylvania
Mr. J. B. Lewis, Massachusetts
Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Rhode Island
Mrs. Mabel Austin Lyon, Kansas
Mrs. Mary A. Stewart Powers, Ohio
Mrs. Abbie E. Shapleigh, Maine
Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, California
Mrs. Watson B. Smith, Nebraska
Miss Mary E. Stewart, California

*Deceased

Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, Kentucky
Frank William Thacher, New Jersey
George Hoover Thacher, New Jersey
Miss Amanda Way, Kansas
Miss Emma G. Welch, Rhode Island

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1909

Isola Kennedy
Gideon T. Stewart

LIFE MEMBERS, BALTIMORE, MD., 1910

Mr. Daniel F. Ewell Atkins, Tennessee
Mrs. Emma E. Caulk, Delaware
Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Virginia
Mrs. Mary B. Donnell, Delaware
Miss Esther M. Frances, Rhode Island
Robert L. Grant, Oklahoma
Mrs. Martha Lemon, Pennsylvania
Oscar I. Lehrer, Oklahoma
Mrs. Kate F. Newton, Missouri
Mrs. Jane M. McDowell Patterson, Massachusetts
Mrs. Mary Isadore Smith, Ohio
Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, Delaware
*Miss Mary L. Welch, Rhode Island
Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, California
Mrs. Mary E. Williamson, Rhode Island

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1910

Savilla Chamberlin
Rhoda Hadley
Mary Elizabeth Mosher
Sarah D. Shur
Harriet W. Tanner Sayers

LIFE MEMBERS, MILWAUKEE, WIS., 1911

Mrs. Louise Babcock, Rhode Island
Miss Lillian Cade, Delaware
Mrs. Sophia Clark, South Dakota
Mrs. Imogen Clifton, Delaware
*Mr. George Cox, Mississippi
Mrs. Edith Griffin, Maine
Mrs. Emma Grover, Kansas
Miss Rozette Hendrix, Minnesota

*Deceased

Mrs. Jessie Mearns, Delaware
Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, Kansas
Mrs. Julia Nelson, Minnesota
Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Georgia
Mrs. I. N. Smith, Montana
Mrs. Isabella Story, New Jersey

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1911

Mary Wood Allen
Ella Ames Bates
Lovisa Mix Beverly
Joseph Marshall Graham
Mary Marilla Hobbs
Philena Everett Johnson
Mary Elizabeth Hill Low
Francis H. Monroe
Carry A. Nation
Rebecca A. Rider
Phoebe Elmer Riley
Abbie Harris Riley
Moses B. Sewall
George P. Sewall
Louisa V. Shaver
Sarah R. Sullivan

LIFE MEMBERS, PORTLAND, ORE., 1912

Mrs. Charline Munger Abbott, New Hampshire
Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon, Oregon
Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, California
Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Oregon
Mrs. Ella F. Hendrix, Minnesota
Mrs. Norma F. Mudge, Michigan
Miss Elizabeth P. Nichols, Rhode Island
Mrs. Kate Ritenour, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Eva H. Smith, Rhode Island
Mrs. Sarah C. Thomas, Maryland
Mrs. Saphronia D. Warner, California
Mrs. Armenia S. White, New Hampshire
Mr. W. F. Worthen, Massachusetts

MEMORIAL MEMBERS, 1912

Emily Cook
J. H. Hollingshead

LIFE MEMBERS 1913

Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, New York
Walter F. Armor, Georgia

Mrs. Ellen Headrick Booker, Washington
 Mrs. Emma L. Bray, Wisconsin
 Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Missouri
 Mary Elizabeth Dayton, N. Y.
 Mrs. Isabella Hammond Demarest, New Jersey
 Mrs. Helena R. Edmonston, New Jersey
 Miss Esther Hill Elfreth, New Jersey
 Mrs. Elizabeth A. Goode, Ohio
 Mrs. Henrietta H. Forrest, Pennsylvania
 Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky
 Mrs. Frances Beveridge Heald, Nebraska
 Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama
 Mrs. L. H. Hole, New Jersey
 Mr. J. Hartley Johnson, New Jersey
 Mrs. Sarah N. Johnson, New Jersey
 Hon. Wm. F. Kenyon, Iowa
 Mrs. Rosetta Lawson, District of Columbia
 Mrs. Ida Masters, Oregon
 Mrs. W. T. D. McCullough, Pennsylvania
 Mrs. Sarah E. Myers, Washington
 Mrs. Celia M. Noll, California (South)
 Miss Allie E. Parker, Rhode Island
 Peter S. Philhower, New Jersey
 Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, New Hampshire
 Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, Rhode Island
 Mrs. Savilla Poling, Oregon
 Mr. Daniel A. Poling, Ohio
 Mrs. Hessie J. Shane, Oregon
 Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, Utah
 Miss Lilian Jefferson Shepherd, Virginia
 Miss Grace Willard Shepherd, Virginia
 Mrs. Ruby Jordan Smart, South Dakota
 Mrs. Eva H. Smith, Rhode Island
 Mr. Malcolm Smith, Iowa
 Mrs. Joseph Sprott, South Carolina
 Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Oregon
 Mrs. Culla Vayhinger, Indiana
 Mrs. B. C. Washburn, California
 *Mrs. Abbie Frances Burge Church, Minn.
 Mrs. Margaret Densmore, Minn.
 Mrs. Belle M. Welch, Minn.
 Mrs. Eva Waterman, Minn.

*Deceased

MEMORIAL MEMBERS

Caroline M. Brown
Nathaniel Colver, Jr.
Franklin Benson Doudna
Ella Gilbert Ives
Permelia Curtis Mahan
Fannie A. Smith
J. J. Bray
Mary A. Griffin

IN MEMORIAM—LITTLE CHILDREN

Ellan Cameron

LIFE MEMBERS, 1914

Mrs. Jessie V. Bond, Colorado
Miss Mary E. Brown, Washington
Mrs. Mary C. Baker, Tennessee
Mrs. Geo. Cox, Mississippi
Mrs. Mary Jobson, Virginia
Mrs. Mary Lockard, Iowa
Miss Minnie E. Neal, Florida
Mrs. Juliet Lansdowne Powers, Kentucky
Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts, Rhode Island
Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Iowa
Miss Laura A. Stout, Mississippi
Mrs. Mary Osmun Wood, New York

MEMORIAL MEMBERS

Lillian M. N. Stevens
Edith Hill Booker
May Pauline Sparks
Abbie F. B. Church
Mary M. Andrews
George Cox, Sr.
Mrs. S. K. Daily
Mary House Howle
Mrs. Daniel Rhoads
Hon. S. A. Roddenberry
Mrs. E. G. Whitmore
Helen Wilson
Magdalena Winkler
Emilie F. Winkler
Anna S. Winkler
Fredericke Winkler
Harriet B. Kells
Mary E. Cheney
Rebecca Trego

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

HEADQUARTERS
1730 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.

OFFICERS 1914-1915

PRESIDENT

Miss ANNA A. GORDON EVANSTON, ILL.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Mrs. ELLA A. BOOLE, 1429 Avenue H, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Mrs. FRANCES P. PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON JAMESTOWN, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. SARA H. HOGE LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON EVANSTON, ILL.

STATE PRESIDENTS

(EX-OFFICIO VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.)

Alabama	Mrs.	Annie K. Weisel, 1720 12th Avenue, South Birmingham
Alaska	Mrs.	Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, Knik, Winter address, 3187 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Arizona	Mrs.	Imogen F. H. La Chance, 1525 E. Washington St., Phoenix
Arkansas	Mrs.	Minnie U. Rutherford, Magazine
Arkansas (No. 2)	Mrs.	Ida J. Young, 405 E. 12th Ave., Pine Bluff
California (North)	Mrs.	Sara J. Dorr 706 Emory St., San Jose
California (South)	Mrs.	Lucy S. Blanchard, 919 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles
Colorado	Mrs.	Adrianna Hungerford, 333 14th St., Denver
Connecticut	Mrs.	Caroline B. Buell, East Hampton
Delaware	Mrs.	Lena Messick, Bridgeville
District of Columbia	Mrs.	Emma Sanford Shelton Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Maryland
District of Columbia (No. 2)	Mrs.	Alma J. Scott, 728 Girard St., N. W., Washington
Florida	Miss	Minnie E. Neal, 27 E. Bay St., Jacksonville
Georgia	Mrs.	T. E. Patterson, 306 South Hill St., Griffin
Hawaii	Mrs.	J. M. Whitney, Box 533, Honolulu
Idaho (North)	Mrs.	Madge E. Fohl, Orofino
Idaho (South)	Mrs.	Nettie R. Chipp, 418 Thatcher St., Boise
Illinois	Miss	Helen L. Hood, 1118 The Temple, Chicago
Indiana	Mrs.	Culla J. Vayhinger, Upland
Iowa	Mrs.	Ida D. Wise Smith, 1022 3d Ave., Cedar Rapids
Kansas	Mrs.	Lillian M. Mitchner, 1535 W. 15th St., Topeka
Kentucky	Mrs.	Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington
Louisiana	Mrs.	Alice Cary McKinney, Ruston
Louisiana (Willard)	Mrs.	Frances Joseph Gaudet, Colored Industrial Home School, Gentilly Terrace, New Orleans
Maine	Mrs.	Althea G. Quimby, North Turner
Maryland	Mrs.	Mary R. Haslup, 2517 N. Calvert St., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Mrs.	Katharine Lent Stevenson, 541 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Michigan	* Mrs.	E. L. Calkins, 284 Champion St., Battle Creek
Minnesota	Miss	Rozette Hendrix, 2408 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis
Mississippi	Mrs.	S. E. Stanley, Booneville
Missouri	Mrs.	Nelle G. Burger, Clark
Montana	Mrs.	Mary L. Alderson, Box 1356, Helena
Nebraska	Mrs.	Mamie M. Claflin, University Place
Nevada	Mrs.	Nora E. Linville, Sparks
New Hampshire	Mrs.	Ellen R. Richardson, Concord
New Jersey	Miss	Esther H. Elfreth, Haddonfield
New Mexico	Miss	Harriet L. Henderson, East Vaughn
New York	Mrs.	Ella A. Boole, 1429 Ave. H., Brooklyn
North Carolina	Mrs.	T. Adelaide Goodno, 316 E. Edenton St., Raleigh
North Carolina (Thurman)	Miss	Mary A. Lynch, Livingstone College, Salisbury
North Dakota	Mrs.	Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown
Ohio	Mrs.	Florence D. Richard, Schultz Bldg., 232½ N. High St., Columbus
Oklahoma	Mrs.	Abbie B. Hillerman, Sapulpa
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ILLINOIS—Mrs. Etta R. Edwards, Pinckneyville, vice-president-at-large; Miss Epha Marshall, Chicago, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. O. Trabue, Jerseyville, recording secretary; Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Evanston, editor state paper; Mrs. Ermine Daniel, Charleston, delegate-at-large; Mrs. H. Waite, Geneseo; Miss Laura Waite, Grenesco; Mrs. Nellie Wheeler, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Lula Heinle, Argenta; Mrs. Ellen Rupert, Rockport; Mrs. Mary Brumbach, Odell; Mrs. W. A. Rawlings, Murphysboro; Mrs. Margaret Mercer, Centralia; Mrs. Lyman E. Cooley, Evanston; Mrs. Lula Mill Streator; Mrs. Elizabeth Shekelton, Springfield; Mrs. Jessie Butler, Urbana; Mrs. Reese, Warren; Miss Emma Goodwill, Galesburg; Mrs. E. McFarlane, Rockford; Mrs. Mary Bedell, Mt. Carmel; Mrs. Mabel Fairbairn, Joliet; Mrs. Edith Scrogin, Lexington; Mrs. Maud Cathcart, Chicago; Mrs. C. W. Trompen, Chicago; Mrs. Alice Kinsey, Ipava; Mrs. Anna Halt, Rockford; Mrs. E. C. Wilkins, Rockford; Miss Laura Crawford, Urbana; Mrs. Mary Lynch, Jerseyville; Mrs. S. Kennedy, Sorento; Miss A. Crawford, Urbana; Miss Katharine Adams, Chicago.

INDIANA—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, Liberty, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Dora Keith, Brazil, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Martha J. Ridenhorn, Fort Wayne; Mrs. Josephine Walmer, Bluffton; Miss Pearl Silvers, Ridgeville; Mrs. Mary Collins, South Bend; Mrs. Mae James, Richmond; Mrs. Florence Canatsey, Morgantown; Miss Amanda Turner, Kokomo; Miss Ada Vansickle, Frankfort; Mrs. Amanda Shedd, Winona Lake; Mrs. J. A. Wright, Sullivan; Mrs. Sadie B. Harvey, Fairmount; Mrs. Ruth A. Peacock, Marion; Mrs. Amelia Lambert, Indianapolis; Mrs. Belle Schultz, Col-Cor;

Miss Ruth Speiker, Urbana; Mrs. Ida Stiggleman, Francesville; Mrs. M. A. McCurdy, Richmond; Mrs. Dora Staples, South Bend.

IOWA—Mrs. E. B. Hurford, Indianola, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Virginia Branner, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Hattie L. Wright, Ft. Dodge; Mrs. Luella B. C. Osgood, Mason City; Mrs. Laura E. Chilcott, Fairfield; Mrs. R. S. Lichtenwalter, Toledo; Mrs. H. H. Armstrong, Orient; Mrs. Laura B. Hale, Sioux City; Mrs. N. T. Hamilton, Wellman; Mrs. C. E. Barnard, Oskaloosa; Mrs. Bertha Sturgeon, Hamburg; Mrs. M. J. Philpot, Cedar Falls; Mrs. Geo. Fee, Toledo; Mrs. Grace Herrick, Cedar Rapids.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Lexington, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Anna B. Wheeler, Shelbyville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Myall, Paris, recording secretary; Mrs. Norah B. Tayior, Lexington, treasurer; Mrs. Allie B. Grubbs, Winchester, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Juliet L. Powers, Grayson; Mrs. Elizabeth Raymer, London; Mrs. Nellie M. Stuckey, Lexington; Mrs. Julia Flaig, Danville; Mrs. Lillie Dodson, Maysville; Mrs. Georgia Wright, Louisville; Mrs. Mary Maris, London; Mrs. S. A. Murray, Franklin.

KANSAS—Miss Mary E. Dobbs, Wichita, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Isabel Hubbard, Wellington; Mrs. Mary F. Humphrey, Pratt; Mrs. D. G. Bliss, Kansas City; Mrs. Alice M. David, Leroy; Mrs. A. J. Deatz, Hutchinson; Mrs. M. L. Krause, Lawrence; Mrs. Rose Bowers, Westmoreland.

LOUISIANA—Mrs. W. S. Norwood, New Orleans, delegate-at-large; Miss Hattie Morrison, Baton Rouge.

MAINE—Miss Esther E. Winchester, Lubec, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Portland, editor state paper; Mrs. Edith N. Oakes, Foxcroft; Miss Myrtice Oakes, Foxcraft; Mrs. Nellie E. Fellows, Auburn; Miss Alice Clough; Mrs. Effie M. Lawrence, North Lubec.

MARYLAND—Mrs. P. W. Holme, Baltimore, vice-president-at-large; Miss Carrie Bond, Carrol Co., Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Carrie V. Ray, Baltimore, L. T. L. Secretary; Mrs. Rebecca T. Miller, Ashton, editor state paper; Mrs. L. F. Warner, Salisbury, delegate-at-large; Mrs. W. J. Downing, Salisbury; Mrs. Emily Herr, Westminster; Miss Ella Richardson, Baltimore; Mrs. Skirven, Balti-

more; Miss Maggie Mehring, Key Mar; Miss Susan P. Davis, Baltimore; Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Salisbury.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, Boston, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Isabel A. Morse, Boston, treasurer; Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Boston, Y. P. B. secretary; Miss Mary C. Sturdy, Franklin, L. T. L. delegate-at-large; Mrs. E. Lewane Savory, Adams; Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, Clinton; Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, Malden; Mrs. Myrtle Spooner, North Easton; Dr. N. Louise Rand, West Newton; Mrs. Ella F. Stafford, Fall River; Mrs. Bertha Keef, Lawrence; Miss Flora E. Crossley, Franklin; Mrs. K. J. Watson, Somerville; Mrs. C. M. C. Davis, Taunton; Mrs. W. A. Batchelder, Amesbury; Miss Susan True, Amesbury; Mrs. Carrie Underhill, Melrose; Miss A. L. Rice, Watertown; Miss Veneta Dudgeon, Boston; Miss Mary L. Newton, Dorchester; Mrs. Pinkham, Watertown.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. Stella B. Roben, Big Rapids, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Julia R. Parish, Bay City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Myrta H. Lockwood, Holley, recording secretary; Mrs. Matie W. Jones, Detroit, treasurer; Mrs. Seth Reed, Flint, delegate-at-large; Mrs. M. E. Butler, Highland Park; Mrs. Jennie Voorhies, Plymouth; Mrs. F. B. Perkins, Ann Arbor; Mrs. Bertha Bush, Delton; Mrs. Mary B. Dickie, Albion; Mrs. Phoebe Comstock, Albion; Mrs. Alice M. Shannon, Covert; Mrs. Anna L. Brown, Decatur; Mrs. Ada C. Mumford, Adrian; Mrs. Emma J. Cheney, Jasper; Mrs. M. E. Bodwell, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Abbie Webber, Lyons; Mrs. Jennie E. Cartley, Royal Oak; Mrs. Mabel M. Gardner, Royal Oak; Mrs. C. B. Blair, Royal Oak; Mrs. Ettie V. Schenck, Dryden; Mrs. Kittie G. Copeman, Metamora; Mrs. Myrta Youngs, Waconsta; Mrs. Minnie Emmons, Battle Creek; Mrs. Clara F. Springer, Shelby; Mrs. Anna Crockett, Sault St. Marie; Mrs. Jennie Ford, Jackson; Mrs. A. M. Welbing, Jackson.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Eva Waterman, Elk River, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Della R. Mandigo, St. Paul, treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Densmore, Montevideo, editor state paper; Mrs. Susie Stageberg, Redwing, delegate-at-large; Mrs. C. C. Maechler, Campbell, L. T. L. delegate-at-large; Mrs. Laura Ward, St. Paul; Mrs. Adeline Guthrie, Fairmount; Mrs. Ellen Foley, Mankato; Mrs. Ida Waterman, Austin; Mrs. Ida Nelson, Hoffman; Mrs. M. A. Crawford, Minneapolis; Mrs. Jennie Everett, Hammond; Mrs. Hattie Cecil, Hastings; Mrs. Ina Maine, Winnebago; Miss Carrie Barnes, Granite

Falls; Miss Alice Ward, St. Paul; Miss Jessie Ward, St. Paul; Miss Alice Nichols, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss Madge L. Montgomery, Starkville, vice-president-at-large; Miss Minnie Walker, Starkville, treasurer; Miss Estelle Cram, Belzoni, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Ervin, delegate-at-large; Miss Fannie Lacey, Booneville; Mrs. E. A. Neblett, Emporia; Mrs. Mary Willard, Ackerman.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Lettie Hill May, St. Louis, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer, Louisiana, recording secretary; Mrs. Neva Thomas, Springfield, treasurer; Miss Anna McZentmeyer, Higginsville, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Mollie B. Blount, Richmond, L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. Bernice Van Matve, Springfield, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Minnie Ratcliff, Kirkwood; Mrs. Anna Woods, Springfield; Mrs. Ellen Bronson, Springfield; Mrs. L. O. Middleton, Kansas City; Miss Fannie Robb, St. Louis; Mrs. Mabel Mattick, Kahoka; Mrs. M. F. Harrington, St. Louis; Mrs. Ida Baity, Monett; Mrs. J. T. Steele, Webb City; Mrs. Minnie Morris, Nevada; Mrs. M. L. Huff; Mrs. Anna Manley Way, Union Star; Mrs. Ollie Sifle, Coffy; Mrs. Mary Blackburn, Malta Bend; Miss Sadie Emory, Sikeston; Mrs. Flora Alma Tharp, Cameron; Miss Alice Hunter, Monett.

MONTANA—Mrs. W. H. L. Marshall, Columbus, delegate-at-large.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Anna Bunting, Lincoln, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Maude E. Remington, Cambridge, recording secretary; Mrs. Flora Hoffman, Omaha, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Lizzie Morris, Sargent, L. T. L. delegate-at-large; Mrs. Anetta Hawks, Gering; Mrs. Nannie McKitrick, Omaha; Mrs. Margaret Orr, Clay Center; Mrs. Victoria Baker, Hastings; Mrs. Seibert, Chapman; Mrs. Sarah Bristow, Lincoln; Mrs. Marie Wilcox, Davenport; Mrs. Lillian U. Stoner, Osceola.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Leonora H. Bates, Somersworth, recording secretary; Mrs. Jennie L. Sanger, Franklin, delegate-at-large; Miss Ella C. Hurd, Manchester; Mrs. Melissa A. Prize, Franklin; Miss Theodate Bates, Somersworth.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest, Closter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma Bourne, Newark, recording secretary; Mrs. Anna Reid Fisher, Sayreville, delegate-at-large; Mrs. A. H. Steelman, Atlantic City; Mrs. E. V. Street, Beverly; Miss R.

Benglass, Burlington; Mrs. H. I. Budd, Mt. Holly; Mrs. E. Cramer, Camden; Mrs. M. E. Perrine, Newark; Miss I. L. Page, West Hoboken; Mrs. E. F. Whittier, Asbury Park; Mrs. T. C. Bodine, Plainfield; Mrs. C. F. Swan, Ocean City; Mrs. M. Finn, Gladstone; Mrs. S. S. Ackerson, Newton; Mrs. H. Braddock, Medford; Mrs. S. N. Johnson, Wenonah; Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, Salem; Mrs. W. Hall, Salem; Mrs. A. A. Wetherby, Salem; Mrs. M. Lake, Ocean City; Miss E. Johnson, Westville; Mrs. S. Davey, Bayonne; Mrs. A. Cline, Burlington; Mrs. Anna Sharp, Burlington.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. Maude Lorene Greene, East Vaughn, editor state paper.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Lockport, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary J. Wood, Ithaca; recording secretary; Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, Albany, treasurer; Mrs. Maud B. Perkins, East Syracuse, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Lena S. Walker, Niagara Falls, delegate-at-large; Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, Albany; Miss Mary E. Bowler, Little Genesee; Mrs. Mary L. Willard, Belmont; Mrs. Katherine Warner, Niobe; Miss Mary M. Field, Jamestown; Mrs. Grace Fisher, N. Franklin; Mrs. L. F. Pease, Buffalo; Mrs. Sarah Tobias, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. M. Rogers, Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary O'Hara, Cazenovia; Mrs. Mary H. Bishop, Rochester; Mrs. Flora Raymond, Rochester; Mrs. Franc E. Gentle, Ransomville; Mrs. Minnie Sanger, Ransomville; Mrs. L. M. De Silva, Eastwood; Mrs. George L. Wheaton, Oneonta; Mrs. Sarah R. Morris, West New Brighton; Mrs. Howard B. Bullard, Saratoga Springs; Mrs. Olive P. Hazeltine, Hornell; Mrs. Frances D. Tarbell, Groton; Mrs. Julia E. Jones, Wyoming; Miss Dora Hawley, South Warsaw; Mrs. Emma Bagg, Warsaw; Mrs. Susan McKirnan, South Warsaw; Miss Nettie Candle, Rochester; Mrs. S. R. Strong, Chautauqua; Miss Mabel Pickup, Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary Brownlow, Elmira; Mrs. M. A. Clark, Fulton; Mrs. Fannie L. Cochran, Minva; Mrs. F. J. Ganoung, Olean; Mrs. M. C. Randall, New York; Mrs. H. S. Allen, New York; Miss Frances E. Gregory, Geneva; Mrs. Lucy W. Pomeroy, Binghamton; Miss Bergen, Jamaica; Miss Navini Sanford, Brooklyn, Y. P. B. delegate; Miss Helen J. Estelle, Poughkeepsie, Y. P. B.; Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, Elmira; Mrs. S. J. Wood, Elmira; Mrs. Dygert; Mrs. J. D. Gaylord, Sodus.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Clay Foreman, Elizabeth City, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Edward Battis, Greensboro, delegate-at-large;

Mrs. William Boettscher, Elizabeth City; Mrs. George Green, New Berne.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, Cando, treasurer; Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City, delegate-at-large; Mrs. A. D. Baughman, Grand Forks; Mrs. Fred Carr, Valley City; Mrs. F. C. Gardner, Fargo.

OHIO—Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Columbus, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sarah K. Meredith, Canton, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Norwalk, Y. P. B. secretary; Miss Mary B. Ervin, Cedarville, L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. Lucy E. VanKirk, Granville, editor state paper; Mrs. Fannie Drummond, Oberlin, delegate-at-large; Mrs. D. S. Ervin, Cedarville; Mrs. Carrie L. Flatter, Yellow Springs; Mrs. Fannie W. Custis, Xenia; Mrs. Katharine D. Gebhardt, Marion; Mrs. Mary W. Drake, Chauncey; Mrs. Della Layport, Columbus Grove; Mrs. Mary Jennings, Marion; Mrs. Cora C. Baughn, South Solon; Mrs. Mattie Brauhon, Laura; Mrs. Mattie J. Whitmer, Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Mary Westlake, Troy; Miss Flora Farquhar, Fredericktown; Mrs. Elsie Harvey, Clarksville; Mrs. J. L. Guthrie, New Philadelphia; Mrs. C. J. Hannars, Loveland; Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Cleveland; Mrs. Carey Swisher, Millersport; Mrs. Sallie Flegle, Lancaster; Mrs. J. C. Lashley, Steubenville; Mrs. Lulu T. Gleason, Toledo; Mrs. D. O. Douglas, Toledo; Mrs. W. J. Permar, Toledo; Mrs. W. N. Miles, Gallipolis; Mrs. Wesley Montgomery, Newark; Mrs. Mary E. Cope, Salem; Mrs. Carrie L. Chambers, Damascus; Mrs. Harriett Parks, Ashville; Mrs. Elizabeth Blackstone, Circleville; Mrs. Freeda Crites King, Fremont; Miss Anna F. Patterson, Zanesville; Miss Hattie B. John, Zanesville; Mrs. Alice H. Taggart, Jeffersonville; Mrs. Mattie Chambers, Akron; Mrs. C. W. Campbell, Cambridge; Mrs. Cordelia Hutchins, Dennison; Mrs. Catherine Schlaflly, Beach City; Mrs. H. Harding Huntsman, Lockland; Mrs. Smith B. Quayle, Cincinnati; Mrs. Carrie D. Edwards, Leipsic; Mrs. H. D. Van Kirk, Columbus; Mrs. H. F. Wendell, Leipsic; Mrs. Ida M. Lane, Chicago Junction; Mrs. S. Cottingham, Deshler; Miss Hessie W. Leybourne, Toledo; Mrs. Ruth K. Stephens, Findlay; Mrs. Harriet M. Warner, Cleveland; Mrs. Margaret C. Lusk, St. John; Mrs. Alice M. Terrell, Cleveland; Mrs. Emily Jarman, Cleveland; Mrs. R. W. Vining, Swanton; Mrs. Margaret E. Gray, Waynesfield; Mrs. H. B. Adams, Westerville; Mrs. Walter C. Jones, Middletown; Mrs. G. W. Fry, Richmondale; Miss Grace Lehentaler, Norwalk, Y. P. B. delegate.

OREGON—Mrs. Linnie Carl, Portland, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Ella S. Wilson, Portland, delegate-at-large.

OKLAHOMA—Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, Oklahoma City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Almira Straughen, Chandler, treasurer; Mrs. A. B. Hagler, Tulsa.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, Philadelphia, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, Sayre, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret Irwin, Evans City, recording secretary; Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, Ulysses, treasurer; Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Oil City, delegate-at-large; Miss Mary Kenworthy, Pittsburgh, L. T. L. delegate; Mrs. Clella Michelfelder, Harrison Valley; Mrs. J. Frank Miller, Slippery Rock; Mrs. Florence Grayburn, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Minnie MacKee, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Lulu Shoffer, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Ida Wynnkoop, New Brighton; Miss Linnie J. Long, Beaver Falls; Mrs. Elizabeth Camp, Dry Run; Mrs. Ella Mitchell, Reading; Mrs. T. T. Myers, Huntingdon; Miss Ellie R. Mathews; Mrs. C. Y. Stradling, New Oxford Valley; Miss Sara Twining, Richboro; Mrs. Austie Ling, Johnstown; Miss Rebecca Rhoades, Bellefonte; Mrs. Lillie B. Wagoner, Spring City; Mrs. Adelaide L. Wilson, West Grove; Mrs. Rebecca Chambers, West Grove; Mrs. Ella M. Pearl, Phoenixville; Mrs. A. Gilfillan, Clarion; Mrs. S. C. Wilson, Connersville; Mrs. G. G. Williams, Reynolds-ville; Mrs. S. C. Hazen, Titusville; Mrs. John Roberts, Chester; Mrs. Nellie Knox Cameron, Erie; Mrs. Mary A. Corbett, Waynesboro; Mrs. Sara A. Cowen, Pine Bank; Mrs. Mabel Hazlett, Huntingdon; Mrs. Mary S. Bell, Blairsville; Mrs. Benjamin Sheriff, Blairsville; Mrs. Margaret Hammond, Scranton; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Griest, Lancaster; Mrs. Louisa D. Walter, Christiana; Miss Helen Davis, Christiana; Mrs. D. F. Balph, New Castle; Mrs. Thomas Bryant, Nantiuke; Mrs. E. G. M. Ventres, Port Allegheny; Mrs. W. H. Russell, Hazelton; Mrs. Lavina Stull, Williamsport; Mrs. Paul P. Lyon, Bradford; Mrs. Beva C. Law, Mercer; Mrs. Olive Pond-Amies, Secane; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Heebner, Lansdale; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Insh; Miss Rhoda Caldwell, Watson-town; Miss Miriam Griscom, Plattsville; Mrs. Ida M. Statler, Rockwood; Mrs. Margaret Strausser, Shamokin; Mrs. May Hoffman, Vandeguft; Mrs. F. H. Rockwell, Wellsboro; Miss Mae Lynd, Swarthmore; Mrs. J. H. Foster, Franklin; Mrs. J. F. Wast-inghouse, Oil City; Mrs. J. L. Updegraph, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. James K. Grover, Muddy Creek; Mrs. Ella McNaul, Curwensville; Miss Emma Wright, Millersville; Miss Sarah Philips Thomas, Philadelphia; Miss A. E. Wilson, Philadelphia; Miss Nannie Gil-

fillan, Clarion; Mrs. Amelia Karker, Philadelphia; Miss Helen Marr, Swarthmore; Miss Cora Snyder, Matamoras; Mrs. Leona F. Peties, Phoenixville; Miss Grace M. Smith, Darby; Mrs. Agnes Jones, Alden; Miss E. F. Jones, Alden; Miss Antonia Holden, Philadelphia; Miss Rebecca Griest, Lancaster, Y. P. B. delegate; Mrs. Alvira Scott, Shamokin, Y. P. B. delegate.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Greenville, vice-president-at-large; Miss Mary E. Olney, Providence, corresponding secretary; Miss Emma G. Welch, Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. J. O. Babcock, delegate-at-large; Mrs. C. C. Ball; Mrs. Nicholas Ball; Miss Mary Sawyer.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. J. L. Mims, Edgefield, vice-president-at-large; Miss Leilah Attaway, Saluda, L. T. L. secretary; Miss Cleo Attaway, Saluda, delegate-at-large; Mrs. W. S. Crouch, Saluda.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. M. Jean Wilkinson Schencke, Faulkton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. H. Smith, delegate-at-large, Yankton; Miss Katherine Smith, Yankton.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. Estelle McMillan Knox, Knoxville, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Rose Nipher, Nashville, L. T. L. Secretary; Mrs. Minnie Welch, Sparta, delegate-at-large; Mrs. O. T. Tindell, Kingston; Mrs. K. P. Jones, Maryville; Mrs. R. A. Brown, Knoxville; Mrs. Cenia Patten, Jonesboro; Mrs. John W. Bayless, Athens; Mrs. A. E. Woodworth, Chattanooga.

TEXAS—Mrs. John S. Turner, Dallas, editor state paper; Miss Katheryn Turner, Dallas, delegate-at-large.

TEXAS (THURMAN)—Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Houston, Y. P. B. secretary; Miss Clara B. Drisdale, delegate-at-large.

UTAH—Mrs. C. A. Walker, Salt Lake City, delegate-at-large.

VERMONT—Miss Elsie L. Pease, Swanton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. A. Harris, Hinesburg, delegate-at-large.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Lillian A. Shepherd, Norfolk, vice-president-at-large and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, treasurer; Miss Etta Enright, Danville, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Mabel Kelley, New Church, L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. J. W. Driver, Newport News, delegate-at-large; Mrs. J. E. DeShazo,

Ridgeway, L. T. L. delegate-at-large; Miss Maud Greaver, Charlottesville, L. T. L. delegate; Mrs. Hortense Ropp, Shenandoah; Mrs. W. M. Bickers, Richmond; Mrs. E. P. Allgood, Petersburg; Mrs. W. D. Weaver, Waynesboro; Mrs. J. E. Lincoln, Marion; Mrs. B. B. Beaganes, Charlottesville; Mrs. J. W. Callahan, Bristol; Mrs. L. J. Savage, Olney; Mrs. M. J. Jobson, Portsmouth; Mrs. Ida McCoy, Deep Creek; Mrs. J. W. Jones, Martinsville; Mrs. J. E. Nowlin, Lynchburg; Mrs. T. A. Spencer, Keysville.

WASHINGTON (EAST)—Mrs. M. D. Ageton, Pullman, L. T. L. secretary.

WASHINGTON (WEST)—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Seattle, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Le Sourd, Coupeville; Mrs. S. A. Davies, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. Nina M. Hardy, Morgantown, L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. Mattie Harris, Charlestown, delegate-at-large; Mrs. Viola C. Trainer, Salem; Mrs. H. P. Loe, Wheeling; Mrs. R. C. Sweet, St. Albans; Mrs. J. D. Dodge, Richwood; Mrs. Edith McIntosh, Huntington.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. J. E. Sizer, Milwaukee, Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson, Poynette, editor state paper; Mrs. Ella Sanford, Stevens Point, delegate-at-large; Miss Belle Ady, Sparta; L. T. L. delegate-at-large; Mrs. Jessie Warner, Neillsville; Mrs. J. M. Ingalls, Whitehall; Mrs. Rose Hoffman, Beloit; Mrs. Diana Westman, Fairwater; Mrs. Sarah Worden, Menasha; Mrs. Ellen A. Copp, Evansville; Mrs. Louise C. Johnston, Waupun; Mrs. E. Donald Jones, Madison; Miss Ruth Davis, Hartford.

REPORT
OF THE
Forty-First Annual Convention
OF THE
National Woman's Christian
Temperance Union
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CONVENTION

The Tabernacle, Atlanta, Georgia

Friday, November 13, 1914, 2 p. m.

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order by the acting president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. Miss Gordon asked the Convention to stand and her opening words were a prayer in memory of our promoted leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. The Crusade Hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears," was sung. The Crusade Psalm was read in unison, Miss Gordon using the Bible belonging to Mary Thompson Tuttle; and Mrs. Marie Thompson Rives of Ohio, daughter of Mother Thompson who led the Crusade, offered prayer.

Five General Officers, forty-two state presidents or their representatives, two Branch secretaries, thirty-four National superintendents, twenty-one organizers, three National lecturers, two evangelists, five chairmen of standing committees, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, press correspondent and musical director responded to the roll call.

The following committees were appointed:

Credentials—Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Illinois; Mrs. Lettie A.

Hill May, Missouri; Miss Mary E. Olney, Rhode Island; Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, Virginia; Mrs. Jessie V. Bond, Colorado.

Courtesies—Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Georgia; Mrs. Lella Dillard, Georgia; Mrs. Caroline McDowell, Pennsylvania; Mrs. S. E. Stanley, Mississippi; Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, Missouri.

Finance—Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Illinois; Mrs. Della Mandigo, Minnesota; Miss Ida Lillian Page, New Jersey; Mrs. George I. Doig, Florida.

The Union Signal—Mrs. V. E. Mohler, West Virginia; Mrs. Augusta Brigham, Massachusetts; Mrs. Fannie Drummond, Ohio; Mrs. Marvin Williams, Georgia; Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Iowa.

The Young Crusader—Mrs. L. M. DeSilva, New York; Miss Ephra Marshall, Illinois; Mrs. Martha I. Ridenour, Indiana; Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky; Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska.

On motion of Mrs. Haslup the printed program was adopted as the Convention program, subject to necessary changes.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Miss Gordon opened the memorial service with fitting words of appreciation of the consecrated and heroic life of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of Maine W. C. T. U., read Scripture selections from the testament which belonged to Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, president of North Dakota W. C. T. U., led in prayer. Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of her great mother. Memorial addresses were also given by Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. This part of the service closed with the solo, "The Lord is My Shepherd," by Mrs. Frances W. Graham.

On motion of Mrs. Beauchamp, a telegram of sympathy

was sent to Mr. M. Stevens, assuring him he had been remembered in this service.

The Convention rose while Miss Gordon read the names of the members of the Executive Committee who had been promoted during the year. Mrs. S. E. Stanley, president of Mississippi W. C. T. U., spoke words of loving tribute for Mrs. Harriet B. Kells; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, for Mrs. Edith Hill Booker; Miss Esther H. Elfreth, for Mrs. May Pauline Sparks; Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, for Mrs. Abbie F. Burge Church and Mrs. Rebecca J. Trego. The closing prayer was offered by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.

CONVENTION

Saturday, November 14, 1914, 10 a. m.

The Convention was called to order by Miss Gordon. After a stirring song by the convention chorus, led by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Annie K. Weisel led in prayer. The journal of Friday was read and approved. The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks gave the corresponding secretary's report—a comprehensive review of the wonderful work of the year—and gave a remarkable demonstration of the work done in carrying out the 1914 campaign plans for the national constitutional prohibition amendment. Mrs. Stevenson moved that this excellent report of this glorious year be accepted with a rising vote of thanks. The Convention rose and gave Mrs. Parks the white-ribbon cheer.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson gave the treasurer's report, which showed a net gain of 30,878 members, \$10,000 raised for the Memorial Fund and \$8,750 for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. After adopting the auditor's report, the treasurer's report was adopted with a rising vote of thanks, the doxology was sung and the white-ribbon cheer given to Mrs. Hutchinson.

The following names were placed on the list of Memorial Members: Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Maine; Mary F. An-

drews, by Connecticut; Mary E. Cheney, by Massachusetts; Edith Hill Booker, by Oregon; Rebecca J. Trego, by Ohio; May Pauline Sparks, by New Jersey; Helen M. Wilson of Michigan, by Mrs. Benjamin; Mrs. Daniel Rhoades of Pennsylvania, by her daughter Miss Rebecca Rhoades; Harriet B. Kells, by Mississippi; and Abbie B. Church by Minnesota.

The Board of Organizers and Lecturers gave \$25 to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund in memory of May Pauline Sparks.

The following names were placed upon the list of Life Members: Mrs. Mary J. Jobson of Virginia; Miss Mary E. Brown, by Washington; Mrs. Jessie B. Bond, by Colorado; Mrs. Theresa A. Williams, by the Y. P. B. of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary Lockard, by the local union of Green, Iowa; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, by Iowa; Mrs. Mary B. Wood, by New York; Mrs. Juliet Lansdowne Powers, by Kentucky.

On motion the consideration of amendments to the constitution and by-laws was made special order for 2:30. Rev. Mr. Dibble, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, was introduced and brought greetings. Devotional service was opened with prayer by Miss Ellen M. Stone. Rev. Mary Kuhl spoke on "The Oil of the Gospel." After a solo by Mrs. Graham, the Convention adjourned with the Aaronic benediction.

CONVENTION

Saturday, November 14, 1914, 2 p. m.

The Convention was called to order by Miss Gordon. After singing, Miss Roena F. Shaner offered prayer. Mrs. Hoge moved that a letter of greeting be sent to each absent member of the Executive Committee; to the Countess of Carlisle and other general officers of the World's W. C. T. U.; to Lady Henry Somerset of England, and to Flora Strout, World's white-ribbon missionary to Burma; and to Miss Hardynia Norville, white-ribbon missionary from the United States to South America. Carried.

Mrs. Atkins moved that this Convention send to the National Suffrage Association now in session in Nashville a telegram of fraternal greeting. Carried. Mrs. Mary C. Baker, editor of the Tennessee state paper, was made a Life Member by Tennessee. Mrs. Parks gave the preliminary report of the committee on credentials.

The time for special order having arrived, Mrs. Hutchinson moved that Article VI of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: The annual or biennial meeting shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon at the previous annual or biennial meeting or by the Executive Committee; said meeting shall be held in May or June, unless for good reasons the General Officers shall decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be ratified or endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Official Board. After discussion, the previous question was ordered and the amendment was lost.

The following notices of amendments to the Constitution were given:

By Mrs. Hutchinson: I hereby give notice that next year I or someone in my place will move to amend Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows: The annual or biennial meeting shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon at the previous annual or biennial meeting or by the Executive Committee; said meeting shall be held in May or June unless for good reasons the General Officers shall decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be ratified or endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Official Board.

By Mrs. Beauchamp: "I hereby give notice that I or someone in my place will at the next convention move as an amendment to the preamble of the National Constitution to strike out the clause, "For its extinction and for the entire prohibition," and insert in lieu thereof, "To secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment."

By Mrs. Burger: I hereby give notice that next year I or someone in my place will move to amend Article V of the

Constitution by striking out the words, "five hundred" and inserting "eight hundred."

By Mrs. Anderson: I hereby give notice that at the next annual convention I or someone in my place will move to amend Article IV inserting after the word "superintendents" the words "director of the bureau of publicity."

The recommendation from the Official Board for the amendment of the by-laws Article I, Section 1, and Article V, Section 1, was adopted.

Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey gave the report of the L. T. L. Branch. This was followed by a half hour with the L. T. L. of Atlanta, who gave their exercises and songs with great spirit. The Convention rose in appreciation of the services of Mrs. W. H. Preston and Mrs. Warner who had trained the children.

Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner gave the report of the Young People's Branch and demonstrated the work of the Branch by the Y. P. B. secretaries of the states or their representatives coming to the platform with banners showing the gains made in each state. Texas (Thurman) received first prize of \$25 for the largest gain in membership. Ohio received the second prize of \$15 for gain in membership.

Miss Minnie E. Neal, president of Florida, led the Florida delegates and visitors numbering sixty women as they marched into the choir loft bearing baskets and trays of Florida oranges which, after singing, they presented to each member of the convention. A vote of thanks was given to Miss Neal and the Florida women for their gift. Announcements were made and the convention adjourned with the Aaronic benediction.

CONVENTION

Monday, November 16, 1914, 10 a. m.

The Convention was called to order by the president, Miss Anna Gordon. After singing, Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick offered prayer. The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

In the absence of Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp read the report of the Bureau of Publicity. On motion of Mrs. Hutchinson this report was referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson spoke of the death of Mrs. C. W. Johnson, recording secretary of the B. W. T. A., who was present at our convention last year, and moved that a letter of loving sympathy be sent to our British comrades.

The following National organizers and lecturers gave short addresses on the symposium, "The Challenge of Today"; Miss Roena E. Shaner, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Mrs. Harriet D. Hall, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Miss Louise E. Hollister.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by the chairman, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger. The convention stood reverently while the resolution in memory of Lillian M. N. Stevens was read, and it was adopted by a rising vote. The remainder of the report was considered seriatim, amended and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

PREAMBLE

We reverently acknowledge the guidance of Almighty God in the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the past year, and come to this, our Forty-first Annual Convention rejoicing in the growing conviction among all classes that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

We offer special thanksgiving to Him for the victories for state-wide prohibition in Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona; for the enfranchisement of women in Nevada and Montana; for the recognition of temperance in the great evangelistic campaigns; for the action of Secretary Daniels in prohibiting the use or introduction of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station; for the order of Colonel George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors by all persons engaged in canal transporta-

tion; for the many business corporations forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors by their employees, so that "Safety First" is being interpreted as "Sober First—Safety Follows"; for the increasing interest in National Constitutional Prohibition as shown by the number of magazines and influential dailies espousing this cause and by the many religious, philanthropic and social organizations by which it has been endorsed.

IN MEMORIAM

We record our deep sorrow over the loss in the home-going of our beloved leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Her continuous service as a National officer for thirty-four years; her profound belief in National Constitutional Prohibition as the only solution of the liquor problem; her prophetic vision which inspired her to issue the historic Proclamation on September 10, 1911, show her to have been a great woman and a great leader. As our tribute to her memory we pledge ourselves to increase the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to make National Constitutional Prohibition an accomplished fact. We emphasize her call for active co-operation to all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations and all Americans who love their country.

OUR PRINCIPLES

We affirm our belief in the following principles:

That total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe law of life;

That prohibition is the only adequate means for the destruction of the liquor traffic;

That the time will come when the political party that declares for prohibition will be the dominant party and when the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages will be the law of the land with a prohibition administration to uphold the righteous and beneficent law;

That the ballot in the hands of women is just and right

and the recent elections have proven it a weapon against the liquor traffic;

That purity of life is equally binding on men and women;

That a living wage, the minimum wage, and equal pay for equal work are economic necessities;

That industrial training in connection with the public schools is a necessity in order to increase the earning facilities of the coming generation;

That the government should not derive revenue from the vices of the people, and we protest against the recent congressional legislation which provides for raising part of the war tax from beer and tobacco.

PEACE

Public sentiment, civilization and Christianity condemn the taking of life and the wanton destruction of property as cruel, wicked and an infringement upon God-given rights.

The present war in Europe disproves the statement that the armament of nations is conducive to peace. It is resulting in a tremendous loss of life and property, the infliction of untold suffering on women and children, and is placing great economic burdens on the nations of the world because of its interference with trade conditions.

We extend to President Wilson our profound appreciation and gratitude for his maintenance of strict neutrality and his recommendation to the American people to refrain from the violation of this neutrality in public or private speech.

We express our gratification at the adoption of peace treaties with twenty-three nations and call attention to the fact that the Hague convention provides for the pacific settlement of international disputes through mediation.

We extend to our comrades in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who are bearing the burdens and suffering the consequences of war, our heartfelt sympathy. We will continue to pray for peace, confident that the united prayers of the Christian world will be answered, for God lives and reigns.

THANKS

We extend heart-felt thanks to our white-ribbon comrades of Georgia for their heroic efforts in entertaining this large Convention and for their unfailing courtesy and kindness; to the pastor and deacons of the Tabernacle for their warm welcome and the free use of their building; to the officials of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Wesleyan Memorial Churches, where we have had the privilege of holding our conferences; to the decorating committee for their effective work; to Mrs. Don Blaine and the students from Cox College for the selections from "Columbia's Congress"; to all the soloists and to Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, pianist, and to the Jubilee singers from Morris Brown College; to the Junior Order Drum and Bugle Corps which escorted us on our arrival in the city; to Mrs. H. C. Harper for free automobiles; to the Uncle Remus Memorial Association for the beautiful reception at the Sign of the Wren's Nest; to Governor and Mrs. John W. Slaton for the hospitality of the Executive Mansion; to Mrs. Brogden for arranging the Y. P. B. meetings; to Mrs. L. C. Warner and Mrs. W. H. Preston for arranging the L. T. L. demonstration; to Cox College for the reception tendered the Convention: to the hotels and hostesses for hospitality extended and particularly to Mr. William Witham for his bounteous welcome; to the pages who have served us so faithfully and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of this our Forty-first Annual Convention.

NELLE G. BURGER, *Chairman*

CHRISTINE I. TINLING, *Secretary*

ELLA A. BOOLE

ESTHER H. ELFRETH

DEBORAH K. LIVINGSTON

MARY HARRIS ARMOR

FLORENCE D. RICHARD

Noontide prayer was offered by Mrs. Amy C. Weech. The devotional service was opened by a solo by Mrs. A. L. Cunyuss. Mrs. Viola D. Romans spoke on "Preparation" and closed

with prayer. Mrs. Ellis moved that a letter be sent to President Wilson expressing our appreciation of his peace policy as indicated in the resolution adopted. Carried.

The following were introduced: Judge T. E. Patterson, whose wife is our Convention hostess, was greeted with the white-ribbon cheer; Mrs. Price Smith of the City Federation of Clubs, who invited delegates to attend the Georgia dinner to be given on Wednesday afternoon; two little boys, Paul Omer and Farrar Omer of Georgia who are selling cotton bales, the proceeds to be divided between a mission home and the W. C. T. U.; the mother, Mrs. L. M. Omer; Miss Emma Russell; Miss Mary Frances Harris. Rev. Mr. Hughes of Australia pronounced the benediction.

CONVENTION

Monday, November 16, 1914, 2 p. m.

The Convention was called to order by Miss Gordon. After singing, Mrs. M. M. Allen offered prayer.

Rev. Mr. Hughes was introduced and brought greetings from his sister, Mrs. Anderson Hughes Drew of England, and his mother, Mrs. Hughes, a worker in New Zealand.

The following organizers and lecturers who have taken part in prohibition campaigns this year spoke on the topic, "After State-wide Prohibition, What?": Mrs. Mary W. Newton, Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Miss Christine I. Tinling, Miss Rose A. Davison, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Miss Annie Robbins, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor.

On motion a rising vote of thanks was given to the Uncle Remus Memorial Association for the delightful reception given us at the Joel Chandler Harris home.

A college procession under the direction of Mrs. Lella A. Dillard was a pleasant diversion. An invitation from the faculty of Cox College to a reception to be given Tuesday afternoon was given by one of the students. It was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Parks gave the report of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, and presidents of campaign states of Louis-

iana, and the superintendent of the department of Work Among Colored People, gave wonderful reports of how the Fund helped. A wreath of Oregon laurel from Douglas County, Oregon, W. C. T. U., was sent to Mother National in loving gratitude and appreciation for the work of Mrs. Kemp who was sent to the help of Oregon by the Memorial Fund.

Little Julia Adams Smith, baby granddaughter of Mary Harris Armor, was presented by her mother, Mrs. Dudley Smith, and the white ribbon pinned on her by Miss Gordon. Mr. W. F. Armor and Miss Mattie Harris Armor, husband and daughter of our Mrs. Armor, and Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee Harris were introduced.

The report of THE UNION SIGNAL was given by the managing editor, Miss Julia F. Deane, and on motion this excellent report was accepted with a rising vote of thanks. In the absence of Miss Windsor Grow, managing editor of THE YOUNG CRUSADER, Miss Gordon spoke of the work of this paper.

Miss Addie Austin reported the department of the Circulation of National Official Papers. The state presidents came on the platform presenting memorial subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and flowers in memory of Mrs. Stevens.

Twenty-five dollar checks for 250 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL were awarded as follows: Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, Mass., two; Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, N. Y., two; Mrs. Viola H. Moore, Mo., two; Miss Margaret L. Sargent, Me., one; Mrs. Hattie E. Wilson, Ore., one; Mrs. Lizzie Fesmire, Indiana, one; Miss Minnie E. Neal, Fla., one; Miss Addie A. Austin, Ill., one; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colo., one. A friend sent a \$25 check for THE UNION SIGNAL philanthropy fund.

A "moving picture" of the pages of a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL was unrolled, 763 yards. It wound round and round the church while the Convention sang several verses of "Subscribe! Subscribe!"

Gold watches offered for 350 subscriptions to THE YOUNG

CRUSADER were awarded as follows: Miss Helen I. Root, New York, three; Miss Margaret L. Sargent, Maine, one; Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, Massachusetts, one; Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon, one; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, West Washington, one; Mrs. Ida M. Mix, Indiana, one; Mrs. Julia R. Gunn, Kentucky, one.

The announcement was made that Mrs. Sam P. Jones gave \$50 for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Miss Neal and the Florida delegates marched in with baskets of grape fruit which they presented to the delegates on behalf of the Boards of Trade of the different counties of Florida.

The Convention adjourned.

CONVENTION

Tuesday, November 17, 1914, 10 a. m.

The Convention was called to order by Miss Gordon. After singing Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford offered prayer. The journal of Monday was read and approved.

Mrs. Pritchard gave a report of the committee on securing an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution and offered a department resolution, which was adopted.

The final report of the committee on credentials was presented by Mrs. Parks and adopted as follows: National Officers, 5; Branch secretaries, 2; editor THE UNION SIGNAL; press correspondent; musical director; state presidents, 48; National superintendents, 34; organizers and lecturers, 24; evangelists, 2; state officers, 62; state Branch secretaries, 24; editors state papers, 16; delegates-at-large, 40; L. T. L. delegates, 10; Y. P. B. delegates, 4; regular delegates, 437; members of standing committees, 5; total, 716; number counted twice, 11; actual total, 705.

The following tellers were appointed by the chair: Distributing and collecting: Mrs. Jennie L. W. Rooke, Rhode Island; Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, New York; Mrs. Linnie Carl, Oregon; Mrs. Jean Schencke, South Dakota; Miss Margaret

Irwin, Pennsylvania; Miss Ida Nelson, Minnesota; Mrs. Susan Ostrom, Indiana; Miss Cleo Attaway, South Carolina; Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Iowa; Mrs. Nellie I. Doig, Florida; Miss Ephra Marshall, Illinois; Mrs. Myrtie A. Spooner, Massachusetts; Mrs. J. M. Sowards, Arkansas; Miss Rebecca Greist, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Carrie M. Barr, East Washington; Mrs. R. C. Sweet, West Virginia. Counting: Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado; Miss Rose A. Davison, Ohio; Miss Ida Lillian Page, New Jersey; Miss Christine I. Tinling, Virginia; Mrs. Neva Thomas, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie Fellows, Maine; Miss Mary Dobbs, Kansas; Miss Theodate Bates, New Hampshire; Miss Minnie E. Neal, Florida; Mrs. Lucretia Hanson, District of Columbia; Mrs. August Burghard, Georgia; Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, Kentucky; Mrs. S. E. Stanley, Mississippi; Miss Rosette Hendrix, Minnesota; Mrs. Stella B. Roben, Michigan.

Mrs. Platt offered prayer for Divine guidance in the election of officers. "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah" was sung. Mrs. Amies of Pennsylvania moved that the president, corresponding secretary, recording secretary and treasurer be elected before the vice-president-at-large and assistant recording secretary. Carried.

Mr. Frederick B. Gordon of Columbus, Georgia, president of the Columbus Manufacturing Company and brother of Miss Anna A. Gordon, and his daughters, Mrs. Blackmar and Miss Margaret Gordon, were introduced.

Miss Gordon announced that a telegram authorized by the Official Board had been sent stating that the National W. C. T. U. would co-operate with the Woman's Section of the American Relief Commission for relief in Belgium.

Mrs. George Cox of Mississippi gave \$100 to place the name of her husband, Mr. George Cox, Sr., and the name of Mrs. E. G. Whitmore on the list of memorial members and to make Miss Laura A. Stout of Mississippi and herself life members.

Mrs. Richardson of New Hampshire moved that a message

be sent to Senator Gallinger congratulating him on his reelection to the United States Senate. Carried.

The nominating ballot for president was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 662, of which Miss Anna A. Gordon received 459; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 166; Mrs. Florence D. Richard, 14; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, 12; scattering, 11. Mrs. Armor moved that the recording secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Miss Gordon, the recording secretary cast the ballot, and Mrs. Parks declared her elected. The Convention rose, gave the white-ribbon cheer and sang "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." Miss Gordon expressed her great appreciation of the honor and promised her best services to the National W. C. T. U. Flowers were presented to Miss Gordon by Mr. Frederick B. Gordon; Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, who said she presented them for her son, Ralph Ames Leavitt, for herself and most of all for her mother; by Maine comrades; by Miss Hollister for Evanston W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Patterson for Georgia and Mrs. Stevenson for Massachusetts.

The nominating ballot for corresponding secretary was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 655, of which Mrs. Frances P. Parks received 617; Mrs. Hungerford, 6; Mrs. Munns, 5; Mrs. Romans, 4; Mrs. Anderson, 4; scattering, 19. On motion of Mrs. Beauchamp the recording secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Parks, and the president declared her elected. Mrs. Parks was given the white-ribbon cheer. Flowers were presented by Mrs. Yest for West Virginia. Mrs. Demarest of New Jersey offered the noontide prayer.

The nominating ballot for recording secretary was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast 659, of which Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson received 522; Mrs. Munns, 60; Mrs. Hoge, 30; Mrs. Heald, 7; Mrs. Burger, 6; Mrs. Romans, 5; Mrs. Livingston, 5; Mrs. Beauchamp, 4; Mrs. Mitchner, 4; scattering, 16. On motion of Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, the assistant recording secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Anderson and she was declared elected. The Con-

vention gave the white-ribbon cheer. Mrs. Edna F. Salmons presented flowers for North Dakota.

The nomination ballot for treasurer was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast 660, of which Mrs. Hutchinson received 636; Mrs. Hoge 6; scattering 18. On motion of Mrs. Mitchner, the recording secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Hutchinson and she was declared elected. Mrs. Hutchinson was given the white-ribbon cheer. Mrs. Mitchner presented a guest book on behalf of Kansas.

The nominating ballot for vice-president-at-large was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast 660, of which Mrs. Ella A. Boole received 396; Mrs. Florence D. Richard 52; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford 50; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston 36; Mrs. Nelle G. Burger 23; Mrs. Hoge 21; Mrs. Patterson 20; Mrs. Leavitt 18; Mrs. Beauchamp 17; Mrs. Platt 7; Mrs. Stevenson 6; Mrs. Anderson 4; Mrs. Mitchner 4; scattering 15. On motion of Mrs. Morris of New York the recording secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Boole, and the chair declared her elected. Mrs. Boole was given the white-ribbon cheer.

The nominating ballot for assistant recording secretary was read as follows: Whole number votes cast 623, of which Mrs. Sarah H. Hoge received 499; Mrs. Munns 42; Mrs. Patterson 22; Mrs. Livingston 11; Mrs. Anderson 7; Mrs. Irvine 4; Mrs. Beauchamp 4; scattering 34. On motion of Mrs. Richardson the secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for Mrs. Hoge and the Chair declared her elected. The Convention gave Mrs. Hoge the white-ribbon cheer. Mrs. Weech presented flowers for Virginia.

The following were introduced: Chief of Police Beavers of Atlanta; Hon. Marion Jackson connected with the Men and Religion Movement; Mr. Egan; Mrs. Sam P. Jones.

During the devotional hour Mrs. Lem Gilbreath spoke on "Crossing the Jordan." Rev. Robert E. L. Harris pronounced the benediction.

CONVENTION

Tuesday, November 17, 2 p. m.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs. Boole. After singing, Mrs. Denning offered prayer. Miss Gordon took the chair and introduced Mrs. Marie Thompson Rives, daughter of Mother Thompson, and Mrs. Lucy Woodrow Harmon of Hillsboro, Ohio. The nominations from the Official Board of Branch secretaries, organizers and lecturers, lecturers and evangelists and superintendents of departments were read and on motion confirmed by the Convention and declared elected. Mrs. Davis spoke of the Temperance Educational Quarterly and the Compendium of Temperance Truth and urged that they be put into the schools.

A poster demonstration was given by Mrs. C. E. Lindsay of New York.

The following distinguished guests and fraternal delegates were introduced: Rev. James J. Hall, D. D., director of the American Peace Society; Mrs. G. H. Jarnagin, treasurer of the Southern Howard Association; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Witham of Atlanta and their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Dorsey; young women from National W. C. T. U. headquarters, Miss Gyneth M. Fulcher, Miss Katharine Adams and Mrs. Margaret Miller; Mr. Alman N. Graham of Lockport, New York; Mr. Jason L. Claffin, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mr. W. B. Upshaw, editor of the *Golden Age*; Hon Joseph G. Camp; Mrs. Luke G. Johnson, member of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church South; Mrs. John Newton McEachern, corresponding secretary of the North Georgia Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church South; Rev. J. M. Daniel, Illinois, superintendent of Public Welfare Work; Mrs. Samuel Dickie, Michigan; Mrs. Henry H. Tucker, chairman of the committee on social functions; Mrs. Mary Irvin, who was the first president of Mississippi, and Mrs. Fannie Clark, who was the first vice-president of Mississippi.

Mrs. Shelton presented to the National W. C. T. U. a prohibition flag from the District of Columbia. It was ac-

cepted on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. by Miss Gordon.
The Convention adjourned.

CONVENTION

Wednesday, November 18, 1914, 10 a. m.

The Convention was called to order by the president, Miss Gordon. After singing, Miss Neal offered prayer. The journal of Tuesday was read and approved. In the symposium, "Some Experiences and Some Conclusions," the following National organizers and lecturers gave addresses: Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke, Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, Miss May Russell, Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, Mrs. Leila Owen Stratton, Mrs. Addie B. Parsels and Miss Ellen M. Stone.

Mrs. Unruh moved that a telegram be sent to the Baptist Convention expressing our appreciation of their action against the locker clubs in Georgia. Carried.

The secretary of the Y. P. Branch, Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, was introduced. The newly elected secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, Miss Mary Ervin of Ohio, was presented and introduced her associate, Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey. Miss Gordon on behalf of the L. T. L. Branch presented silver candlesticks to Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. Richard on behalf of the Ohio delegation presented flowers to Miss Ervin. Mrs. Sturdy on behalf of the L. T. L. of Massachusetts presented a beautiful handbag to Miss Gordon.

The following were introduced: Miss Estelle Crane, Y. P. B. secretary of Mississippi; Rev. Mr. Klien, who thirty years ago organized the first temperance society in Japan; Mrs. Allie Grubbs, president of the Kentucky conference Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, former president of Georgia W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Quimby announced that the W. C. T. U. of Maine placed the name of Lillian M. N. Stevens on the list of memorial members of the World's W. C. T. U. The Chair

called attention to the fact that this means \$200 for the World's treasury, as Mrs. McDowell adds \$100 to each \$100 given for World's memorial or life members. Mrs. Leah C. Marion, treasurer of Pennsylvania, announced that Mrs. George and family gave \$100 to place the name of Dr. H. H. George on the list of memorial members of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Rooke announced that Rhode Island placed the name of Mrs. E. H. Roberts, vice-president, on the list of life members of the National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that a message of greeting be sent to Dr. Samuel Dickie, president of Albion College.

The National superintendents presented the department prizes. Mrs. Thacher presented to several veterans who were present from the Confederate Home, baskets of fruit and flowers.

The noontide prayer was offered by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Stanley, vice-president of Indiana. Mrs. Pritchard moved the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved that we continue our efforts for the adoption by Congress of the Smith Hughes bill for the forming of a national censorship bureau for moving pictures with members of the board of education included in the membership of this bureau." The resolution was adopted.

Miss Sewall announced that fifteen states had given \$290.50 as a Flower Mission memorial to our beloved promoted leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, which is to be added to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Mrs. Boole read the following report of plans for National Constitutional Prohibition which was recommended from the Executive Committee:

1. That we co-operate with other organizations in calling a conference at Washington, D. C., in December.
2. That ministers be requested to preach on National Prohibition on December 13th and all Christians to pray that the amendment may pass Congress.
3. That the January issue of all state W. C. T. U. papers

be made a campaign edition for National Constitutional Prohibition.

4. That the second Thursday in January (Jan. 14) be designated as a day of prayer, programs to be furnished from National W. C. T. U. headquarters.

5. That each local union be asked to hold a public meeting not later than March, an offering be taken for the campaign fund, this money to be sent through regular channels to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who shall transmit one-half to the National treasurer, this fund to be known in both state and National as the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

6. That the Young People's Branches be urged to have a share in the campaign by adapting to their work plans proposed for the W. C. T. U. and by enlisting other young people to become active and intelligent workers.

7. That the Loyal Temperance Legion have a part in public meetings, demonstrations and parades.

8. That increased emphasis be placed upon the organization of Young Campaigners for Prohibition.

9. That the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. be requested to recommend some definite work each month for the local unions, announcement to be made in each campaign issue of THE UNION SIGNAL of the preceding month.

10. That special campaign material be furnished in the Press Paragraphs of the Publicity Bureau and be sent free of charge to all papers in the United States, lists to be furnished by state W. C. T. U. presidents.

11. That parades, street meetings, park meetings, medal contests, rallies, and other public demonstrations be held frequently, securing the co-operation of Sunday schools, particularly organized men's classes, also young people's societies and other organizations.

12. That we emphasize the use of posters and the value of poster parades.

13. That National superintendents recommend department plans adapted for campaign use.

14. That all W. C. T. U. speakers present in all public

addresses the status of and reasons for National Constitutional Prohibition.

ELLA A. BOOLE, *Chairman*
MARGARET C. MUNNS, *Secretary*,
JENNIE M. KEMP,
MARGARET DYE ELLIS,
MARY R. HASLUP,
KATHARINE L. STEVENSON,
LILLIAN M. MITCHNER,
FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP.

The recommendation from the Official Board that the name of the department of Mercy be changed to Humane Education, was adopted.

During the devotional service, Mrs. Kuhl spoke on "Taking Possession." Jennie Smith led in prayer. Mrs. Conyuss sang, "Where Jesus is 'tis Heaven."

Mrs. Ellis announced that the morning papers reported that the Turks had fired upon the American flag and asked that prayer be made for the President of the United States and his advisors, that special wisdom be given them and that our beloved country be kept from war. At the request of Miss Gordon, Mrs. Ellis offered prayer. On motion of Miss Jennie Smith, a telegram to be prepared by Mrs. Ellis was ordered sent to the President of the United States.

The Convention adjourned.

CONVENTION

Wednesday, November 18, 1914, 2 p. m.

The Convention was called to order by the president. Scripture texts were repeated by many delegates and Mrs. Thacher led in prayer. The following standing committees reported: Transportation, Mrs. Hutchinson; seating, Mrs. Holman; Sabbath meetings, Mrs. Haslup; literature, Mrs. Thacher; securing new members, Mrs. George. In her report, Mrs. George stated that 335 new members had been secured and one union with forty members organized.

On motion of Mrs. Boole the following resolution was

adopted: Resolved—That the National W. C. T. U. endorse House Bill 15430 introduced by Representative Falconer, which provides for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in Alaska.

Mrs. Parks read the greetings received.

Mrs. Beauchamp moved that THE UNION SIGNAL and YOUNG CRUSADER have blank receipts printed into which all the names of subscribers shall be written and receipts returned to the person sending subscriptions. Mrs. Hutchinson moved that this be referred to the publishing committee. The amendment was lost and the original motion lost.

The following were introduced: Mr. Hartley Johnson of New Jersey; Convention hostesses, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, Mrs. Annie Webb, Mrs. W. F. Trenary, Mrs. E. W. Brodgen, Mrs. W. H. Preston, Mrs. S. C. Center, Mrs. Emma Eugene, Mrs. H. S. Harper, Mrs. B. J. McCain, Mrs. J. B. Dodson, Mrs. J. L. Gillette, Mrs. E. H. Walker, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, Mrs. L. C. Warner, Mrs. K. L. Rieves, Mrs. W. F. Wooden, Mrs. Sara Saul, Mrs. H. C. Buckholz, Mrs. Alice Cary, Mrs. Nannie Duncan, Mrs. Walter T. Newman, Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron; Mrs. Anne E. Hall, missionary to Africa; Mrs. E. B. Smith, representative of the American Labor Association, and the pages who had served the Convention so faithfully.

On motion it was decided to present the pictures of Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens to Cox College and the girls' high school. Mrs. Weisel moved that a picture of Miss Willard be sent to the Morris Brown school. Carried.

Mrs. Marion of Pennsylvania moved that hereafter the state delegations be seated in Convention alphabetically with a plan of rotation agreed upon by the General Officers. Carried.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon was introduced and was presented with flowers on behalf of Michigan, Kentucky and Indiana, Mrs. Calkins being spokesman. Miss Gordon, on behalf of Mr. Graham, presented Mrs. Graham, the musical director, with flowers.

Mrs. Leiter presented the committee in charge of the Better Babies' contest, Georgia Branch of the National Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association, in co-operation with the National W. C. T. U. Health department—Mrs. John W. Rowlett, Mrs. James M. Savitz, Mrs. S. E. Hamlet, Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, Mrs. N. C. Wing. Mrs. Rowlett spoke for the committee, stating that 496 babies had been examined since the contest opened.

Mrs. Boole offered the following resolution, which was adopted: The National W. C. T. U. desires to express its appreciation of the co-operation of the Georgia Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association and its deep interest in the work for Better Babies.

Letters of remembrance were ordered sent to Mrs. Louise S. Rounds of New York, who preached the annual sermon at the Atlanta Convention in 1890; also to Mrs. Frances J. Barnes and to all others now living who were at that time members of the National Executive Committee; also to Pundita Ramabai who was present at the Convention.

Mrs. Beauchamp moved that all unfinished business be referred to the Executive Committee, to the Official Board and to the General Officers. All who were present at the Convention twenty-four years ago were invited to the platform and interesting remembrances of that Convention were given. "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was sung and the Convention adjourned.

EVENING MEETINGS AND SUNDAY SERVICES

WELCOME NIGHT

The Tabernacle, Thursday Evening, November 12, 1914.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, presided.

"Coronation" was sung and Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president Colorado, gave scripture reading and offered prayer.

Addresses of welcome were given: For the State, Governor John M. Slaton and Judge John C. Hart; for the city, His

Honor, James G. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta; for the Churches, Rev. H. M. DuBose, D.D.; for the Federated Clubs, Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin; for the Schools, Prof. M. L. Brittain, State Commissioner of Schools; for the Georgia Anti-Saloon League, Dr. G. W. Eichelberger, superintendent; for the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. M. L. McLendon, president; for the Georgia W. C. T. U., Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president.

Responses to the addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president Missouri W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president Utah W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president West Virginia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, superintendent Department of Franchise National W. C. T. U.

An interesting feature of the program was the Tabernacle chorus led by Mr. Boatman with Mrs. Boatman at the organ.

PLATFORM NIGHT

Friday Evening, November 13, 1914

Miss Anna A. Gordon, presiding. "America" was sung and Mrs. Silena M. Holman offered prayer. Addresses were made by Mr. Daniel A. Poling, national superintendent of Temperance and Christian Citizenship of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, on "National Constitutional Prohibition"; and by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president Kentucky W. C. T. U. on "Christian Citizenship."

The Mississippi comrades presented flowers to Miss Gordon, and Professor W. W. Leffingwell delighted the audience with violin solos.

CAMPAIGN CELEBRATION

Saturday Evening, November 14, 1914

"Out for Prohibition," was sung and Miss Helen L. Hood, president Illinois W. C. T. U., offered prayer. Five minute addresses were made in celebration of suffrage campaigns; Missouri, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger; Nebraska, Mrs. M. M. Clafin;

North Dakota, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson; South Dakota, Mrs. Anna R. Simmons; Montana, Mrs. Mary L. Alderson; Nevada, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston; Ohio, Mrs. Florence D. Richard. Addresses celebrating prohibition campaigns were made: Ohio, Mrs. Florence D. Richard; California (North), Mrs. Sara J. Dorr; California (South), Mrs. Stella B. Irvine; Virginia, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge; Colorado, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford; Arizona, Mrs. Dixie Dees Gammage; Oregon, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp; Washington (East), Mrs. Carrie M. Barr; Washington (West), Mrs. Margaret B. Platt.

This program was preceded by an attractive temperance demonstration selected from "Columbia's Congress" under the direction of the author, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, Washington, D. C., National organizer and lecturer.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1914

Thirty-two church services were addressed by members of the Convention. The Convention sermon was preached in the Tabernacle at 3:30 p. m. by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph. D., president New York W. C. T. U. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, vice-president Georgia W. C. T. U. Music was rendered by the Tabernacle chorus, and Mr. Solon Drukenmiller sang a solo.

Sunday evening at 6:30 p. m. in the Wesley Memorial Church, the Young Peoples' Church Societies of Atlanta united in a vesper service under the direction of Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner, secretary of the Young Peoples' Branch. At the Tabernacle, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., conducted the devotional exercises and addresses were given: "Fact, Not Fancies," Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president Kansas W. C. T. U.; "Twenty Minutes in Congress," Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. representative in Washington, and by Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, Georgia, National organizer.

Solos were sung by Mrs. A. L. Cunyuss, niece of Rev. Sam P. Jones, and by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, musical direc-

tor of the National W. C. T. U. The resolution endorsing the Hobson-Shepard joint resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition amendment now before Congress was adopted by the entire audience rising.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NIGHT

Monday Evening, November 16, 1914.

This was an evening with the World's W. C. T. U. Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting president of the National W. C. T. U. and honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. presided. A great Peace demonstration was given when the entire Convention marched into the Tabernacle by delegations, each delegation having a banner bearing the name of the State and the word "PEACE" in large letters. Each delegate wore or carried something made of cotton, purchased in the city of Atlanta. "Christ for the World" was sung and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, one of the superintendents of the World's W. C. T. U., repeated a psalm and offered prayer. "Let Us Have Peace," was sung by Mrs. Graham; a solo was sung by Miss Mildred Parks, and the jubilee singers from the Morris Brown University entertained the audience with several selections. Miss Gordon introduced a group of children dressed in handsome costumes made in the different countries where the W. C. T. U. is organized. Miss Rosa E. Lee of Palestine responded to an introduction. Addresses were given: "Temperance in Non-Christian Lands," by Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, president National W. C. T. U. of India; "Prohibition Victories among the Nations," Miss Ellen M. Stone, Macedonia; "White-Ribbon Work in Japan," illustrated with stereopticon, by Miss Ruth Frances Davis, Tokyo, Japan.

SUPERINTENDENTS' NIGHT

Tuesday Evening, November 17, 1914

Selections from "Columbia's Congress" under the direction of the author, Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, were given at

the opening of the meeting. The following superintendents made short addresses on "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Home": Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, New York, department of Mothers' Meetings, Purity and White-Ribbon Recruits; Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, New York, department of Work for Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art; Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Schools": Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Wisconsin, department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges; Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie, Pennsylvania, department of the Bible in the Public Schools; Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Pennsylvania, department of School Savings Banks.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Public." Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Michigan, department of Parliamentary Usage; Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, Ohio, department of Health; Mrs. Martha M. Allen, New York, department of Medical Temperance; Mrs. W. A. Loyne, New Hampshire, department of Work Among Lumbermen and Miners; Mrs. L. B. Smith, Kansas, department of Rescue Work; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Oregon, department of Press; Mrs. Ella Kroft, Indiana, department of Work Among Railway Men; Miss Lella M. Sewall, Massachusetts, department of Flower Mission; Miss Addie A. Austin, Illinois, department of Temperance Literature; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Washington, department of Institutes; Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Missouri, department of Anti-Narcotics; Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, Illinois, department of Medal Contests; Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Pennsylvania, department of Mercy.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Church": Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, Ohio, department of Evangelistic Work; Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, Ohio, department of Unfermented Wine at Sacrament; Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, New Mexico, department of Systematic Giving; Dr. Louise C. Purington, Massachusetts, department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies; Mrs. Caroline McDowell,

Pennsylvania, department of World's Missionary Fund; Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom, Indiana, department of Sabbath Observance; Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, California, department of Sunday schools.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Government": Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska, department of Christian Citizenship; Miss Mary E. Brown, Washington, department of Curfew and Policewomen; Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, Arkansas, department of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor; Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Illinois, department of Penal and Reformatory work; Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Maine, department of Peace; Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, District of Columbia, department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors.

"The Next Step": Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Maine, department of Franchise.

"The Goal": Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, District of Columbia, department of Legislation.

The program was interspersed with solos: "Out from the Hearthstone the Children Go," Mrs. W. A. Lawson; "The College Boys," Mrs. Frances W. Graham; "Face to Face," Rev. Mr. Osborne of Georgia; "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," Mrs. A. L. Cunyuss.

A gift of \$510 raised by the National and state superintendents of the department of Proportionate and Systematic Giving for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, was presented by Mrs. Katherine Patterson, superintendent.

RECOGNITION NIGHT

Wednesday Evening, November 18, 1914.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, presiding.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. The program was given by the forty-four states having made a gain in membership and was interspersed with state songs. Ten

States—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Virginia, Washington (West), Minnesota, California (South), Oregon, Missouri—had made a net gain of over one thousand in membership, the largest being Pennsylvania with a gain of 7,057. The prizes for the greatest pro rata gain in membership were presented as follows: State, twenty-five subscriptions to *THE UNION SIGNAL*, to Oregon—54 $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent gain; District, twenty subscriptions to *THE UNION SIGNAL*, to District No. 25, Minnesota—190 per cent; County, 15 subscriptions to *THE UNION SIGNAL*, Smith County, Virginia—775 $\frac{5}{9}$ per cent; Local, ten subscriptions to *THE UNION SIGNAL*, Owensboro, Ky.—2300 per cent. Miss Mary E. Dobbs of Kansas and Miss Minnie E. Neal of Florida were made life members of the National W. C. T. U. by their respective state unions.

Miss Gordon received flowers from North Carolina and a state flag from Colorado. The colored women of the convention made a gift of jewelry to Mrs. Peterson, National superintendent, in appreciation of her work.

Invitations from Seattle, Wash., for the 1915 convention were extended by Mrs. Platt for the West Washington W. C. T. U., and by Mrs. Munns for the Governor of Washington, the Seattle Ministers' Federation and the Seattle Commercial Club. The National Corresponding Secretary presented invitations from the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. for Pittsburg, also from San Francisco, Calif., St. Louis, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Chattanooga, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio, and Galveston, Texas.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the resolution of thanks, previously adopted by the Convention.

Mrs. Graham sang "Victory"; Mrs. Caroline B. Buell moved adjournment of the Forty-First Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., "God be with you 'till we meet again" was sung, the Aaronic benediction was repeated in concert and the Convention adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Assembly Hall, Hotel Ansley, Thursday, Nov. 12, 8:45 a. m.

The Executive Committee was called to order by the chairman, Miss Anna A. Gordon. "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was sung and Miss Gordon spoke words of greeting and good cheer, paying a tender tribute to the memory of our promoted leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine.

The roll call showed 5 General Officers, 44 state presidents, 2 Branch secretaries, 34 National superintendents, 18 organizers and lecturers, 2 lecturers, 1 evangelist, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, press correspondent and musical director present.

The following new members of the Executive Committee were introduced: Mrs. Addie B. Parsels and Mrs. M. E. Patterson, National organizers and lecturers; Mrs. Dixie Dees Gammage representing Mrs. Imogen La Chance; Miss Harriet L. Henderson, president of New Mexico; Mrs. S. E. Stanley, president of Mississippi; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, president of Oregon; Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, representing Mrs. Vayhinger, president of Indiana. The presidents of campaign states were greeted with the white-ribbon cheer and the singing of the doxology.

On motion, the chair appointed Mrs. Margaret Munns to fill a vacancy on the committee on literature. Mrs. Silena M. Holman was nominated chairman of the seating committee.

The report of the committee on general W. C. T. U. exhibit was given by Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, secretary of the committee. Mrs. Dorr, president of California (North), spoke of a National W. C. T. U. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition and stated that a unit of space had been offered in the Palace of Education. Mrs. Munns moved that the National W. C. T. U. have an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition. Motion carried. On motion of Mrs. Livingston the general W. C. T. U. exhibit committee, consisting of Mesdames Parks, Horning, Dorr, Platt and Miss Sara Phillips

Thomas, was authorized to take charge of the preparation of the National W. C. T. U. exhibit for the Panama-Pacific exposition and to add to its membership with the approval of the National General Officers.

Mrs. Stevenson moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a definite, detailed statement with questions and answers concerning the origin of the movement for national constitutional prohibition and that this document be sent broadcast throughout the country. Mrs. Davis moved as a substitute that a leaflet in memory of Mrs. Stevens giving the proclamation and showing the origin of the movement for national constitutional prohibition be prepared, sent to the church papers and read in all the churches. Mrs. Holman moved as an amendment that both the memorial leaflet and the statement be published. The amendment, the substitute as amended and the original motion carried.

The following committee was appointed to prepare a detailed statement: Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis and Mrs. M. M. Allen. The committee to prepare the leaflet was appointed as follows: Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, in conference with the General Officers.

On motion, the Committee rose, after repeating the W. C. T. U. benediction.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Assembly Hall, Hotel Ansley, Thursday, November 12, 2 p. m.

The Official Board was called to order by the acting president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. After singing, Miss Rozette Hendrix offered prayer.

Mrs. Hutchinson moved that a committee of three state presidents having had experience in entertaining a National convention be appointed by the chair to formulate a plan governing future conventions, including the time entertainment should begin and end; that the committee also for-

multate and present a plan for ante-convention days that will be helpful and educational to delegates attending the convention. Chair appointed Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford and Mrs. T. E. Patterson.

National organizers and lecturers, National lecturers, National evangelists and National superintendents were nominated.

Mrs. Calkins moved that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of combining certain departments to report next year. Carried. Mrs. Calkins, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. George, Mrs. Haslup and Mrs. Buell were appointed such committee. Mrs. Stevenson moved that two Y. P. B. secretaries be appointed, one to do office work and the other to do field work. Carried.

The following state presidents were nominated members of the committee on appropriations: Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. George and Mrs. Weisel.

Mrs. Kemp stated that the poster, "The Business Man's Proposition," was designed by Ralph Speelman of Oregon. A motion was carried that a letter of appreciation be sent to him and that an account of the poster be published in THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Beauchamp moved that hereafter all posters and all publications shall bear the imprint of the National W. C. T. U., the union label and the name of the author. Carried.

Mrs. Beauchamp offered a cash prize of \$25 for the best illustrated poster designed by a college student. On motion of Mrs. Hoge this offer was accepted with thanks and the states encouraged to push this line of work. Board rose until 9 a. m.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Friday, November 13, 9 a. m.

The Board was called to order by the president, Miss Gordon. "Guide me, Ó thou great Jehovah" was sung and Mrs. Joseph Sprott, president of South Carolina W. C. T.

U. offered prayer. Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, superintendent of Health, spoke briefly. Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, corresponding secretary of Oklahoma W. C. T. U. and representing the president, was introduced.

Mrs. Beauchamp moved that we recommend to the Executive Committee that a competent committee be appointed to carefully examine the literature now in stock in the Literature Building and destroy all that is not up to date, no department literature to be destroyed without conference with the superintendent of that department. Motion was carried.

Mrs. Haslup moved that the Official Board recommend that Article V, Section 1 of the By-laws be amended by striking out the words "with the exception of the vice-president-at-large and the assistant recording secretary," also the last sentence in the section; that Article I, Section 1 be amended by striking out the words, "She may also nominate the vice-president-at-large, said nomination to be acted upon by the Convention." Carried.

On motion Miss Ruth Frances Davis and Miss Mary Ervin were appointed time-keepers for the convention.

Mrs. Hutchinson made a statement concerning the finances of the National W. C. T. U. and the authorized investment of the trust funds. Mrs. Beauchamp moved that the Official Board express appreciation and confidence in the financial wisdom of the General Officers who invested the funds. Carried. Official board rose.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Friday, November 13, 11 a. m.

The Executive Committee was called to order by the chairman. After singing, Miss Rose A. Davison offered prayer.

On motion the following recommendations from the Board of Superintendents were adopted:

That the names of the following departments be changed: Penal Reformatory to Prison Reform; Flower Mission to

Flower Mission and Relief Work; School Savings Banks to School Savings and Thrift.

A recommendation from the Official Board that a committee be appointed to examine the literature now in stock at National W. C. T. U. headquarters and destroy all literature not up to date, with the understanding that no department literature be destroyed without conference with the superintendent of that department, was adopted.

Mrs. Stevenson, chairman of committee on codifying report blanks, made the following report which was adopted:

In view of the apparent confusion in the several states arising from the overlapping of department questions, your committee on the codifying of report blanks begs leave to recommend:

1. That the report blanks be uniform in style and size and that they be published by the National W. C. T. U. as a part of the department equipment, to be paid from the several appropriations.

2. That the questions be limited to twelve each, to be furnished by the National superintendent, and that there be an earnest effort to eliminate from each department all questions which pertain to the specific work of another department.

3. That a standing committee, consisting of the National corresponding secretary, two National superintendents (to be nominated by the Board of Superintendents) and two state presidents (to be nominated by the Official Board) be appointed, to whom all questions concerning the overlapping of questions shall be referred and whose decision shall be final.

The noontide prayer was offered by Mrs. Rhena Mosher Holyoke. The Committee rose.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Saturday, November 14, 9 a. m.

After singing, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp offered prayer. Miss

Gordon spoke of the convention march for Monday evening and the advisability of recognizing conditions in the hostess state by purchasing cotton.

On motion the chair appointed Mesdames George, Shepard and Livingston as a committee to have charge of the march.

On motion the chair appointed a committee consisting of Mesdames Boole, Mitchner, Ellis, Beauchamp, Stevenson, Kemp, Haslup, Munns and Irvine to formulate definite plans for continuing the campaign for national constitutional prohibition and report to the Official Board Monday morning.

Miss Ruth Frances Davis was introduced and proposed plans for bringing the work for national constitutional prohibition before the young people of the colleges through the conferences of the Y. W. C. A. and the Student Volunteer Movement. Mrs. Claffin moved that Miss Davis be authorized by the Official Board with its hearty God-speed to carry out these plans. Carried.

Mrs. Boole asked for extension of time until next year to bring in report of the committee on convention plans and recommended that a standing committee be appointed, the chairman of which shall be called a convention convener. On motion the recommendation was accepted and the committee continued.

Mrs. J. W. Sexton, president of Tennessee No. 2, was introduced.

Motion prevailed that the National W. C. T. U. appropriate \$25 for publicity work for this convention. Mrs. Beauchamp moved that the National W. C. T. U. appropriate \$100 for publicity work through the Associated Press for the next convention. Carried. The Board rose.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Tuesday, November 17, 8:30 a. m.

The Official Board was called to order by the president, Miss Gordon. Mrs. Goodno offered prayer.

Motion prevailed that the W. C. T. U. co-operate with the Woman's Section of the American Relief Commission

for relief in Belgium. The chair appointed as committee to examine the literature at Headquarters, Mrs. Platt, Miss Hood and Mrs. Yost. L. T. L. secretary was nominated. The Board rose.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, November 17, 9 a. m

Mrs. Munns gave the report of the committee on plans for continuing the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, which was considered seriatim and adopted. Special recommendations for carrying out the plans were read and adopted. The Committee rose.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Tuesday, November 17, 1:45 p. m.

The Y. P. B. general secretary was nominated. The Board rose.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Wednesday, November 18, 8:45 a. m.

The Board was called to order by Miss Gordon. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Barr. Mrs. Hungerford moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a by-law defining the duties of vice-president and report to the post Official Board meeting.

An invitation to the Spelman Seminary was received and on motion it was decided to send a message of thanks and of regret that on account of the pressure of business the Board is unable to accept. A request came from Mary F. Lovell that the name of the department of Mercy be changed to Humane Education. Motion prevailed that this be recommended to the Convention.

Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner presented a memorial from the Y. P. B. conference. She further stated that the Y. P. B. secretaries request that they be permitted to organize a Y. P. B. board and that there be a National Y. P. B. fund for national constitutional prohibition to which the dues

for honorary members may be sent.

Nominations of superintendents and standing committees were considered. The committee on defining the duties of National organizers, lecturers and evangelists reported and th report was accepted. The Board rose.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thursday, November 19, 8.45 a. m.

The Executive Committee was called to order by the chairman, Miss Gordon. After singing, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning offered prayer. The following new members of the Executive Committee were introduced: Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, Miss Mary Ervin, Mrs. Lulu T. Gleason, Mrs. Carrie L. Flatter.

On motion it was decided that the names of children five years old and under could be placed upon the list of memorial members by the payment of \$10, said names to be kept in the Annual Report five years.

Mrs. Anderson moved that a special program for World's Temperance Sunday be prepared by the superintendent of the department of Sunday School Work, ot be issued from National W. C. T. U. headquarters and sent to the state unions for free distribution in the Sunday schools. Carried.

Mrs. Beauchamp moved that the blanks sent out by the committee on Anti-Polygamy Amendment to the National Constitution leave out any reference to the calling of a constitutional convention and that these blanks contain only the words of the resolution. Carried.

On motion the invitation to hold the next National convention in Seattle was accepted.

Miss Julia F. Deane was elected managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. Miss Anna A. Gordon, president, was elected editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL. Miss Windsor Grow was elected managing editor of THE YOUNG CRUSADER. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large, was elected editor-in-chief of THE YOUNG CRUSADER.

The committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, Mrs.

Ella M. George, Mrs. Alice A. Pickler, Mrs. Alice Cary McKinney, Miss Christine I. Tinling, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls.

Mrs. Quimby reported for the committee to prepare a memorial leaflet.

Consent was given to have the recommendation go out from the Executive Committee to observe World's Temperance Sunday the Sunday before election instead of later.

"Blest be the tie that binds" was sung, the Aaronic benediction was repeated, and the Committee rose.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Thursday, November 19, 11 a. m.

The Board was called to order by Miss Gordon. Miss Stone came before the Board and spoke briefly of Albanian relief work and also of securing action of Congress regarding the bill to reimburse those who raised the ransom money for her.

The report of committee on appropriations was considered, amended and adopted. Mrs. Shelton moved that a letter be sent Mrs. McDowell expressing thanks and appreciation for her generosity in duplicating all gifts to the World's W. C. T. U.

The committee to outline the duties of vice-president-at-large reported as follows: "Because of changed conditions of this new year it is recommended that the duties of vice-president be outlined as follows: This officer will be expected to keep in close touch with the vital problems and plans of the National W. C. T. U., including those of finance, and shall be available to represent the organization in the field and before other societies."

A memorial from the Y. P. B. conference was considered. On motion it was decided that the vice-president send a reply to the young people explaining that the action of last year in regard to the pledge does not prevent any strengthening of the pledge by the states, but that we do not demand more of the young people than we demand of ourselves. On motion of Mrs. Linnie Carl, Miss Mary Frances Willard Anderson

and Miss Ruth Frances Davis were elected field secretaries for the Y. P. B., Miss Davis' work to be with special reference to schools and colleges. The requests of the Y. P. B. for permission to organize a Board of Y. P. B. secretaries and that there be a fund for national constitutional prohibition to which the dues from honorary members could be sent were referred to a committee consisting of Mrs. Haslup, Mrs. Hungerford and Miss Hendrix, to report next year.

On motion of Mrs. Stevenson a special appropriation of \$600 was made for clerical help for Mrs. Edith Smith Davis.

Mrs. Parks reported for the committee on exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition and stated that they had added to the committee Mrs. C. E. Lindsay, Mrs. M. M. Allen, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis and Mrs. Stella B. Irvine. She asked that the committee be excused from making an exhibit for the convention next year. On motion the report was adopted with a rising vote of thanks.

The journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Hood, Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Thacher were appointed a committee to codify report blanks.

Consent was given that a brief letter be sent saying that the National W. C. T. U. is glad that the *Ladies' Home Journal* is going to publish articles endorsing national constitutional prohibition.

In response to a request from Dr. Crafts, the motion prevailed that Mrs. Wylie be appointed to represent the National W. C. T. U. in the Conference on Bible in the Public Schools to be held in Pittsburgh September 1. Mrs. Wylie was given permission to name her associates.

Mrs. Hutchinson moved that the Y. P. B. field secretaries receive their salary when in the field from the states in which they may be called to work, that deficiencies in missionary states be referred by the state officers to the General Officers to be paid from the Memorial Fund. Carried.

Motion prevailed that a letter be sent to Mrs. Mary B. Wilson expressing our great appreciation of her work as superintendent of the department of Work Among Foreign.

Speaking People; also to Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, retiring superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor.

The Board rose after repeating the Aaronic benediction.

GREETINGS

Messages of greeting were received from: The National Executive Committee of the British Women's Temperance Association: Lady Holder, president of W. C. T. U. of Australia: Mrs. Bessie Lee Cowie, New Zealand, World's white-ribbon missionary; Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, London, England, World's secretary Young Woman's Branch; Miss Tudor, England, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent; Mrs. F. D. Phinney, Burma, president W. C. T. U.; Miss Flora E. Strout, Burma, World's white-ribbon missionary; Georgia Baptist Missionary Union; North Georgia Annual Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South; Maine W. C. T. U.; "Monmouth Y", Asbury Park, New Jersey; Asbury Park Convention Bureau; Mr. J. L. White, president Anti-Saloon League of Georgia; Mr. Francis E. Clark, president United Society Christian Endeavor; Bishop John W. Hamilton, Boston, Mass.; Cynthia Westover Alden, president-general International Sunshine Society; Josiah Strong, president American Institute of Social Service; Mr. H. A. Gross, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sara Rowell Wright, London, Ontario, president Dominion W. C. T. U., Anna W. Diller of Nassau; Mrs. M. G. Carpenter, Roxabell, Ohio; Miss Julia A. Barker, New York City; Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, New York City; Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds, Westchester, Pa.; Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Portland, Ore.; Miss Grace A. Dodge, New York City; Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, Hammond, Wis.; Mr. E. P. Felch, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Ellma L. Rose, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miss Gabrella T. Stickney and Miss Mary E. Stewart, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. W. C. Sibley, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Mary B. Ingham, Los Angeles, Calif.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

FRANCES P. PARKS

The report of the Corresponding Secretary to the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1890, held in Atlanta, was largely a resume of department work. A vast amount of similar foundation work has been accomplished in the twenty-four years which have passed since that meeting. It is most interesting to note how we have swung from the indirect to the direct with the pendulum of progress. The State reports to the close of the nineteenth century dealt chiefly with that far-reaching but oftentimes unrecognized method known as the education of public opinion, and it has been wisely remarked that education is as important as legislation. But, while the educational work has been continued with unabated zeal, state reports of today give prominence to legislative campaigns, past, present and to come.

Total abstinence is the bed-rock upon which the W. C. T. U. has ever been building—all of the forty departments having been created for the purpose of promoting total abstinence. In the beginning of its career, the organization recognized prohibition, state and national, to be a fundamental principle of the great reform and the movement for national constitutional prohibition was launched long ago. A wonderful impetus was given to it by the Proclamation issued by our beloved National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, on September 10, 1911. A year ago this question was propounded by our leader to the National Convention assembled at Asbury Park, New Jersey: "What plans shall we formulate at this convention in accordance with our past declarations for doing our part towards securing National Constitutional Prohibition?" The answer came in the form of a practical working plan which has been the basis of splendid co-operative work in all of the states. The tabloid stories of endeavor in the various state Unions make up in the aggregate the composite situation from the viewpoint of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Alabama passes the goal set for 1914—one thousand paid members—and the state swings into line for constitutional prohibition for 1915. The Alabama legislature is overwhelmingly prohibition in sentiment, justifying the hope of achievement in this endeavor. State W. C. T. U. headquarters will be established December first in Birmingham.

From far-off Alaska comes a cheery greeting to the Convention.

A few widely scattered local Unions are holding up the white-ribbon standard, each exerting a much needed influence for sobriety and purity in its community. The saloons of Sitka are closed on Sunday by federal authority. The Sitka Union has opened a public reading room. There has been a small gain in membership in Alaska.

The Arizona W. C. T. U. played no insignificant part in the successful state-wide campaign for prohibition. White-ribboners voted as well as worked and prayed for prohibition. They posted posters, distributed literature and proved themselves worthy citizens of the commonwealth. When it comes to the round-up on national constitutional prohibition Arizona will count as big as the biggest on the right side of the question.

Arkansas reports a banner year. More and better work done to eliminate saloons, better organization, better financial conditions. The women used a million pages of Arkansas literature at the polls as a cumulation of weeks of previous work—taking the census, verifying names, and attending court. A good legislative program is ready. Organization will be pushed.

The "California Dry Federation" includes representatives from all the forces which stood for prohibition. The W. C. T. U. took a leading part in the campaign from the beginning, devotedly giving to this cause every energy and resource at command. The enrollment of Young Campaigners was a special feature of the campaign plan, left entirely in the hands of the W. C. T. U. The interest of women in political questions has steadily increased since their enfranchisement and they are now recognized as a power in the California political arena. The delay of prohibition in no way daunts the white-ribboners. "California has a mighty good start on the next campaign" was the word after election returns were counted.

Early in May Colorado voters rolled up a large petition for a prohibition amendment to the state constitution and through a committee presented it to the Secretary of State. To their dismay they found that petition made waste paper by a new law, of which even their lawyers were ignorant. In twenty-four hours a new petition form was in type and on June 20th the same committee presented a second great petition, which bore 12,000 more than the required number of signatures. That work is typical of what has been done in Colorado throughout the campaign. The united temperance forces worked in utmost harmony. The prohibition gospel was spread through speakers, literature, songs, marching children, and by all of the methods known to live prohibition campaigners. "The crest of the Continent is white—Colorado has gone dry" was flashed over the wires November 4.

Connecticut made prohibition sentiment through posters. A definite plan to change posters on display in banks, public libraries, stores and other public buildings monthly for a period of a year has been found feasible.

Delaware's effort has largely been along department lines and will, therefore, be reported by the various superintendents. New unions have been organized and old unions strengthened.

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. counted it a privilege to share in the work of launching the campaign for the national prohibition amendment. A strong and capable committee, under the direction of the president, Mrs. Shelton, arranged for the notable National W. C. T. U. meetings held in Washington December 7-10. A three months' campaign in the churches of Washington for the purpose of making the work of the organization better understood resulted in many additions to the membership.

Florida started a state-wide prohibition campaign at the beginning of the year, facing the fact that it meant at least three years of educational and vote-winning work. Counties voting on the liquor question gave a majority ballot on the right side. Dade County, for the first time in its history, was added to the dry territory of the state.

Georgia has had two great sources of interest this year—one, the preparation for our great National Convention; the other, the enforcement of its prohibition law. For these two objects the white-ribboners, under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Patterson, worked with united purpose, feeling that the National Convention would give such zest to their labors that the other object would be the sooner accomplished.

The Idaho Unions, North and South, are deeply interested in the movement for state-wide prohibition. As three political parties, Republican, Democratic and Progressive have inserted a prohibition plank in their platform and woman vote in Idaho, there will be no occasion for surprise if the next session of the legislature submits the question to a vote of the people. The Southern Union has established State W. C. T. U. headquarters in Boise, a courageous undertaking with a membership under one thousand.

Illinois is headed for prohibition and with a hopeful prospect of reaching the goal in the not distant future. The first opportunity the women of Illinois had to test their strength against the liquor interest sixty-seven per cent. of them voted against saloons. They were largely responsible for closing 1,100 saloons last spring. Out of a total of 1,430 townships in the state 1,215 are dry. There will be a sharp legislative fight this winter and the W. C. T. U. will take a hand in it.

Indiana works steadily toward the goal of prohibition. The last legislature submitted to the voters the question of calling a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the state constitution. The W. C. T. U. favors such a convention and has been earnestly working for it, hoping that prohibition and woman suffrage may be incorporated in the new constitution.

Iowa has taken no backward steps. There was a lively but good-natured contest as to which local union would close the year with the largest membership. As might be expected, Iowa is well toward the top of the long roll of states celebrating membership gain on Recognition Night. Many workers have been in the field making sentiment for national constitutional prohibition and equal suffrage.

Kansas will never take any backward steps in her policy concerning the prohibition of the liquor traffic, declares the W. C. T. U. Thoughtful, earnest women see in their newly acquired franchise an additional opportunity for making their state even better and more potent in wholesome influences than she has ever been. They have studied the "Kansas Voters Manual" in order that they may use their new power intelligently and wisely. It is not surprising to find the W. C. T. U. recognized by other organizations as one of the greatest forces in the state. Mrs. Mitchner, the state president, was loaned to the Pacific coast states for three months to tell the story of Kansas and win votes for state-wide and coast-long prohibition.

In February Kentucky took the initial step in securing state-wide prohibition. The prohibition bill introduced in the legislature did not pass, but a great awakening resulted from the agitation of the subject and the temperance forces are pledged to remain on the firing line, keeping up a steady advance until state-wide prohibition is written in the constitution of the commonwealth. In June the W. C. T. U. appointed committees to work in co-operation with the men's local option committees of the several counties. The women were instrumental in securing the large majority of signatures to the petitions to hold elections in twelve counties, nine of which voted to outlaw the saloon. "B. L. T." of the Chicago Tribune called attention to the fact that in these elections "Bourbon went dry, Christian went wet." The Christians of Christian County must change that verdict at the next election!

Louisiana has just closed a successful year with a good state convention. An increase in membership gives courage to the state president, who conscientiously stands guard over the dry territory and seeks to add to it.

Maine's white-ribbon comrades have rallied bravely to the work their great leader taught them to do. The recent state election was a disappointment, but the W. C. T. U. is no way daunted. "Go for-

ward'' the keynote of the state W. C. T. U. convention, is to be the watchword for the coming year. The women are resolved to justify the trust always reposed in them by their beloved Lillian M. N. Stevens, who for thirty-seven years led them so wisely and well.

Maryland is in line for state-wide prohibition. The W. C. T. U. is represented in the campaign committee whose duty it is to formulate the plans and inaugurate methods of steady work to the end that the state legislature meeting in 1914 will submit a constitutional prohibition amendment to the vote of the people. One-third of the population lives in dry territory.

Massachusetts, which may well be called ''The Cradle of Liberty,'' is being rocked by the great prohibition wave which is sweeping over the country. The legislature, for the first time in history, has voted to submit to the will of the people the question of suffrage. Before the question goes to the people it must receive favorable action by the next legislature. Massachusetts holds the record as being the only state in the union which has four cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants each without saloons and where the voters of the municipalities themselves abolished the grog shops. These cities are Cambridge, Brockton, Lynn and Somerville.

Michigan stands well in progress toward state-wide prohibition. Public sentiment is growing rapidly. Pulpit and press are in many cases advocating temperance. Seventy-seven Schools of Method and sixty-two conventions indicate great earnestness on the part of the white-ribboners.

All signs point to Minnesota as a strong candidate for place on the prohibition map. An area of 16,000 square miles was made ''dry'' by the Supreme Court decision that the Indian treaty of 1855 is still operative, this land being part of the territory covered by the treaty. Sentiment was never so strong and the W. C. T. U. believes the time is ripe to secure constitutional prohibition. To this end much effort has been expended, in co-operation with other organizations, to elect a temperance legislature.

Mississippi ''quickly took the thread that fell from out the quiet hands'' of Mrs. Kells and the spinning which means so much to the homes of the state has gone steadily on under the capable direction of Mrs. Stanley, vice-president-at-large. The Kells Memorial Fund, for the advance of the work Mrs. Kells so much loved, has been established. Organization has been pushed and the membership increased. The state senate has passed a law raising the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years. The passage of this bill is due to the exertions of the women of the state.

Missouri. The County Unit amendment has received much attention from Missouri white-ribboners who have co-operated heartily

with other organizations in County Unit Federations throughout the state. Passed by the last legislature and signed by the governor, operation of the law was delayed by the liquor interests invoking the referendum. Every amendment on the ballot was lost. The suffrage campaign was educational. Undaunted and undismayed, the Missouri white-ribboners are already planning for the next campaign.

Montana W. C. T. U. did valiant work for the suffrage amendment and is jubilant over the victory won. The organization has grown stronger and taken a higher place among state organizations. Montana is in line for state prohibition.

In Nebraska the women have stood side by side with the men in the making of homes, the tilling of the prairies, the building of schools, and the training of boys and girls who are the men and women of today. For the first time in thirty-two years they asked the voters to grant them the ballot—their aim, a higher citizenship, safer homes, justice enthroned in government. The W. C. T. U. has heartily co-operated with the Equal Suffrage Association in this movement. Everything else has had to stand aside while the women pled and worked for the ballot.

Nevada has caught the spirit of its near neighbors and declared for equal suffrage. The enfranchisement of the 18,000 women of that state who are of age means the addition to the electorate of largely permanent residents who will use their influence and vote for the interests of the home. The white-ribboners in this truly missionary territory deserve great praise for holding to a state organization.

The New Hampshire convention was held in Concord, the birthplace of the W. C. T. U. and was a celebration of forty years of consecrated, organized, systematic work by the women of New Hampshire. Every town and city in the state voted on the license question November 3. State and local unions have been alert to strike a blow at the liquor traffic.

New Jersey. "Ever at it" expresses the general attitude of New Jersey white-ribboners. They received a new view of achievement from the National Convention held in Asbury-by-the-Sea last November which sent them back to their communities to labor with new zeal and endurance. The work of arousing public sentiment for the annihilation of the liquor traffic has been carried on through public meetings under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and through Institutes and the departments.

New Mexico is making decided progress under plans adopted by the convention held in July, at which Miss Gordon was present and presided. Through the efforts of the new state president, Miss Harriet L. Henderson, the name of Frances E. Willard has been in-

cluded among those whose birthdays are observed as Flag Days in the public schools.

New York. A state-wide prohibition bill was introduced in the New York legislature at the last session, a wonderful advance step for that state. Educational work has been pushed vigorously. No wine is to be served in punches at any function arranged for or tendered the New York Federation of Women's Clubs—a result of definite work by Mrs. Boole as chairman of the temperance committee of the Federation. The enthusiasm and zeal of New York white-ribboners was never so great and there were never so many of them!

In North Carolina sentiment is overwhelmingly behind anti-saloon measures. The feeling of security resulting from the mere fact that the state has a prohibition law is the only explanation of the difficulty experienced in enlisting more of the splendid women of the state in the W. C. T. U. They are "at ease in Zion."

"North Dakota is prohibition and her people are proud of it." Thus chief clerk of the Secretary of State wrote to the editors of Collier's Weekly, calling attention to a misstatement due to a proofreader's mistake in locating a saloon town in North instead of South Dakota. The enthusiasm of the suffrage campaign proved helpful in general W. C. T. U. work. Forty-three new Unions were organized and a most encouraging gain was made in membership. The silver anniversary convention, held at Fargo in September, was made memorable by the presence and inspiration of our beloved Acting-National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, who, with Miss Willard was present also at the organization of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. a quarter of a century ago.

Ohio. That the saloon is afraid of the womanhood of America has been demonstrated by the action of the liquor interests in Ohio. A reported fund of \$600,000 raised to defeat the suffrage amendment not promising the desired result, an attempt was made to forever fasten the liquor traffic on the state. The temperance forces met this unexpected move by submitting a state-wide prohibition amendment and the fight was on! It was grim and earnest, from the start. The temperance forces never underrated the financial strength of "the enemy," they did not leave out of the reckoning the brewing and distilling industries with their long pay-rolls, they did not forget that "money talks." But, to use another popular expression, the Home Makers gave the Home Rulers "a run for their money."

Oklahoma met all emergencies so successfully that the 1914 convention is to be known in history as the "happy, smiling convention." The corresponding secretary writes that the Oklahomans enjoy their freedom from the liquor traffic to such an extent they want to see this priceless blessing passed on to states that have it not. "It

is worth all the labor and sacrifice that can be put into a prohibition campaign," avers this experienced campaigner. Oklahoma has begun to circulate initiative petitions for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the voters.

Oregon has been tested as by fire. In March, the heroic Edith Hill Booker was called to her heavenly home. The W. C. T. U., left leaderless, was faced by the necessity of organizing the women for a state-wide prohibition campaign—and that with an empty treasury. In a marvelous way the apparently insurmountable obstacles were overcome. Our beloved Henrietta Brown found a way in which she could assume the heavy responsibilities of leadership. A way was discovered which permitted the resourceful Jennie M. Kemp to be spared from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters to serve as Oregon's campaign manager. Financial pledges were met and new pledges secured. The Young People rallied to the call for service and arranged prohibition debates, and introduced catchy prohibition songs which were soon caught up and sent ringing all over the state. They verily "painted Oregon white" with such signs as this: "Is it right to license a man to profit off the weakness of his brothers?" The Young Campaigners were organized and drilled and appeared everywhere in parades and at mass meetings, shouting their rally cries and singing their songs. Probably in no other state campaign did the daily newspapers play so important a part as in Oregon and that the W. C. T. U. contributions were unanswerable arguments for "Oregon Dry," is proved by the vote on November 3.

The Pennsylvania Central Committee called upon the membership to work diligently and "according to a plan" for state and national constitutional prohibition in the annual letter sent out to 30,300 white-ribboners the first of the year. That the recommendations were followed is evidenced in the notable achievements in every section of the state, the wonderful gain in membership and the banner record of resolutions favoring national constitutional prohibition filed at National W. C. T. U. headquarters. Woman suffrage has occupied so large a place in the activities of the year that the state was divided into eastern and western districts.

Rhode Island has an Allied Temperance Committee, consisting of representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anti-Saloon League, Prohibition Party, and one from each Christian, reform and philanthropic organization willing to co-operate in a state-wide educational temperance campaign. Mrs. Rook, president of Rhode Island W. C. T. U., was made chairman of this powerful committee and has bravely and efficiently led the united forces. The state corresponding secretary, Miss Olney, as superintendent of the Temperance department of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association,

has found open doors of opportunity through which she secured the hearty co-operation of this great organization. A W. C. T. U. poster campaign was inaugurated in September but the churches and Sunday schools began using them in August and business establishments are "posting the posters" through the influence of the Allied Temperance Committee. Prohibition sentiment is growing and the interest, enthusiasm and activity of the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations seems greater than at any time since the state lost its prohibitory law.

South Carolina has alertly seized upon every opportunity for forwarding temperance work in that difficult territory. The W. C. T. U. supported bills bearing upon the liquor question—one to submit a prohibition amendment to vote of the people. Not a single local union has been inactive, and though results are inadequate to the effort expended, there will be no "letting up" until the state is freed from its bondage to the liquor traffic.

In South Dakota, nothing daunted by four unsuccessful campaigns for equal suffrage, 50,000 affiliated women inaugurated a fifth campaign which has just ended in another disappointment. The W. C. T. U. has worked in perfect harmony with the Franchise League, each society maintaining its own headquarters, working in its own sphere and not overlapping. The Liquor Dealers' Association of South Dakota was the most formidable opponent, with a "bottomless bar'l" from which to draw their war fund.

Tennessee white-ribboners, under the expert leadership of Mrs. Holman, were through ten months of the year, actively engaged in the tremendous legislative battle, by which was secured the enactment of the "nuisance law." This law enforcement measure has already proved a great help in suppressing the illegal saloons which infested the cities. The gubernatorial and legislative contest just closed has almost equaled in importance a state prohibition campaign.

Texas, the Lone Star State, has been in an eclipse, but the darkness is disappearing. Fine publicity work has been done by local Unions. Fort Worth union keeps two immense posters on public thoroughfares, changing the wording every three months. On one may be seen these words: "Woman's Christian Temperance Union, We agitate and educate for God and Home and Native Land." A man passing the billboard was heard to exclaim in the Texas vernacular as he glanced at the poster, "They shuah do agitate!" Dallas union pays a policewoman to censor films for the picture shows. White-ribboners have an eye on the goal, "Texas Dry," in all they plan and do.

Utah has concentrated on an effort to elect a state legislature

which will, at the winter session, submit to the vote of the people a constitutional prohibition amendment. The local unions of Salt Lake City and Ogden have organized campaign committees.

Vermont is stirring in her sleep! "Jubilee Hour" was a great feature on the state convention program. The membership gain was not large but it spelled life and growth. The W. C. T. U. will unite with the Suffrage Association in working for a suffrage bill to be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

Virginia has been stirred from the farthest western border to the sea by a whirlwind prohibition campaign which ended in a notable victory September 22, when the "Mother of States" outlawed by a magnificent majority the legalized traffic in liquor. It is cause for congratulation that the W. C. T. U. took the initial step in this movement by drafting and circulating petitions for state-wide prohibition which were presented to the Virginia legislature in 1908. Two years later the Anti-Saloon League took up the same work and from that time the temperance forces of the states worked unitedly, but the question did not come definitely before the people until February of this year when the Enabling Act was passed. Stupendous undertakings were successfully carried out by the tireless, unstampedable white-ribboners under the leadership of our beloved Sara H. Hoge. Parades with beautifully decorated floats and marching Young Campaigners in regalia were seen all through the summer. Automobile campaigns, street corner meetings, meetings in city parks and country groves, in churches, schoolhouses, and courthouses, all contributed to the winning of votes for the amendment. Trees bore strange fruits, door-yards displayed new decorations, on and after June 24 when by proclamation of the president a Virginia edition of the National W. C. T. U. campaign poster, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go," appeared simultaneously in seven thousand public places. To these were added on September 1 a special poster of which 11,500 copies were posted. The distribution of campaign literature was conducted on a systematic but generous basis. It is not strange that a most encouraging increase in membership is one of the results of this magnificent campaign.

The Washington petition for the submission of the proposed state-wide prohibition amendment was not only notable as being the first under the state law providing for the initiation of laws to be voted on at a general election, but it was of mammoth proportions, weighing 300 pounds. According to the press, vast sums of money were offered for an opportunity to destroy it before it reached the hands of the Secretary of State. The women led the men in the state-wide battle, as they did in securing signatures to the petition. The problem to be solved was to reach every man and woman voter, stir every voter to action, get every voter to register and every voter to vote.

The wets said, counting on the conservatism of Washington women, "Give us 60,000 stay-at-homes among the women and we will carry the state." But the alert, quick-seeing, long-headed prohibition women did not propose to let 60,000 good women pull the liquor men's chestnuts from the fire. In addition to public speaking, distribution of tons of literature and the use of all other successful methods of campaigning, house-to-house visitation to stir the home-keeping women to action, was a practical plan in operation from Puget Sound to the Cascade Mountains and from Canada's borders to Oregon. Washington has gone dry!

West Virginia celebrated two Independence Days in 1914. On July 1 the display of flags from countless homes was a visible demonstration of the joy of the people over the fact that the Little Mountain State had turned her back forever on John Barleycorn. On July 4 the new and old Independence Days were celebrated throughout the state with cannon, rocket and fire-cracker, the jubilation in all hearts demanding such audible expression! The prohibition statute, printed in twelve languages, has been widely circulated to protect the many foreigners working in the state from ignorantly violating the law. "Three months of prohibition and marvelous results," is the remark heard over and over again. A leading newspaper said editorially the other day what had been said from the platform repeatedly by W. C. T. U. speakers in prophecy, "As time passes on, prohibition will so vindicate itself in West Virginia that we will all wonder it was not always in effect!" It goes without saying that the W. C. T. U. will do aggressive work in enforcing the law won at such great cost.

Wisconsin is able to record the greatest inroads yet made by the prohibition forces. Twenty cities have gone dry and sentiment grows for outlawing the liquor traffic. An incident proves that progress is noticeable from the point of view of the brewer. Two visitors in Milwaukee, in attendance at a home missionary convention, went on a tour of inspection of the Schlitz Brewing Company's plant. In the course of their tour, one of them casually inquired of the man who was escorting them, "Has the work the women (meaning the W. C. T. U.) have been doing at all affected your business?" For answer he pointed out of the window to a group of vacant buildings. "See them—not a wheel of machinery moving. Once we worked seven days and seven nights a week—now we have reduced it to three." Nine field workers have covered the state, "sowing beside all waters."

In Wyoming a concerted effort by Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anti-Saloon League and the churches and Sunday Schools is being made to secure the submission of a prohibition amendment to vote by the legislature convening in January 1915. The membership

of the Wyoming union remains negligible in numbers but the spirit of women who wear the ribbon white is dauntless and that they will do their part well if a campaign is inaugurated goes without saying. A legislature pledged to state and national constitutional prohibition has been elected.

The Colored Unions. There is an unusually full and encouraging report from the colored state unions. They are in hearty accord with plans inaugurated by the white state unions and ready to do what they can do for the national prohibition movement.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The great meetings of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in Washington, December 7, and the demonstration by the temperance forces on December 10-11 marked the opening of the national prohibition amendment campaign. The observance of January 15 by the local unions as National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment Day was nation-wide. Endorsements of the movement in the form provided and sent out through the various state headquarters then began to pour into National Headquarters and they continue to come by every mail. When tabulated these endorsements are forwarded to our National representative in Washington, Mrs. M. D. Ellis, and by her classified into state and congressional districts and mailed to members of House or Senate as in her expert judgment seems expedient. The endorsement or resolutions received at National Headquarters represent in the aggregate five million people. Doubtless as many more voted their approval of the movement and through carelessness or lack of appreciation of their value the signed resolutions were not sent to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters as requested. Every state contributed to the long roll of churches, societies and organizations endorsing the movement, of which a copy is on exhibition at this Convention. Pennsylvania leads with 1,296 endorsements. Texas resolutions represent 2,233,310 people.

As with the endorsements of the Hobson-Sheppard bill, so with the other sections of the comprehensive campaign plans for 1914. It has been a source of unending comfort to the hard pressed and sorrow burdened National Officers to have the continuous assurance afforded by the promptness and efficiency with which these plans have been carried forward in all the states. Our great leader knew it would be so. Who that heard her message at the last Convention will ever forget the eloquence of her confession of faith in her white-ribbon comrades? "I know you are strong. I know that when the battle is hardest you are the bravest. I know you are never fainthearted, but will go on and on and bring nearer the day of National Constitutional Prohibition."

And still our Chieftain speaks:

“Go, ye forward.

In that land beyond all fears

I will work with you, till morning

Bring the visioned day of years.”

For six months following the Asbury Park Convention Mrs. Stevens kept her hand on every department of National W. C. T. U. work. She was in constant touch with state leaders and in daily communication with National Headquarters when not in Evanston. Her last public address was given in her home city of Portland at the Prohibition Amendment Day meeting on January 15, and had in it the note of victory.

As the time drew near for Frances Willard Memorial Day meetings she sent out this clarion call for its observance:

“Every union should respond as never before to the call for the observance of the day set apart in grateful memory of Frances E. Willard—the greatest organizer of moral forces the world has ever known. Not only local unions, but friends of the temperance cause, should make an offering to help the National W. C. T. U. in prosecuting its great work, never so great as at the present time. There is an increasing demand for help for immigrants, for foreign speaking people, and for work among the colored people, and we must meet this demand. No organization in the world does so much work with so little money as does the W. C. T. U. Let us ask for more and we shall receive more. I verily believe that the report regarding the Memorial Fund as it will be given at the Atlanta Convention next November will reveal that each state has promptly and loyally co-operated in making the Memorial Fund for 1914 larger than of any previous year.”

It is most gratifying that her confidence in the co-operation of the states has been justified by the largest Memorial Fund raised in any year since it was established in 1898. During the Convention we shall have the report of what this fund has enabled the W. C. T. U. to accomplish in needy fields, to aid the states in campaigns, and through the three great departments financed from it.

Mrs. Stevens planned to be in Washington when hearings on the Hobson-Sheppard Bill were resumed. On March 29; the day of the great interstate prohibition rally held in Kansas City, Missouri, which she had hoped to attend, Mrs. Stevens wrote the message which was read by Miss Gordon at her request before the Judiciary Committees of House and Senate at the hearings held in April. This, her last message to the public, created a profound impression as it was read from the paper on which it was written in her own familiar hand:

“The movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with greater favor than I dared hope on that memorable evening, September 10, 1911, when on behalf of the World's and National W. C. T. U., I made the Proclamation—and I dared to hope almost everything for the temperance cause. I know we are to win. In whatever world I am my activities will be devoted to this end. The destruction of the liquor traffic will glorify God in heaven; and on earth will hasten the establishment of the kingdom of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.”

Immediately after the hearings at Washington, April 10-16, Miss Gordon returned to National Headquarters, where she has been busily occupied with the manifold duties and responsibilities devolving upon her as Acting-President, performing these with rare courage and efficiency. From Evanston she has gone out in the interest of the work as occasion demanded, attending further hearings in Washington, representing the National W. C. T. U. among the speakers at the International Sunday School Association Convention held in Chicago, and on the platform at Chautauqua, New York, campaigning in Virginia, attending state conventions in New Mexico, Maine, North Dakota and Colorado.

Every year brings the officers at headquarters all they can possibly do, but the past year has been exceptional in its demands upon the entire headquarters force. In addition to the preparation and sending out of the great quantity of literature required by the National Prohibition Amendment Campaign plans, seven state-wide prohibition campaigns have called for special leaflets, posters, etc., which have been promptly supplied and in immense quantities. The output has been estimated by weight, not by count, and we have good reason to know the National W. C. T. U. literature proved good campaign ammunition. **The Union Signal** played an important part in this splendid work. Literature and leaflets that went to help campaign states and were used and called for not only by W. C. T. U. but by other organizations, were almost entirely taken from *The Union Signal*; also cartoons used in leaflets, and some material for campaign posters.

The Publicity Bureau has been popular with the campaigners who needed constantly to refute mis-statements made by the liquor press and could nowhere else secure reliable facts and figures.

Your headquarters workers gratefully acknowledge the loyal and loving support they have received all through the year. We rejoice with you in all that you have achieved. We are proud with you of the unparalleled addition to the splendid constituency of the National W. C. T. U.—a net gain of 30,878 members.

It is fitting that a resume of work achieved or attempted in accordance with our conception of Mrs. Stevens' desires should close with words of hers—

“While we are here, and as we go forth into the work of another year, may there come to us all a new baptism of Divine love and mingled with it may we have the

‘Faith that will withstand the shock of toil and time,

Hope that defies despair,’

and may we go patiently forward toward the mountain of victory!’”

TREASURER'S REPORT

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The reports of 1914, as given by the Headquarters Officers, will exceed any ever given from a National platform. The glowing, yes, glorious report, of our Corresponding Secretary, gives a bird's-eye view of the work accomplished in the various States during the past year. This excellent report would have been mere words and have shown but little accomplished if behind everything there had not been financial backing. If the states reporting could have had double the money they could have doubled the report. Believing this, I am convinced that finance is the bony structure upon which all organization work is builded. If finances are at low ebb in either local, state or National organization, but little can be accomplished. It is easy to make plans, but to carry out such plans successfully we must have a treasury prepared to give the necessary financial backing.

The inference is often made that treasurers as a class dislike to pay out money. I am sure this is a mistake. A faithful treasurer likes to pay out money, but she wants to be assured that it is coming in so that she will have sufficient to meet obligations as they come to her. Your first duty to a newly elected treasurer is to help her in formulating plans that will raise the necessary funds for the furtherance of the work. This applies to the local as well as to the National and World's organizations. During the past year, you of the National have helped the World's organization to the extent of about \$10,000.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of today is being established on a strong financial foundation. Our source of revenue must come largely from membership dues. In studying former reports I find that it has been twenty-four years since we last met in Atlanta and that every year since then, with two exceptions, we have made a gain in membership. In Denver, Colorado, in 1908, the treasurer's report showed a net gain over all losses of 20,463. In 1909, at Omaha, the net gain was 18,119. In 1910, at Baltimore, 20,071 net gain. This year at Atlanta we are happy to report a net gain of 30,878. Ten states have made a gain of over 1,000 members, Pennsylvania leading with a gain of 7,057. New York is second, having made a gain of 2,482, while Ohio is third, with a gain of 2,168. The great gain made by Pennsylvania puts her first on the list of states as having the largest paid up membership of any state, 37,339. New York has led in membership for years and as

they are but 612 members behind the Keystone state, and as Ohio is less than 1,000 behind, it would not be safe to prophesy which state will lead next year.

With hot campaigns waging in their states, Virginia, Washington, (West), California, Oregon and Missouri will have a part in Benefit night, each showing gains of over 1,000. Minnesota has a gain of 1,326.

Eleven states have made over 500 gain. As you will see by consulting the program, five of these are southern states —Kentucky, Florida, Texas No. 2, Arkansas and Louisiana. Eighteen states have made gains ranging from one hundred to five hundred members. Three of the campaign states lead in this group—Nebraska, Colorado, California (North). Six other states have made small gains, making forty-five state organizations which, with Porto Rico and Alaska, have made gains in membership during the past year.

In summing up the dues, I would not fail to give credit to the Young People's Branch. They have made this year a net gain of 2,090 young women members. The Loyal Temperance Legion has paid for 2,406 members more than were paid for in 1913.

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

For years it was the earnest desire of our promoted chieftain to have the Willard Memorial Fund reach \$10,000. This year, for the first time, we have reached the mark and are able to report \$10,007.86 received for this fund.

THE LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

This fund, started last year at convention, was increased by donations until it amounted, when the books closed, to \$8,750.98. The largest donation from any one state, \$603.50, was given by West Virginia. This fund has enabled the National officers to do work in various states that could not have been otherwise handled. It is to be hoped that this fund may be continued until we have National Constitutional Prohibition.

OUR PAPERS

We are proud of them. They were never better, and you have shown your appreciation by enlarging your subscription lists until the papers were never on a surer financial basis. We must give the credit largely to the Campaign edition of *The Union Signal*. It has been a wonderful weapon in helping to combat the misrepresentations of the enemy and in making votes in states engaged in campaigns.

The Young Crusader is an excellent paper and we receive much commendation from its readers for its steady improvement. But at its present subscription price it is too good a paper for the money. It

never has and probably never will meet expenses as long as the price is but twenty-five cents per year. A careful study of the receipts for years past has proven that it has been carried by The Union Signal, or, in the years when The Union Signal did not meet expenses, was supported by the National.

Religious and reform papers do not expect to meet expenses. They are usually supported by church organizations or monies are raised by volunteer subscriptions to meet deficits. The Union Signal is an exception to the general rule. This year the receipts from subscriptions and advertising have paid all the expenses of the editorial and circulation departments and have netted the National over and above all expenses, \$3,882.08.

OUR LITERATURE

We cannot help expressing a sense of gratification that our leaflets, posters and campaign supplies have been in such great demand. They have given universal satisfaction. Never before were such large orders filled by the publishing department. Clerical help at times had to be nearly double that of last year. Three stenographers were kept active constantly during the campaign months. The state of Ohio was rushed into a state-wide campaign in July, and they certainly rushed the force at headquarters. Somewhere near \$2,500 worth of campaign leaflets and posters were ordered by them in ten dollar lots and upward. We are sure that if they had had a year in which to send out literature and to marshal the forces, they would have carried the state for prohibition. Other states sent in large orders and the business of the year, at Evanston, has largely been the handling of campaign supplies.

The receipts of the publishing department exceed those of last year by \$11,500.08. There has been a steady growth along the different lines of sales. Nearly \$6,000 more have been received for publications this year than last. Miscellaneous stock receipts have been nearly \$5,000 more than in 1913, while the sales of superintendents supplies have increased over \$500. The actual sales from the publishing department amounted to \$35,780.73. While the treasurer's report shows that more money has been paid out than received from this department, by \$319.64, it does not show the inventory of stock on hand amounting to \$16,465.11, an increase of \$4,174.43 over that of last year, and of \$4,000 in outstanding bills.

This financial statement shows that the publishing department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is established on a paying financial basis.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Last year we published a complete summary of all gifts and be-

quests received by the National W. C. T. U. since 1890. It showed that we had on hand in gifts and bequests, tied up in interest-bearing certificates and bonds, \$16,674.05. This year we have received

From the John Martin estate.....	\$10,000.00
From the Ransom Chaddock estate.....	2,568.45
From the Loren J. Austin estate	1,299.37
From the Alberta Pogue estate	500.00
From the Eliza J. Warren estate.....	100.00
From the Mrs. S. I. Chenoweth estate.....	82.00

The Martin water bonds of \$7,500 reported last year depreciated in value and on being sold netted the National but \$4,500.

The outlook for the new year is most encouraging. We have on hand a goodly balance to start the work for another year. There is a feeling abroad that we are to have harder times if the war in Europe continues, but I am sure that, as an organization, we will move steadily forward. It behooves us to plan wisely and well. If a war in which our country is not engaged so upsets our national finances that it forces Congress to consider the question of making both ends meet, it certainly is wise for us, who are engaged in a warfare for the home, to consider carefully and prayerfully the financial questions facing us, not only in the various states but as a great National organization.

SUMMARY FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1914

TOTAL RECEIPTS

Cash on hand October 15, 1913.....\$ 2,768.79

Bequests in interest-bearing certificates and bonds 16,875.00

\$ 19,643.79

RECEIPTS 1913-1914

Bequests\$11,557.95

Union Signal and Young Crusader 33,033.83

Literature 35,788.73

General National Receipts 58,115.29

\$138,495.80

Total Receipts

\$158,139.59

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

Union Signal and Young Crusader\$29,151.75

Literature 36,108.37

General National Disbursements..... 50,278.69

Total

\$115,538.81

Bequests:

Time Deposit, Interest-bearing	\$ 28,232.00
Cash	14,368.78

Total Disbursements	\$158,139.59
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GENERAL NATIONAL RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, Oct. 15, 1913.....	\$ 2,768.79
Bequests in Int.bearing Certificates and Bonds.....	16,875.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 19,643.79

W. Dues	\$28,976.10
Y. P. B. Dues	966.26
L. T. L. Dues	924.18
Life and Memorial Membership Fees	1,211.00
World's W. C. T. U. Membership Fees.....	4,200.00
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	10,007.86
Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund	8,750.98
Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund	100.24
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund	1,278.83
World's Y. P. B. Missionary Fund	70.89
Japanese Headquarters Bldg Fund	93.17
Asbury Park Collections	627.74
Bequests	11,557.95
Miscellaneous	439.33
Exchange	6.10
Interest	462.61
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 69,673.24

LITERATURE RECEIPTS

Publications	\$20,024.95
Miscellaneous	11,730.29
Superintendents' Stock	3,978.31
Exchange	55.18
	<hr/>
	\$ 35,788.73

UNION SIGNAL RECEIPTS

Union Signal Subscriptions	\$25,330.95
Young Crusader Subscriptions	5,862.38
Philanthropy Fund	206.59
Advertising	1,393.75
Exchange	10.75
Miscellaneous	229.41
	<hr/>
	\$ 33,033.83

Total Receipts	\$158,139.59
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GENERAL NATIONAL DISBURSEMENTS

World's W. C. T. U. Dues	\$ 2,994.23
Contributions to World's W. C. T. U.:	
World's Life Membership Fees	4,200.00
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund	1,278.83
World's Y. Missionary Fund	70.89
Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund	100.24
Japanese Building Fund	93.17
Convention Expenses, Asbury Park	1,542.81
Organization	6,642.57
Appropriations	14,930.00
Printing	460.10
Telephone, Telegraph, Express	294.46
Salaries	5,625.00
Headquarters Fund	2,602.69
Campaign Fund	4,012.45
Property Expenses	331.21
Postage	450.56
Exchange	7.95
Interest	237.50
Y. P. B.	145.44
L. T. L.	235.25
Press and Publicity	1,304.14
Miscellaneous	2,670.99
Furniture and Fixtures	48.21
Total	\$ 50,278.69

LITERATURE DISBURSEMENTS

Insurance	\$ 84.84
Printing	11,328.32
Postage	2,376.26
Telephone, Telegraph, Express	2,782.52
Salaries	5,145.67
Miscellaneous	1,163.34
Exchange	66.90
Superintendents' Literature	2,501.63
Miscellaneous Literature	10,559.74
Convention expenses	93.15
Furniture and Fixtures	6.00
Total	\$ 36,108.37

UNION SIGNAL DISBURSEMENTS

Printing Union Signal and Young Crusader.....	\$17,345.32
Miscellaneous Printing	79.56
Postage	2,097.38
Articles and Illustrations for Papers	966.00
Premiums and Prizes	547.34
Convention Expenses, Asbury Park	68.35
Salaries	6,681.36
Telephone, Telegraph, Express	195.16
Exchange	40.00
Furniture and Fixtures	100.00
Miscellaneous	1,031.28
	<hr/>
	\$ 29,151.75
	<hr/>
Total	\$115,538.81

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

Bequests: Time Deposits, Interest-bearing	\$ 28,232.00
Cash on hand	14,368.78
	<hr/>
	\$158,139.59

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
AS OF OCTOBER 29, 1914

Resources—

The Willard	\$ 6,000.00
Literature Building	13,600.05
Literature Stock	16,465.11
Furniture and Fixtures	5,652.64
U. S. and Y. C. Subscription List.....	5,000.00
Interest Ctf. of Deposit	28,232.00
Cash	14,368.78
	<hr/>
	\$ 89,318.58

Liabilities—

Bequest Fund	\$28,232.00
National Acct. (Statement Below)	14,368.78

Treasurer's Report

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Surplus 46,717.80

\$ 89,318.58

1914

Receipts. Disbursements

National\$61,085.03 \$50,278.60

U. S. and Y. C. 33,033.83 29,151.75

Literature 35,788.73 36,108.37

Balance to Nat. Acct..... 14,368.78

\$129,907.59 \$129,907.59

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. and find them correct, and that the above statements correctly show the financial condition of the organization as of October 29, 1914.

E. F. PIERCE, Auditor.

Evanston, Ill., Nov. 3, 1914.

States.	W. & Y. P. B. Dues, 1913.	W. & Y. P. B. Dues, 1914.	Y. P. B. Dues, 1914	L. T. L. Dues, 1914
Alabama	\$ 107.30	\$ 132.05	\$ 2.55	.....
Alaska	5.40	5.80	.....	\$ 1.80
Arizona	21.00	31.80	.....	.....
Arkansas	77.21	138.59	4.19	15.35
Arkansas No. 2.....	7.60	.....	.....	.....
California, North.....	504.60	537.30	5.70	31.20
California, South.....	420.65	551.35	18.95	6.27
Colorado	301.40	337.42	11.56	17.10
Connecticut	397.20	369.50	2.40	.....
Delaware	212.45	220.72	29.95	.90
District of Columbia.	90.02	102.25	9.20	4.45
Dist. of Columbia, 2	26.00	15.30	.....	.....
Florida	202.40	252.50	14.50	8.60
Georgia	382.50	373.34	4.55	18.42
Hawaii	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Idaho, North.....	30.30	23.85	.....	.....
Idaho, South.....	52.20	75.70	.....	4.85
Illinois	1,270.40	1,349.80	11.10	16.35
Indiana	879.60	965.50	6.60	27.96
Iowa	641.20	807.76	6.70	4.66
Kansas	767.65	768.65	8.70	12.27
Kentucky	287.10	361.90	3.40	7.15
Louisiana	37.96	88.57	.....	.....
Louisiana No. 2.....	12.00	4.50	.....	.....
Maine	531.20	503.40	5.70	12.05
Maryland	375.42	387.10	37.80	29.55
Massachusetts	978.50	1,042.60	65.10	83.33
Michigan	1,314.60	1,299.80	7.30	23.30
Minnesota	532.70	664.30	17.40	37.60
Missouri	904.90	1,017.10	15.60	15.55
Mississippi	79.04	106.48	.....	3.20
Montana	114.80	167.20	2.90	17.95
Nebraska	404.25	447.30	1.80	4.75
Nevada	5.60	5.90	.....	.....
New Hampshire	264.60	259.70	3.10	1.35
New Jersey	1,058.20	1,112.00	56.30	17.27
New Mexico	16.55	40.60	.....	.....
New York	3,424.50	3,672.70	139.90	125.00
North Carolina	78.30	112.70	.....	3.00
North Carolina, No. 2	13.28	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	211.00	231.60	2.80	14.20
Ohio	3,418.81	3,635.62	223.58	117.55
Oklahoma	150.30	140.00	.....	13.50
Oregon	260.30	401.30	7.10	12.35
Pennsylvania	3,028.20	3,733.90	100.60	89.20
Porto Rico .....	.....	2.10	.....	3.00
Rhode Island	134.10	163.60	10.90	1.60
South Carolina	68.53	73.45	4.23	3.55
South Carolina No. 2	.....	20.00	.....	8.85
South Dakota	203.20	205.40	3.60	8.10
Tennessee	377.80	355.30	2.60	23.75
Tennessee, No. 2.....	1.50	19.00	4.40	.....
Texas	200.25	228.10	.....	.80
Texas No. 2.....	.....	96.60	75.70	5.00
Utah	30.00	30.50	.....	.....
Vermont	176.94	191.65	.....	4.80
Virginia	508.70	668.90	14.90	23.90
Washington, East	88.20	113.60	.....	.....
Washington, West ..	347.80	488.30	18.60	17.75
West Virginia	358.80	298.10	2.80	11.50
West Virginia, No. 2	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	412.92	469.66	1.50	9.55
Wyoming	26.60	22.65	3.00
Total	\$26,854.53	\$29,942.36	\$966.26	\$924.18

Treasurer's Report

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FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND AND LILLIAN STEVENS CAMPAIGN FUND

States	Memorial Fund		Campaign Fund.
	1913	1914	1914
Alabama	\$66.25	\$54.63	\$77.10
Arizona	12.00	14.00	14.50
Arkansas	58.00	37.10	6.50
Alaska	-----	30.30	-----
Canal Zone	-----	-----	-----
California, North	157.25	131.90	12.00
California, South	131.50	126.00	10.00
Colorado	172.05	137.25	64.14
Connecticut	144.75	143.60	31.60
Delaware	61.70	62.50	8.00
District of Columbia	37.00	36.00	169.00
District of Columbia No. 2	14.00	6.00	-----
Florida	179.12	174.54	37.35
Georgia	333.33	215.94	500.00
Hawaii	5.00	-----	-----
N. Idaho	28.00	25.85	-----
S. Idaho	30.00	35.65	-----
Illinois	475.46	426.27	253.93
Indiana	235.11	263.22	129.28
Iowa	155.85	142.45	228.00
Kansas	263.71	344.84	100.64
Kentucky	91.50	84.00	9.98
Louisiana	45.55	31.00	2.50
Maine	253.00	252.50	162.20
Maryland	200.75	166.32	100.00
Massachusetts	305.05	299.49	205.10
Michigan	186.61	227.11	200.00
Minnesota	209.62	241.95	110.34
Missouri	260.16	329.55	258.00
Mississippi	57.00	42.60	100.00
Montana	52.00	53.00	10.00
Nebraska	81.34	76.75	2.00
Nevada	4.00	4.00	-----
New Hampshire	90.30	101.86	1.30
New Jersey	444.82	397.55	397.90
New Mexico	29.50	14.00	-----
New York	1,121.91	1,282.45	509.20
N. Carolina	78.65	69.70	71.81

N. Dakota	114.91	104.86	45.53
Ohio	706.17	671.57	160.35
Oklahoma	106.51	142.56	3.03
Oregon	129.92	137.02	2.35
Pennsylvania	966.38	975.67	536.37
Porto Rico			
Rhode Island	77.08	82.00	107.31
S. Carolina	54.52	41.10	25.00
S. Carolina No. 2	10.25	5.30	
S. Dakota	90.85	92.20	100.00
Tennessee	98.30	111.96	37.78
Tennessee No. 2	2.00	4.50	
Texas	84.01	79.50	
Texas No. 2			
Utah	25.95	16.10	
Vermont	66.06	79.97	115.60
Virginia	168.91	140.15	23.24
Washington, East	45.00	36.00	
Washington, West	213.18	211.97	
West Virginia	113.18	137.54	603.50
W. Virginia No. 2	1.00		
Wisconsin	150.90	163.65	35.68
Wyoming	30.25	22.55	
Miscellaneous	254.33		1,872.87
Friends		527.00	
Royalty, Temperance Songster.....		137.82	
Mrs. Sarah Whitney		5.00	
Total	\$9,581.50	\$10,007.86	\$8,750.98

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ORGANIZATION ON THE WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

Appropriations to states for needs which could not be met from available state funds amounted to \$5,199.83. Organizing and campaigning have been companion objects on which work and money have been expended. Field workers have found it necessary to use their best equipment for making prohibition and equal suffrage votes and campaigners have found the way open to enroll in local unions women who were eager to enlist for the state-wide campaign. Louisiana W. C. T. U. has advanced through the efforts of Mrs. McKinney, state president, assisted by Mrs. La Mance, Mrs. Atkins and Mrs. Stratton. There is a gain in membership over 500. The Louisiana report is typical of work and achievements in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona,

Arkansas, California, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington—all receiving appropriations from this fund and having part in Recognition Night at this Convention. Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming have a better chance for making a substantial gain in membership in 1914-1915 for the assistance they have been given this year.

The remarkably successful speaking tour of Mrs. Mitchner, president Kansas W. C. T. U., in the prohibition campaign states of Washington, Oregon, California and Colorado was financed from the Memorial Fund, the states visited meeting salary and expenses within state lines from Mrs. Mitchner's collections with a handsome balance for the campaign fund left in every state.

Under the special campaign literature offer open to states engaged in state-wide prohibition campaigns, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Virginia and Ohio received campaign supplies valued at \$200 to \$1,000, the state paying cash in each instance for a like amount.

The cost of Annual Leaflets and of free literature packages sent to new unions in needy fields and to meet general demands for appropriations of literature amounted to \$812.83.

The W. C. T. U. season at Chautauqua, New York, was one of the most successful. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson and Mrs. Caroline B. Buell were in charge of National W. C. T. U. headquarters in Kellogg Hall and of the W. C. T. U. programs presented Temperance Week. The customary appropriation of \$200 was made for the maintenance of headquarters, supplemented by generous donations of literature from Evanston and from the National superintendents.

Two hundred eighty dollars was appropriated from the Memorial Fund for rent of National W. C. T. U. legislative headquarters in the building owned by the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. in Washington.

Money to supplement department appropriations was donated as follows: To Work Among Foreign Speaking People (including ports of entry), \$1,120.17; to Work Among Colored People, \$100, making the total appropriations for Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Work Among Colored People and Work Among Indians, \$2,420.17.

The amount for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund last year was \$9,581.50. The amount received this year is \$10,000, showing a gain of \$481.50.

Appropriations have been made as follows:

Free Literature	\$2,777.75
States and Territory of Alaska	2,422.08
Departments	2,420.17

Legislative headquarters, Washington	280.00
Chautauqua, New York, headquarters	200.00
Balance, October 29	1,900.00

Total\$10,000.00

FRANCES P. PARKS, Superintendent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Your committee in consultation with the National treasurer, finds that the receipts from dues from which appropriations are made, based on 1914 receipts, amount approximately to \$30,000.

Your committee recommends that the general officers be empowered to use the Frances Willard Memorial Fund for promoting the work of organization, for the appropriation for work among colored people, work among Indians, work among foreign speaking people, to assist in prohibition campaigns, and for the National legislative headquarters at Washington.

We also recommend the following salaries and appropriations to the National officers, branches and departments:

SALARIES

President	1,500.00
Corresponding Secretary	1,350.00
Treasurer	1,350.00

OFFICIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Vice-President (including clerical help).....	\$ 800.00
Recording Secretary	200.00
Assistant Recording Secretary.....	100.00

\$1,100.00

The expenses of the recording secretaries to be paid while getting out the National Report.

BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

Y. P. B. General Secretary.....	300.00
L. T. L. General Secretary.....	300.00

We recommend that the Y. P. B. general secretary and the

L. T. L. general secretary shall each be given an appropriation for postage, free literature and expenses (include expenses toational Convention) of \$300. Accounts for this to be audited by the National treasurer; stationery to be provided by the National W. C. T. U.....

\$600.00

\$1,200.00

DEPARTMENTS

Anti-Narcotics	\$275.00
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Report of Committee on Appropriations

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Bible in the Public Schools, The.....	175.00
Christian Citizenship	250.00
Co-operation with Missionary Societies.....	250.00
Curfew and Policewomen.....	200.00
Evangelistic and Almshouse.....	300.00
Fairs and Open Air Meetings	150.00
Flower Mission and Relief	300.00
Franchise	500.00
Franchise—Special Campaign Fund.....	300.00
Health	400.00
Humane Education	250.00
Institutes	250.00
Juvenile Courts.....	225.00
Legislation	1,200.00
Medal Contest	125.00
Medical Temperance	900.00
Mothers' Meetings, White Ribbon Recruits and Purity	500.00
Parliamentary Usage	200.00
Peace and Arbitration.....	325.00
Prison Reform	250.00
Proportionate and Systematic Giving.....	100.00
Puri'ty in Literature and Art.....	300.00
Rescue Work	300.00
Sabbath Observance	225.00
School Savings and Thrift	150.00
Scientific Temperance Instruction.....	1,000.00
Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.....	350.00
Sunday School Work.....	350.00
Temperance and Labor.....	200.00
Unfermented Wine	100.00
Work Among Colored People.....	500.00
Work Among Foreign-Speaking People.....	300.00
Work Among Indians	200.00
Work Among Lumbermen and Miners.....	400.00
Work Among Railroad Employees.....	200.00
Work Among Soldiers and Sailors.....	600.00
World's Missionary Fund.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,700.00

PUBLICITY

Bureau expenses at National Headquarters.....	\$5,350.00
Press	200.00
Literature	250.00

National Press Correspondent.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00
Musical Director	150.00
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Headquarters Fund covering stenographic help at Headquarters (including president's clerical help), care of Headquarters, postage, stationery etc.	\$4,900.00
National Constitutional Prohibition Campaign Fund (estimated receipts).....	5,000.00
National Legislative Headquarters, Washington.....	1,000.00
Contingent Fund	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,900.00
Total appropriations	38,250.00

Note: Toward this total appropriation, \$2,000 will be taken from the Frances Willard Memorial Fund and \$5,000 must be moneys raised for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund.

Committee,

Adrianna Hungerford, Chairman

Minnie B. Horning, Secretary

Annie K. Weisel

Ella M. George

Mary D. Tomlinson

REPORTS OF BRANCHES

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

It is with a mingling of regret and thanksgiving that I report for the Young People's Branch for the year 1913-14; regret for the circumstances and conditions which limited my efforts in the field when the harvest truly was plenteous and the reapers so few; thanksgiving for the sustaining and restoring Power from on high, and for the constant and hearty support and interest of the General Officers, state secretaries and many others. To all of them I am deeply grateful and extend my personal thanks, which carries with it thanks in behalf of this great branch of our great work. What work I have been able to do has been bountifully blessed and many are sharing in the blessing. At the very outset due credit must be given to those who so steadily and successfully "held the torch high" while the leader could not lead—Miss Katharine Adams, at National W. C. T. U. headquarters, and the efficient corps of state secretaries, without whom the excellent state Y. P. B. reports could not have been possible.

Much of the work this year has of necessity been carried on by correspondence. Through the 5,000 year books distributed old and young have been educated in the workings of the Branch and many organizations have resulted. Because we know that upon the young men and young women of today will devolve the responsibility of tomorrow's battles, we are most happy to report a gain in paid-up (girl) members of 2,066. It is with rejoicing also that we record a gain in boy members of 1,691—a total gain in the young people's ranks of 3,857. Surely this coming year we shall realize our heart's desire in 5,000 new members! We have something like 800 Y. P. Branches in the United States and these branches have held in all 2,308 meetings, many of them public ones in which some phase of the temperance work was presented in the inimitable manner and spirit of youth. At the 7,159 social meetings which were held wholesome, helpful entertainment was substituted for questionable amusement. More branches than ever before are taking the Y. P. B. study course which was greatly enriched this year by the addition of the third book in the course—"Alcohol and the Government"—prepared for this particular purpose by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. This is a notable fact since it means that thousands of young people through this course are learning the truth concerning alcohol and tobacco and passing it on to others. One hundred and six Y. P. Branches are conducting L. T. L.'s; \$70.89 was contributed to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, \$130.75 to the

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, and the money raised for all purposes by the Y. P. B.'s of every state amounted to \$9,371.48, while \$585.17 was contributed by Y. P. B.'s to campaigns. All states do not make an appropriation for Y. P. B. work, and when we state that money spent by the secretaries for the work amounted to but \$828.49, you will agree that the returns on this investment are greater than on any other imaginable.

We have now six state Y. P. B. organizations all of which held enthusiastic and well attended conventions during the year. Four more states are preparing to organize and many have strong county organizations. The idea of holding county institutes and "group meetings" as originated in New York is quite generally carried out and with marked success. A number of states where the Y. P. B. has not hitherto been pushed have appointed secretaries this year and now only three are without secretaries. We have hopes for these the coming year.

Miss Helen G. Rumsey, National Y. P. B. evangelist, has done splendid work in this most important department of our work. She held during the year 110 evangelistic mass meetings and 135 evangelistic meetings especially for young people; gave 15 Bible Readings and 40 addresses to Sunday schools; held 30 meetings for young converts; 22 meetings for girls and young women; 43 meetings for girls in high schools; 10 mass meetings for young people and 10 meetings for high school boys. For 85 consecutive evenings she held revival services for young people in Ocean Grove. The pledge was presented in her meetings and a great many signed the triple pledge and donned the white ribbon.

The work this year among colored people is decidedly worthy of comment. Something like 1,400 of these young people in towns, cities, schools and colleges have signed the pledge, paid their dues and many of them taken up the study course. The greater part of this work has been done in Tennessee and Texas.

One of the very pleasing features of the year's work for the general secretary was the organizing of a Y. P. B. at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, composed of 12 young women who are employed there in various capacities, and two young men. Miss Windsor Grow, managing editor of the **Young Crusader**, is president.

At the Asbury Park convention, April 14, the birthday of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, was declared a National Red Letter Day to be known as Y. P. B. Day. Later on it was decided to set aside April as Y. P. B. campaign month with the idea of campaigning for members and for total abstinence and prohibition. These two things were emphasized as strongly as possible with the result

that mass meeting, rallies, debates, contests and the like, were held all over the country by young people, as well as prohibition teas, membership banquets, etc., all with the campaign spirit prevailing. Through these, great numbers of young people were reached, new members gained and temperance truth disseminated by the young to the young. It is greatly hoped that another year, by the hearty co-operation of the W.'s and the Y. P. B.'s, April may be made a still greater month in the interest of young people. The Y. P. B. edition of the **Union Signal** was a great help in the observance of the Red Letter Day and Month, and since it is now possible to obtain this edition for twenty-five cents a year, interest in it has greatly increased.

During the year 229 branches have assisted in campaigns and in every state where great issues were at stake the young people have proved themselves valiant allies. They have helped make four states "dry."

THE WORK OF THE STATES

Alabama—Mrs. W. B. Smead, Boazala. Gain, 25. The work, dropped in this state for a number of years, is now growing under a secretary who has done excellent work through the Rebecca McCluskey Home, Boazala. Five college branches this year. In a number of places young people's church societies are banded together for the purpose of holding temperance mass meetings every three months. The plan works beautifully.

Arizona—Mrs. F. B. Stevens, Phoenix. The Y. P. B. for Indians in this state aroused so great a sentiment that the subject, "Temperance" has been chosen for contest work in the U. S. Indian schools this year.

Arkansas—Mrs. Eugenia Hineman, Little Rock. Gain, 26. The splendid work in schools and colleges has continued throughout the year. The Amity Y. P. B. raised \$25 for state work, gave three public programs and paid a speaker \$18.75 for Fourth of July address.

California (North)—Mrs. Ethel Estes Stephenson, Stockton. The secretary has been ill the greater part of the year but notwithstanding this has worked faithfully. We regret her resignation. A coupon post card system was adopted to interest young people in securing new members with much success. The young people here did their best to make California "dry."

California (South)—Mrs. Hattie Doughty, Los Angeles. Gain 34. The secretary took as her slogan for the year, "Fifty new Y. P. B.'s before June." An increased membership was the result

The Branches held numerous meetings at sailors' and other missions in the interest of "dry" California.

Colorado—Miss Winona R. Jewell, Salida. We regret that Miss Jewell gives up the work. She has led the young people most efficiently. The Y. P. B. of Colorado did valiant service in the campaign for prohibition, contributing to the state \$117.65. One Branch gave \$100 for the local fight. The young people were a pleasing feature of the state W. C. T. U. convention.

Delaware—Mrs. Lillie Atkins, Lewes. Gain, 13. The secretary has done considerable field work. In many instances branches have secured the loyal and earnest support of local pastors, and one branch not two years old has 59 members with a full brass band of twenty-six pieces, while another has an orchestra of eight pieces.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Theresa A. Williams, Washington. Gain, 19. Through the Y. P. B.'s was instituted a systematic Sunday school campaign. Speakers were sent to explain the work and extend an invitation to visit and join. The campaign proved a great success. The branches have contributed liberally to the national campaign fund.

Florida—Miss Mabel Armstrong, Terra Cia. Gain, 55. Many splendid things done by the few branches of this state—nursing the sick, educating both rich and poor, feeding and clothing the latter, enlightening mothers, as to care of children and giving talks to school children. But best of all, says the secretary, is the education of foreigners coming to Tampa.

Georgia—Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, Oxford. Excellent work in schools and colleges. Through the efforts of the secretary there are now temperance committees in connection with the Y. W. C. A.'s of Andrus, LaGrange, Cox, Southern, Shorter, Piedmont, Wesleyan, and S. Georgia Colleges, also Martha Berry, State Normal, Georgia Normal and Industrial schools. Through the efforts of this committee in State Normal space in the year book is devoted to officers of the W. C. T. U. Every young man in the Normal has signed the pledge—an excellent record for one state.

Illinois—Miss Kathryn Sawyer, Chicago. Branches here as usual are doing good work. Regular meetings held number 123; social meetings, 93. Contributions to Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, \$8.00.

Indiana—Miss Mary A. Hutton, Lapel. The secretary reports branches are doing their most effective work through the Flower Mission, having made countless numbers happy in this way.

Iowa—Mrs. Jessie T. Williams, Okaloosa, Gain, 37. Under the efficient leadership of its state secretary Iowa is now begin-

ning to talk state organization. Twenty out of 23 branches take the study course.

Kansas—Miss Zoe Atchinson, Iola. The State W. C. T. U. this year adopted in behalf of the Y. P. B. a state advisory board (composed of the corresponding secretary as chairman and two others) to act with the State Y. P. B. secretary in laying plans, providing leaders, etc. We wish other states might give this plan a trial.

Kentucky—Mrs. Ethel D. Pearson, Wilmore. Gain, 13. Branches now organized are doing good work and secretary reports an especially splendid branch in her home town.

Louisiana—Miss Molly Stewart, Pollock. Only a little more than a year old the work in this state is growing, perhaps slowly, but we hope surely.

Maine—Miss Esther E. Winchester, Lubec. Gain, 57. The new secretary is planning to spend much of her time in the field the coming year and pledges her best effort to the upbuilding of the Y. P. B. work there. Much good work has been accomplished by branches already organized, through debates, good citizenship meetings and otherwise.

Maryland—Mrs. Frances Hetzler, Baltimore. Gain, 97. The State W. C. T. U. convention report reads: "A gain of something over 100 members largely among the Y. P. B." We know this is true from the gain quoted above.

Massachusetts—Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, Boston. Gain, 163. The secretary has spent the greater part of the year in the field and her labors have borne fruit abundantly. Reports of good citizenship work done by the young men—among whom there was a gain of 197—is especially gratifying. A well attended all-day institute was held at State Headquarters in May from which much instruction and inspiration was derived. Social meetings held, 119; letters written by secretary, 750.

Michigan—Mrs. Agnes Simmons Rich, Lawrence. The secretary has laid out a plan of work whereby she hopes to secure a county Y. P. B. There is a secretary in every county.

Minnesota—Miss Edna Larson, Nelson. Gain, 38. The splendidly efficient state secretary has set and circulated a "Standard of Excellence" for local branches. Reports show that they are living up to it. All signs point to a state organization soon.

Missouri—Miss Anna Mac Zentmyer, Higginsville. One of the states in which there is a state organization. A splendid convention with many instructive features held in June. Young people working zealously toward passage of bill prohibiting sale and manufacture of cigaret. Out of 42 branches 36 take the study course.

Montana—Mrs. M. A. Sinclair, Kalispell. Gain, 11. In this state of great distances with many hindrances to make work difficult they have made a creditable advance. Held 300 social meetings and raised \$58.24 for all purposes.

Nebraska—Mrs. Flora M. Lowe, Inman. The few branches in this state are interested and enthusiastic as is also the new secretary who plans to do much field work. The National general secretary spent two profitable weeks in this state.

New Hampshire—Miss Mattie James, Northwood Narrows. Reports valuable aid rendered by young people in no-license campaigns.

New Jersey—Miss Elizabeth H. Goodwin, Greenwich. Gain, 115. The secretary reports that they are "everlastingly at it" and still reaping benefits from the National Convention held at Asbury Park. Raised \$898.14 for all purposes and contributed \$29.50 to Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

New York—Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, E. Syracuse. Gain, 241. 113 branches, a gain of 30 this year; 2,159 young men are enlisted—1,475 more than in any other state. Money raised by branches for all purposes, \$2,608.55, the largest amount raised by any state. Regular meetings held, 830, (many of them public ones); 370 social meetings; 75 **Union Signal** subscribers, and \$385.17 contributed to the Campaign Fund. The work in colleges is most creditable. This state has strengthened its Y. P. B. work by county organization. This year six group meetings were held, representing 24 counties and interesting over 800 young people. New York is one of the states having state organization and this year held its "best-ever" convention. The secretary has written 2,200 letters and 195 post cards.

North Carolina—Mrs. Frances R. Doak, Guilford College. The new secretary appointed this year is laying systematic plans for perfecting the work among young people.

North Dakota—Miss Nellie M. Osmun, Minot. Gain, 12. No report received, but judging from the gain work is undoubtedly progressing.

Ohio—Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Norwalk. Gain, 483. Receives prize as first state to gain 300 members. The best all-around report came from this state. The secretary has spent the greater part of the year in the field and results are apparent. There are 150 branches with 684 young men enlisted. Two of these young men are in the field organizing branches. Money raised for all purposes, \$1,590.06, and \$16.00 contributed to Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. Regular meetings held, 395; social meetings, 471; 10,482 pages of literature distributed; 834 postcards and 1,579 letters

written by the secretary. Two National and 56 state workers have worked among the branches during the year. Ohio is one of the states having State Y. P. B. organization and held an excellent convention preceding state W. C. T. U. convention. Also held an institute at Lakeside, one of the state's summer resorts, resulting in increased efficiency for branch workers. The young people did valiant campaign duty.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Mary E. Rankin, Guthrie. Secretary reports the greatest difficulty due to lack of leaders, but work has progressed nevertheless. One branch conducted high school chapel service and presented to school "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

Oregon—Mrs. Linnie Carl, Portland. Gain, 44. Secretary has done considerable field work and reports the branches are doing real, live, up-to-date work. Special campaign clubs were organized to do campaign duty and many of those are developing into Y. P. Branches. By posting Oregon trees, conducting debates, etc., the young people proved a factor in the state's prohibition victory.

Pennsylvania—Miss Edna M. Smiley, Lowdanda. Gain, 403. Mrs. Elma M. Preston, the conscientious, faithful and efficient former secretary, brought the Y. P. B. in this state up to a high point of success and turns the work over to new hands in splendid condition. Pennsylvania is one of the organized states and held a convention this year in a county where there was not one Y. P. B. The result was that eleven active branches were organized in that county and the county secretary was later made state secretary. The increased membership shows increased activity.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Farwell, Providence. Gain, 75. Y. P. B. work in this state comparatively new, but with their new secretary have more than trebled the membership this year. Have done excellent work in interest of suffrage.

South Carolina (Lawson)—Miss Roberta A. B. Boulware, Rock Hill. Secretary's work has been confined to Clinton Normal College, where she has organized a branch of 34 members.

South Dakota—Miss Ida M. Cooper, Beresford. Owing to natural conditions the work in this state moves slowly but the gain in membership gives evidence of their interest and progress.

Tennessee—Mrs. Mayce O. Covington, McKenzie. The secretary reports they are well pleased with their success in maintaining a high standard of social life in towns where the Y. P. B. is organized and in substituting intelligent, wholesome, entertainment for questionable frolic.

Tennessee (No. 2)—From no report last year to a paid-up membership of 44 this year is the record of Tennessee No. 2.

Texas (Thurman)—Mrs. J. Mercer Johnson, Houston. Gain,

757. The first prize of \$25 goes to Texas (Thurman) as being the first to show a gain of 500 members. Especial reference must be made to the work of Mrs. Eliza Peterson. She has surpassed all records by personally securing this year 757 paid-up members. Mrs. Peterson further reported 1,240 pledge signers, and countless pages of literature distributed among young people. There are now 19 branches and the largest in the United States is the result of her efforts in Prairie View State Normal. It has 150 paid-up young women members. The young men of this school enlisted in a Prohibition Club with 200 members.

Virginia—Miss Etta Enright, Danville. Gain, 6. Reports show that every branch in the state worked earnestly for state-wide prohibition. The Y. P. B. demonstration at the state convention was a great success. Those taking part now contemplate an organization. The winner of the grand gold medal at convention contest is a member of the Y. P. B. Outlook for work most encouraging.

Washington (West)—Miss Ethel V. Sprague, Tacoma. Gain, 4. In this land of great distances the young people of numerous branches are demonstrating their interest and enthusiasm by riding many miles to attend meetings. Raised more than \$300 for the work and rendered valuable aid in the successful campaign for prohibition. The secretary has spent considerable time in the field.

West Virginia—Mrs. F. Page Thornhill, Bluefield. The new secretary has given much time, thought and energy to the work, writing 300 or more letters and preparing many columns for the state paper. New interest is awakened and the outlook for another year is most promising. All the branches take the study course.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, Sturgeon Bay. This state greatly benefited by the work therein of Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, former Y. P. B. college secretary, through whose efforts fresh interest has been awakened in schools and colleges.

WORK IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

I wish it were possible to report active college branches for every state in the Union and a Y. P. B. in every State University, for once we have enlisted in our organization the great army of college students its propagation is insured. Because this work since last year has been placed under the jurisdiction of the general secretary much of the report is included in each state report as given above, but some of the achievements are worthy of special note.

Alabama has organized five college branches this year, making a total of seven branches in that state. Much of the Y. P. B. work there has been aimed in this direction.

Branches in Delaware have furnished three rooms at Delaware Affiliated College.

Georgia seems still to lead the way in the extent of college work, having temperance committees in 13 colleges, giving temperance programs once a month, studying the liquor problem in all its phases, and having active Y. P. B.'s in several colleges. Copies of "Alcohol and the Human Body" were presented to 11 colleges.

New York's college work is excellent. The organization at Cornell is most active—studies the temperance question from all angles and disseminates the information received. One of its notable achievements was eliminating alcoholic beverages from the freshmen banquets. They have an advisory board composed of faculty members. The Y. P. B. at Syracuse University holds monthly meetings, pushing its department within the college walls, and was instrumental in establishing a course in Heredity and Eugenics. Many of its members have graduated with high honors, thus evidencing the fact that the Y. P. B. attracts and holds a choice lot of young women. The greatest honor coming to that Y. P. B. this year was the loving cup presented to Miss Margery Williams for the best dissection from an anatomical standpoint. Miss Williams, who is superintendent of Medical Temperance for the Y. P. B. competed with fourteen young men. The decision was unanimous in her favor and the dissection displayed at the convention of the National Medical Society this summer.

A course in temperance has lately been instituted in Albion College, Albion, Mich., taught by one of the college faculty and covering a complete study of the question. A great many students have already enlisted and an hour's credit is allowed for the subject.

Maine has reported many interesting debates and contests in high schools and colleges. Missouri has two college branches, and the Y. P. B. of the state university town is now conducting a system of "rushing" university students for the Y. P. B.

Arkansas, owing to its secretary's great interest in this work, has done excellent work in its colleges.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, former college secretary, who is responsible for the present success of this college work, has done efficient work during the year in her own state of Minnesota and its sister state, Wisconsin. Mrs. Scovell's influence is still felt.

Fiske University of Tennessee continues its good work with 48 paid members and meetings held regularly.

Mrs. Roberta A. B. Boulware conducts a Y. P. B. of 34 members

in Clinton Normal College, Rock Hill, S. C., which is doing good work.

Mrs. Eliza Peterson's work among the students of colleges, normals, universities, technical and agricultural schools, is most commendable. She has reached not less than 3,000 students with her lectures, has secured 1,250 pledge signers, and organized many Y. Y. P. B.'s in these institutions.

Many thousands of high school and college students have been reached with scientific temperance truth, and the interest manifested in these institutions, especially by the young men (due largely to the impetus of the campaign for national constitutional prohibition), is greater than ever before. Educators are responding readily to the calls for special articles for our own and college papers, and special lecturers to students on this subject.

We feel that our hopes for a most successful year in the work among schools and colleges are well grounded.

ROSS HAYES SCHACHNER, General Secretary.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

In many ways this has been the most notable year of L. T. L. work since I have served as your secretary. Reports have come in from every state of our nation and never have they been more encouraging. Advancement along all lines is visible everywhere. The great campaigns of the year have furnished a big field for service by our legioners. Many thousands of children have been enlisted and with their irresistible pleas have helped in a large measure to record the victories. In no-license campaigns as well, legioners have served as young campaigners. At the launching of the campaign for national constitutional prohibition, we outfitted our young soldiers with cap and badge and pennant, the regalia of the Young Campaigners.

Perhaps the most important step of all is the preparation of a new L. T. L. study course by Miss Christine Tinling. These four books treat every phase of total abstinence and prohibition in language suitable for boys and girls and they are a valuable contribution to the training of temperance warriors. The course is comprised of the following manuals:

MANUAL I—"Temperance Tales."

MANUAL II—No. 1—"A Handful of Hints."

No. 2—"About Ourselves."

MANUAL III—"About Our Country."

We are deeply indebted to Miss Tinling for gratuitously prepar-

ing this course and its it earnestly hoped the books may be placed within the reach of all children in public schools, Sunday schools and Loyal Temperance Legions.

The regular work of the L. T. L. shows a steady, healthy growth. Nearly 500 new legions have been gained this year, reaching hundreds of children. Sixty thousand bouquets have been given out and over half a million pages of temperance literature sown by the children's hands. Oklahoma wins the National banner for paying into the treasury the largest amount of dues according to membership. The department prizes were awarded as follows: Medal Contest prize to North Dakota; Flower Mission prize to Oklahoma; Open Air Meetings prize to Ohio; Comfort Bag prize to Massachusetts; and the prize for the observance of the most Red Letter Days goes to Connecticut. Dues amounting to \$924.18 paid into the National treasury show the L. T. L. paid membership to be 18,483, a gain of 2,000. The Branch contributed \$100.24 to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund.

SUMMARY OF STATE REPORTS

Alabama—Mrs. Annelu Baxter. Eight legions. Failure of reports made the state record small.

Alaska—Miss Nellie Taylor. Dues sent, \$1.80, but no report of work done.

Arizona—Mrs. Eva Watson. The work is new in this state. There are four legions and we are hoping they may be the nucleus for a larger work next year.

Arkansas—Mrs. Jennie Russell. Seven new legions have been organized this year and awakened interest in the work is seen.

California—Mrs. Mary Gilley. Forty L. T. L.'s. They have had a field secretary organizing Young Campaigners. Dinuba Legion makes a notable report for a year old legion: Membership, 206; recruits, 23; held parade each week of campaign; gave three entertainments, two picnics and took part in six public meetings; sent 149 bouquets and made 176 visits to sick; distributed 6,480 pages of literature; have two orgnaized ball teams pledged against Sunday baseball. Have done excellent mānual study work and are enthusiastically working to make California dry.

California (South)—Ellen Dayton Blair. Thirty legions. All have been most active as Young Campaigners, even Chinese and Spanish legions aiding. The capable state secretary has been afield during the campaign.

Colorado—Nellie M. Reek. Thirty-two L. T. L.'s. Seven legions organized this year. All were actively engaged in the prohibition battle.

Connecticut—Grace Curtis Platt. Forty-eight L. T. L.'s. Eleven new legions this year. Ten thousand pages temperance literature distributed and 200 red letter days observed. Bridgeport has enrolled 450 children in nine companies.

Delaware—Mrs. Georgia Blake. Fifteen L. T. L.'s. Eight legions organized this year. Flower Mission and Mercy departments were chiefly emphasized.

District of Columbia—Mrs. G. T. Shennick. Eight L. T. L.'s Children from four legions participated in election. Contributed \$1 to Memorial and Missionary Funds.

Florida—Mrs. G. W. Martin. Twenty-five L. T. L.'s. Twenty organized this year. Legioners gave programs for National Prohibition and helped circulate petitions. Report gain along all lines.

Georgia—Mrs. J. L. Kennedy. Thirty-one L. T. L.'s Contributed \$4.50 to Memorial Fund and \$3.00 to Missionary Fund. A great deal of Flower Mission and Mercy work done.

Idaho (North)—Mrs. Cora A. Boyd. No legions in state. Literature has been sent out and we are earnestly hoping for the opening of this field for our work.

Idaho (South)—Mrs. Mary Hawkes. Eleven legions. Held eight medal contests. Sent books and dolls to children's hospital. Furnished a program for state convention.

Illinois—Miss Nellie Bolton. Fifty-six legions. Ten organized this year. Children helped in January 15 program; also in county institutes and conventions. Pages of literature distributed, 26,000 One legion held a meeting of 1,200 children in local election. Thirteen medal contests held. Forty-two L. T. L. organizers in field.

Indiana—Mrs. Ida Mix. Eighty L. T. L.'s Fifteen organized this year. Good gain this year. Several legions are studying the manuals. Pages of literature sent out, 28,000; medal contests held, 10. Bouquets distributed, 520.

Iowa—Ruth Van Clarke. Forty-five L. T. L.'s. Ten legions gained this year. Pages of literature distributed, 6,000; medal contests held, 18. Thirty-two legions helped in local campaigns.

Kansas—Mrs. Edna Conkling. Ninety-six legions. Eighteen new ones gained this year.

Kentucky—Sue M. Davis. A gain in membership reported and the state in better condition than ever before. Five dollars given to Settlement School. Pages of literature sent out, 7,000. Medal contests held, 10. Leaflet Brigade doing splendid work.

Louisiana—Mrs. Joel M. Durham. Six L. T. L.'s. Two new legions this year. Flower Mission and Medal Contest work done.

Maine—Myrtle G. R. Ames. Twenty-six L. T. L.'s. Nine new legions. Pages literature distributed, 500; bouquets, 100. One mis-

sionary barrel sent out. Pledge contests held.

Maryland—Carrie V. Ray. Eighty-seven L. T. L.'s. Seventeen new ones this year. State secretary in field much of the time. Contributed to W. C. T. U. kindergarten and fresh air farm. One legion placed 5,000 leaflets in envelopes and distributed them at the fair. Another paid its way in tallyho through the county, holding prohibition rallies. They are now emphasizing Young Campaigners.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Helen G. Rice. One hundred six L. T. L.'s. Twenty-two new legions this year. Won 27 diplomas and 24 certificates. They hold a state convention each year. Number of foreign children in the legion work, 820. Over 1,000 Young Crusaders are taken. Sent literature to sailors and fishermen, and pictures and toys to Ellis Island.

Michigan—Lenora H. Holcomb. Thirty-two L. T. L.'s. Twenty-two new legions this year. Held ten medal contests. Issued a special L. T. L. edition of the state paper. Have nine legions on the Roll of Honor. Have paid leader in Seventh District with splendid results.

Minnesota—Anna M. Ball. Sixty L. T. L.'s. Fourteen newly organized. Have done a great deal of anti-cigarette work. Posted stickers and crushed out 25,000 stubs. Won 7 diplomas.

Missouri—Mollie B. Blount. Forty-seven L. T. L.'s. Twenty-one legions organized this year. Contributed \$6.00 to Missionary Fund. Held thirty-two contests and sent out 25,000 pages of literature.

Mississippi—Sarah Buchanan. Twenty-two L. T. L.'s. Gave \$2.50 to Memorial Fund. Eight women are taking manual study. Pages of literature sent out, 2,500.

Montana—Anna Drysdale. Sixteen L. T. L.'s. Eight of these are in Butte. Held five medal contests. Pages of literature sent out, 2,000. Gave \$2.00 to Missionary Fund.

Nebraska—Harriet Vance. Thirty L. T. L.'s. Six organized this year. Distributed 31,000 pages of literature. Sent Christmas box to Children's Home with three dozen filled stockings and one dozen dressed dolls. Nine Bands of Mercy. Medal contests held, 13.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Helen Kambour. Fourteen L. T. L.'s. Three new ones this year. Gave \$2.00 to Memorial Fund. Distributed 1,000 pages of literature. A great deal of Flower Mission work done.

New Jersey—Clara Gebhardt. Eighty-three L. T. L.'s. Fifteen organized this year. Gain in membership, 339. Gave \$6.55 to Missionary Fund. Sent out 17,000 pages of literature, and 520 bouquets. Observed 141 Red Letter Days.

New York—Helen D. Root. Two hundred forty-eight L. T. L.'s. Eighty new legions this year,—a gain of 33 over previous year. Members paying dues 3,025. Won 12 diplomas. Gave \$14.85 to

Memorial Fund and \$27.60 to Miscesionary Fund. Held 59 medal contests. Sent out 3,359 bouquets and 7,500 pages of literature. State secretary in field a part of the time. The efficiency plan gave splendid results.

North Carolina—Mrs. E. L. Stamey. Six L. T. L.'s. Sent out 52 pages of literature and 75 bouquets. Emphasized scientific temperance instruction in schools.

North Carolina (Thurman)—Victoria Richardson. Ten L. T. L.'s. Two newly organized. Enlisted 75 children as Young Campaigners.

North Dakota—Georgia Chambers. Ten new legions gained this year. The children were very active in the suffrage campaign of this state. Have written many essays on anti-narcotics. Held 115 medal 42 this year. All legions active in prohibition battle. Held 25 medal contests.

Ohio—Mary B. Ervin. One hundred seventy-five L. T. L.'s. Gained contests. Sent out 3,000 pages of Mercy literature. Have over 1,000 Young Crusader subscriptions. The state secretary has done excellent field work.

Oklahoma—Nelle C. Woodson. Fifty-three legions. Ten new ones this year. Six women taking normal course. Sent out 5,000 bouquets and 5,000 pages of literature. Held 25 medal contests.

Oregon—Mrs. M. A. Gillham. Ten L. T. L.'s. All were enlisted as Young Campaigners and did valiant service.

Pennsylvania—Ella Broomell. One hundred eighty-seven L. T. L.'s. Forty-eight organized this year. Report a large gain along all lines. Won 39 junior certificates and 54 diplomas. Gave \$9.25 to Missionary Fund. Held 23 medal contests. Sent out 32,000 bouquets and 82,000 pages of literature. Eleven legions have organized Young Campaigners.

Rhode Island—Mrs. J. J. Hall. Seven L. T. L.'s. Four new ones this year. Will hold institute for the training of workers. Young Campaigners helped in no-license rallies. Sent out 4,000 pages of literature.

South Carolina—Mrs. Lulah Ottaway. Twenty-seven legions. Five organized this year. Flower Mission and Medal Contest work done.

South Carolina—(Lawson)—Julia A. Watson. Ten L. T. L.'s. Three organized this year. Held big parade January 1. Flower Mission work emphasized. Gave \$7.33 to Memorial Fund.

South Dakota—L. Nora Knapton. Fourteen L. T. L.'s. Four new ones this year. Eight taking normal course. Ten legions in no-license campaigns. Mercy work done.

Tennessee—Mrs. Rose Nipher. Sixty-seven L. T. L.'s. Twelve organized this year. Three taking normal work. Eight legions helped

in no-license campaigns. Six silver and one gold medal contest held. Visits to sick reported, 879.

Texas—Mrs. Annye McLaren. Twenty L. T. L.'s. Nine organized this year. Sent out 3,000 pages of literature and 50 bouquets.

Utah—Mrs. Jennie Stein. One legion in state of 30 members. Observed three Red Letter Days. Held one medal contest and sent out 500 pages of literature. Fifty-two Young Crusaders taken.

Vermont—Mrs. A. F. Smith. Ten L. T. L.'s. The work is new in this state. Faithful work has been done by the secretary and we will hope for a better record next year.

Virginia—Mabel P. Kelley. Forty-three L. T. L.'s. Sixteen organized this year. Gain of ten legions. Eleven diplomas won. Sixty towns enlisted Young Campaigners and 2,000 regalias were used. Sent out 6,000 pages of literature and 128 bouquets. Held 11 medal contests.

Washington (East)—Minnie D. Ageton. Twenty-five legions. Four new ones this year. Young Campaigners—1,500 of them—helped in the prohibition battle.

Washington (West)—Mrs. Flora Wartman. Eighteen new legions this year. Many thousands of Young Campaigners were enlisted.

West Virginia—Mary Boober Hamilton. Fifteen L. T. L.'s. Sent \$2.00 to Memorial and Missionary Fund. Held "Happiness Meetings" on June 30, the day before the prohibition law went into effect.

Wisconsin—Mrs. W. O. Pritchard. Twenty-five L. T. L.'s. Two new ones organized this year. Sent out 100 pages of literature and 25 bouquets. Helped in state convention.

Wyoming—Mrs. J. L. Liper. Six L. T. L.'s. Enlisted children as Young Campaigners. Sent out literature. The work is just getting established in this state.

EDNA ROWAN HARVEY, General Secretary

ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS

Every National worker pushes the cause of prohibition. Sixteen of the National organizers and lecturers did special work in strenuous state-wide campaigns also. They were sent as scouts to blaze a pathway through unworked territory; to besiege the enemy in liquor's strongholds; to act as marshals in directing and leading the stubborn lines of battle, and to always be where conditions are the most peculiar, the most difficult and the most baffling for our cause.

The sixteen sent into the thickest of the fight were Mrs. Amy C. Weech, Miss Christine I. Tinling and Mrs. Mary W. Newton, of Virginia; Mrs. Frances E. Fuller, Miss Rose A. Davison and Mrs. Viola D. Romans, of Ohio; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, of Georgia; Mrs. Emma H. Howland, of Massachusetts; Miss

Margaret Bilz, of Michigan; Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, Mrs. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair and Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, of California; Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, of Missouri, and Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, of Washington.

The success accomplished by this trained band of special workers was remarkable. Nineteen hundred fourteen has been a year of hardest battle, stubbornly contested every foot of the way. The liquor forces spent millions of dollars, and sent in an army of bums, bloats and dead-beats into every campaign state to steal the election. Our special campaigners for long months spoke steadily from two to five times a day. They rode over steep mountains; they waded through stickiest mud; they went into the remote inland sections and to the mines and the lumber camps; they spoke on the street, in church, hall, depot, opera house and tabernacle; they went to the colored people, to the Indians, to the foreigner; they spoke in railroad shops, factories and mills, to granges, secret orders and labor organizations; they sang as though singing were the one mission of their life; they prayed and preached as so many evangelists; they stood forth as reformers and campaigners, their words like fire that burned to the marrow of their listeners' bones; they got up parades and floats, committees and campaign clubs. To change the old adage, they were Jill-of-all trades and mistress of every one.

At least three of these campaigners traveled more than 20,000 miles apiece. Some of them went one and two hundred miles off the railroad, down in the depths of great forests and over dismal lava beds. Men would not go to these out-of-the-way places, but our band of trained women did, and won thousands of votes in this way.

Sometimes these pioneers struck utterly indifferent communities or absolutely hostile towns. No one would arrange for them, advertise for them or entertain them. Sometimes the only place to eat or sleep was a hostelry that was more of a blind pig than a hotel. Beer bottles were behind doors and in dark corners. Sometimes the campaigners had to bill their town, go to school and announce their lecture, get church or hall and pay for it out of their own pocket, borrow lamps, ring the bell, make the fire, start the singing, offer the prayer and do the speaking. Yet in just such hostile places they would gather up a good-sized audience, put in a union, raise funds for the work and leave behind them a reliable campaign committee to carry on the work.

Wherever our National campaigners went, prohibition sentiment increased from 60 to 300 per cent. Our women were faithful, deeply consecrated, and they worked not for self but for the cause. God blessed their labors because it was done in His name and for His cause.

ORGANIZERS' REPORTS

No new unions organized as I was not sent into unorganized territory this year; new members secured in W.'s, 75 active; 50 honorary; calls made, 60; ladies' societies addressed, 20; states furnished members with state paper; value of other literature sold or given away; \$20.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 75; sermons given, 15; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 25; to public schools and colleges, 15; to Unions, 30; conventions attended, 4; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 6; engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention. 6; states worked in and time in each as follows: Kansas, 6 weeks; Wisconsin, 3 weeks.

VIE H. CAMPBELL.

W.'s organized, 15; W.'s reorganized, 5; Y. P. B.'s reorganized, 1; new members secured in W.'s 427 active, 72 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 5 active; L. T. L.'s organized, 3; L. T. L.'s reorganized, 1; Y. C. P. groups organized, 6; new L. T. L. members secured, 80; Young Campaigners for Prohibition enrolled, 285; Union Signal subscriptions taken. 136; Young Crusader, 182; state paper, 89; \$227.43 worth of literature sold besides nearly that amount given away; regular addresses or lectures given, 203; sermons given, 95; talks to Sunday schools, 38; to young people's societies, 36; to public schools and colleges, 39; to Unions, 109; total abstinence pledges secured, about 300; conventions attended, 12; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 29; will work in Colorado until National Convention; states worked in and time in each as follows: Michigan, 4 months; New York, 2 weeks; New Jersey, 1 week; Maryland, 10 days; Georgia, 8 days; Alabama, 20 days; Mississippi, 3 days; Louisiana, 10 days; Texas, 1 month, California. 29 days; Colorado, 71 days; Iowa, 4 days.

MARGARET J. BILZ.

W.'s organized, 12; W.'s reorganized, 10; Medal Contests class organized; new members secured in W.'s, 226 active; 18 honorary; regular addresses or lectures given, 109; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 15; to public schools and colleges, 30; to Unions, 51; conventions attended, 1; Day of Prayer conducted, 1; states worked in and time in each as follows; Minnesota, 1 month. ten days; Wisconsin, 3 days; Iowa, 3 months; Florida, 5 meetings; people reached in all meetings, about 11,703, 6 or 8 thousand voting to adopt resolution for prohibition amendment; traveled over 11,000 miles.

ANNIE A. ROBBINS.

W.'s organized, 16; Y. P. B.'s organized, 1; W.'s reorganized, 7; new members secured in W.'s, 693 active; 283 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 21 active; 9 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 1; new L. T. L. members secured, 21; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 74; Young Crusader, 36; state paper, 3; value of other literature sold or given away, \$20.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 175; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 10; to public schools and colleges, 39; to Unions, 51; conventions attended, 11, and Inter-State Rally in Kansas City, Mo.; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 5; engagements to be filled before National Convention: Missouri, 1 mo., 1 wk.; Arkansas state convention; states worked in and time in each as follows: Nebraska, one month; Minnesota, two months; Missouri, five and one-half months.

ROENA E. SHANER.

W.'s organized, 3; new members secured in W.'s, 136 active, 36 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 2; new L. T. L. members secured, 88; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 86; Young Crusader, 61; (every member receives state paper); value of literature sold or given away, \$37.50; regular addresses or lectures given, 64; sermons given, 9; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 12; to public schools and colleges, 14; to Unions, 32; total abstinence pledges secured, 360; conventions attended, 3; Schools of Methods conducted, 21; engagements remaining to be filled before National convention, 2 weeks; worked five months in California—on account of dry campaign in state and a broken ankle which laid me aside for over three months, I did not work in other states. Money raised, \$515.70.

BRIDELLE C. H. WASHBURN.

W.'s organized, 17; Y. P. B.'s organized, 1; W.'s reorganized, 7; new members secured in W.'s, 437 active, 127 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 16 active; secured 12 White-Ribbon recruits; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 11; Young Crusader, 8; state paper, 6 (Ohio and Tennessee give paper to members); value of other literature sold or given away, \$7.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 126; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 36; to public schools and colleges, 101; to Unions, 23; total abstinence pledges secured, 81; conventions attended, 10; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 5; engagement remaining to be filled before National Convention, 1 month in Tennessee; states worked in and time in each as follows: Illinois, 2½ months; Mississippi, 3 months; Tennessee, 5 weeks. I taught two classes daily for three weeks in S. T. O. at Summer School of the South, gave only public lecture there by a woman.

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER.

W.'s organized, 21; W.'s reorganized, 5; new members secured, 280 active, 54 honorary; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 5; number pages of literature distributed, 15,000; public addresses given, 234; mothers' meetings addressed, 124; social meetings, 25; young people's societies addressed, 18; Sunday schools, 23; girls' meetings, 10; boys' meetings, 4; public schools, 65; number calls made, 175; number engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 16; number days in the field, 257; states worked in: South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, Washington.

SENA HARTZELL WALLACE.

W.'s organized, 9; W.'s reorganized, 1; new members secured in W.'s. 111 active, 14 honorary; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 4; Young Crusader, 4; state paper, 10; value of other literature sold or given away, \$25.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 79; sermons given, 2; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 8; to public schools and colleges, 2; to Unions, 6; total abstinence pledges secured, 111; conventions attended, 4; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 2; number engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 2; states worked in and time in each as follows: Illinois, 2½ months. North Dakota, 9 weeks.

HARRIETT DARLING HALL.

W.'s organized, 6; Y. P. B.'s organized, 1; W.'s reorganized, 12; new members secured in W.'s, 202 active, 15 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 12 active, 2 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 1; new L. T. L. members secured, 20; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 3; value of other literature sold or given away, \$5.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 38; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 2; to public schools and colleges, 14; to Unions, 14; conventions attended, 3; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 1; attended the Inter-State Rally at Kansas City, Mo.; have not been able to do anything since that time because of illness; states worked in and time in each as follows: Arkansas, 13 days; Missouri, 42 days.

MAE LAVERELL WOODS.

Because of the serious illness of my husband I had to cancel all engagements for the fall months of 1913. During the winter and spring campaign for no-license, I worked for a little over two weeks, gave 15 addresses in schools; 12 lectures; addressed 2 Sunday schools; gave 5 talks to women. Since June I have spoken in 50 Chautauquas in Iowa, Wis., Minn., S. Dakota, Mich., with probably 15 more before the season closes. Have given generally two lectures a day be-

sides a talk to the children. After my return to Wisconsin I have several engagements to fill before the National Convention.

MARCIA A. B. SMITH.

W.'s organized, 2; Y. P. B.'s organized, 1; new members secured in W.'s, 49 active, 19 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 17 active, 9 honorary; new L. T. L. members secured, 15; value of literature sold or given away, \$6.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 42; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 9; to public schools and colleges, 11; to Unions, 7; total abstinence pledges secured, 109; conventions attended, 2 state; School of Methods conducted or assisted, 1; engagements to be filled before National Convention, 3 weeks' campaigning in Washington; number of states worked in and time in each as follows: New Jersey, 1 engagement; New York, 1 engagement; South Idaho, 3 weeks; Oregon, 1 week; Washington, 1 week, traveled 5,000 miles in Washington doing work on minimum wage question.

MRS. JACKSON SILBAUGH.

Prepared and conducted 13 Young Campaigners' large rallies in parks and at public meetings; demonstration also for state convention; have prepared and sent out many outline charts for chalk-talking to Canada and the United States; L. T. L.'s organized, 8; Young Campaigner's Bands organized, 25; L. T. L.'s reorganized, 3; new L. T. L. members secured, 225; Young Crusader subscriptions taken, 232; state paper sent to all W. members; value of other literature sold or given away, \$15.57, beside \$16.55 for Y. C. regalia; regular addresses, chalk-talks or lectures given, 11; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 39; talks to public schools and colleges, 11; to Unions, 15; total abstinence pledges secured, 65; conventions attended, 3; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 5; engagements to be filled before the National Convention, 7; states worked in and time in each as follows: New York, 1 engagement; Illinois, 1 engagement; the remainder of my work has been in South California; had to cancel one month's engagements in New York on account of Mr. Blair's illness. Have also secured signatures to petitions and done house to house visitation for "California Dry."

ELLEN A. DAYTON BLAIR.

W.'s organized, 6; reorganized, 2; new members secured in W.'s, 365 active, 45 honorary; distributed or sold a tremendous amount of literature; regular addresses or lectures given, 113; sermons given, 10; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 10; to public schools and colleges, 5; to Unions, 15; total abstinence

pledges secured, 100; conventions attended, 1; number engagements to be filled before National Convention, 1; states worked in and time in each as follows: Louisiana, 4 weeks; Tennessee, 6 weeks; Georgia, 2 weeks; Washington, 4 weeks; North Dakota, 4 weeks; money raised to date, \$2,972.13; traveled 6,000 miles. Most of my work has been campaign work.

FLORENCE EWELL ATKINS.

W.'s organized, 6; reorganized, 7; new members secured in W.'s, 208 active, 46 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 1; new L. T. L. members secured, 15; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 43; Young Crusader, 47; state paper, 29; value of other literature sold or given away, over \$50.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 77; sermons given, 14; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 11; to public schools and colleges, 93; to Unions, 56; Total abstinence pledges secured, 320; conventions attended, 8; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 6; engagements to be filled before National Convention, 3 weeks; states worked in and time in each as follows: Delaware, 2 weeks; Connecticut, 3 weeks, New York, 13 weeks.

EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK.

W.'s organized, 1; cards signed by prospective new members, 139; regular addresses or lectures given, 60; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 17; talks to public schools and colleges, 3; conventions attended, 9; states worked in and time in each as follows: District of Columbia, active service from November to May, S. S. parade and rally meeting, visited unions, assisted at conventions and in protest work before excise boards, etc.; Ohio, two weeks to organize S. S. rally and provide music for National Anti-Saloon League Convention; Maryland, six days W. C. T. U. Convention and State Prohibition Convention; New York, two weeks, parade; West Virginia, eight days, State W. C. T. U. Convention, addresses, S. S. demonstration, young people's demonstration and chorus.

SUESSA B. BLAINE.

W.'s organized, 17; reorganized, 4; new members secured in W.'s 213 active, 21 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 1; visited 121 places; new L. T. L. members secured, 22; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 1; Young Crusader, 7; state paper, 2; collected \$948.79; value of literature sold or given away, \$8.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 159; sermons given, 20; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 34; to public schools and colleges, 60; students reached, 11,444; talks to Unions, 29; visits, 51; miles traveled, 8,064; conventions attended, 3; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 1; num-

ber of engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 1; states worked in and time in each as follows: Louisiana, 6 weeks 3 days; Tennessee, 8 weeks and 5 days; Arkansas, 11 weeks and 6 days.

LEILA OWEN STRATTON.

W.'s organized, 35; reorganized, 6; new members secured in W.'s, 570 active, 51 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 2 active; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 38; Young Crusaders, 44; value of other literature sold or given away, \$25.000; regular addresses or lectures given, 230; sermons given, 143; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 32; also 6 to Sunday school conventions; to public schools and colleges, 161; to Unions, 106; total abstinence pledges secured, 623; conventions attended, 4; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 9; engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 1½ months; states worked in and time in each as follows: West Washington, 110 days; E. Washington, 23 days; Oregon, 105 days; New York, 2 days; New Jersey, 2 days; Louisiana, 44 days; Missouri, 42 days; Iowa, 15 days; California, 4 days; also British Columbia, 1 day. Most of the work has been campaigning for state-wide prohibition in very rough territory.

LORA S. LA MANCE.

W.'s organized, 3; new members secured in W.'s, 305 active, 119 honorary; value of literature sold or given away, \$14.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 132; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 5; to public schools and colleges, 6; to Unions, 3; conventions attended, 4; number of engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 24 in Washington, 4 in Montana; states worked in and time in each as follows: Georgia, 18 days; Virginia, 10 days; Pennsylvania, 15 days; Alabama, 3 days; Louisiana, 20 days; Kentucky, 16 days; Washington, 7 days; Idaho, 1 day; Oregon, 13 days. Sickness in my family prevented me from filling many of my dates. I spoke at Kansas City, Mo., at our big Inter-State Rally and at Washington, D. C., at National Rally.

MARY HARRIS ARMOR.

In response to an urgent call, I have for some months been engaged in writing the life of my sister, the late Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of Spain, who founded "The International Institute for Girls In Spain." The school is undenominational, like our America colleges for women, has an admirable location, and two fine buildings. In one of these there is a Frances E. Willard Room, the money for which was donated by Miss Willard and the young women's unions.

In addition to many addresses given at different points of sojourn, I have made a month's trip in Massachusetts, in organized territory, occupying the pulpits on Sundays.

ELIZABETH GORDON.

W.'s organized, 9; reorganized, 1 (most of work in organized territory); new members secured in W.'s, 351 active, 222 honorary; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 12; Young Crusader, 1; state paper, have kept no record but have sent in 17 lately; regular addresses or lectures given, 178; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 4; to public schools and colleges, 13; to Unions, 16; total abstinence pledges secured, 10; conventions attended, 7; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 10; number of engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 1 in Washington, D. C., and 2 weeks in Ohio; states worked in and time in each as follows: Missouri, 11 weeks; West Virginia, 1 month; Ohio, 2 days; Maryland, 1 day; Virginia, 11 weeks.

AMY C. WEECH.

W.'s organized, 15; Y. P. B.'s organized, 8; W.'s reorganized, 11; Y. P. B.'s reorganized, 3; new members secured in W.'s, 317 active, 62 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 91 active, 95 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 4; new L. T. L. members secured, 149; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 19; Young Crusader, 31; state paper, 317; other literature sold or given away, 35,437 pages; regular addresses or lectures given, 54; elocutionary recitals, 38; mixed recitals and addresses, 104; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 66; to public schools and colleges, 128; to Unions, 87; to women's organizations, 92; total abstinence pledges secured, 843; conventions attended, 13 county, 7 state; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 5; number of engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 61; number of lessons in expression for medal contests given, 49; amount of money collected in offerings, \$1,465.49; states worked in and time in each as follows: Oregon, 41 days; North California, 17 days; South California, 93 days.

EVA CRAVEN WHEELER.

W.'s organized, 15; reorganized, 2; Y. P. B.'s reorganized, 1; new members secured in W.'s, 242 active, 57 honorary; new members secured in L. T. L. members secured, 76; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 41; Young Crusader, 22; state paper, 242; value of other literature sold or given away, \$10.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 142; sermons given, 8; talks to young people's societies, 8; to Sunday schools, 21, to public schools and colleges, 28; to Unions, 49; total abstinence

pledges secured, 149; conventions attended, 3; institutes conducted or assisted, 2; number of engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 12; states worked in and time in each as follows: Oregon, 4½ months; Nevada, ¼ month; West Washington, 2 months; East Washington, 1 month; Wyoming, ½ month. My time in Oregon was much of it given to the plan of canvassing to arouse women voters, house to house work. Have spoken in 101 places.

HELEN DICKINSON HARFORD.

W.'s organized, 32; Y. P. B.'s organized, 6; W.'s reorganized, 2; new members secured in W.'s, 2912 active, 1452 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 150 active, 65 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 4; L. T. L.'s reorganized, 2; new L. T. L. members secured, 382; spoke for and urged the taking of our papers through the Unions; have the literature distributed through superintendent; regular addresses or lectures given, 320, 63 being held out-of-doors; sermons given, 64; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 14; to public schools and colleges, 22; to Unions, 10; total abstinence pledges secured, 350; conventions attended, 20; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 14; number of engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 26; states worked in and time in each as follows: Connecticut, 12 days; Delaware, 8 days; New York, 28 days; New Jersey, 27 days, Pennsylvania, 220 days. I campaigned all day and night, upon the streets and even held an excellent street meeting on 181st Street, New York City. Campaigned as late as January on the streets of Long Island. Offerings for the year amounted to \$2,939.00.

ADDIE BOILEAU PARSELS.

W.'s organized, 4; new members secured in W.'s, 187 active, 12 honorary; regular addresses or lectures given, 49; sermons given, 6; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 12; to church societies, 7; to public schools and colleges, 7; to Unions, 27; conventions attended, 9; states worked in and time in each as follows: Nebraska, 1 month; South Dakota, 1 week.

MATILDA E. PATTERSON.

W.'s organized, 10; reorganized, 2; new members secured in W.'s, 225 active, 26 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 1; new members secured, 10; value of literature sold or given away, \$10.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 125; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 9; to public schools and colleges, 15; total abstinence pledges secured, 300; conventions attended, 4; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 2; engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, 1 week at least; states worked in and time in each as fol-

lows: Massachusetts, 6 weeks; Virginia, 11 weeks; Rhode Island, Connecticut, scattering engagements.

EMMA H. HOWLAND.

W.'s organized, 8; new members secured in W's, 340 active, 30 honorary; Y. P. B.'s organized, 1; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 20 active, 2 honorary; addresses and sermons given, 200; schools visited, 39; number days in the field, 168; states worked in: New York, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon; also Canada.

ADA WALLACE UNRUH.

This has been a busy year, occupied by work in six states, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Have been leader in 10 Institutes and worked in 18 county conventions; addressed 10 high schools, one reform institution for boys; delivered 22 suffrage addresses, 7 talks on Social Furity and 140 on National Constitutional Prohibition; have pinned the white ribbon on 470 candidates for active membership and 30 honoraries; organized 8 W.'s.

CORA E. SEBERRY.

W.'s organized, 14; Y. P. B.'s organized, 2; W.'s reorganized, 4; new members secured in W.'s, 226 active, 40 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 2; a number of Union Signal and state paper subscriptions taken; sent state \$75 for papers; value of other literature sold or given away, \$20.00; regular lectures given, 116; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 38; to public schools and colleges, 99; to Unions, 29; total abstinence pledges secured, 900; conventions attended, 3 state and 2 county; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 4; engagements remaining to be filled before National Convention, about 1 month; states worked in and time in each as follows: Arkansas, 9 weeks; Texas, 4 months; Oklahoma, 6 weeks.

LILA CARLIN MOORE.

W.'s organized, 2; W.'s reorganized, 1; new members secured in W.'s, 50 active, 6 honorary; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 6; Young Crusader, 2; value of other literature sold or given away, \$5.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 30; sermons given, 20; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 6; to public schools and colleges, 3; to Unions, 12; conventions attended, 3; number of engagements remaining to be filled before National convention, 9; states worked in and time in each as follows: Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas (8 days, one week), 10 weeks. I am preaching regularly each month for a church 13 miles from my home.

MINNIE JOHNSON-GRINSTEAD.

This year has been spent in my own state hard at work for state-wide prohibition. Have given 80 or more addresses; attended several conventions; traveled over 200 miles in buggies through counties where there were no railroads and over 2,000 by rail. The counties in which I worked gave the largest dry vote ever given—one a majority of over 300, one district only 14 wet votes cast.

MARY W. NEWTON.

Much work was done in connection with the National meeting in Washington in December. Much of my time has been give to the children, among whom I have organized L.T.L.'s and Bands of Mercy. Sickness and subsequent death in my family have made it necessary for me to work mostly at home during the past year. W.'s organized, 2; Y. P. B.'s organized, 2; W.'s reorganized, 2; Y. P. B.'s reorganized, 2; new members secured in W.'s, 78, active, 8 honorary; new members secured in Y. P. B.'s, 68 active, 27 honorary; L. T. L.'s organized, 3; L. T. L.'s reorganized, 1; new L. T. L. members secured, 114; Union Signal subscriptions taken, 6; value of other literature sold or given away, about \$5.00; regular addresses or lectures given, 50; talks to young people's societies and Sunday schools, 75; to public schools and colleges, 6; to Unions, 20; conventions attended, 2; Schools of Methods conducted or assisted, 1; 1 engagement to be filled before National Convention; states worked in: New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia.

ROSETTA E. LAWSON.

LECTURER'S REPORT

I went home to England after the National Convention at Asbury Park, and did not get back to work till the beginning of February. Since then I have worked in Texas, Oklahoma, New York, Delaware, Virginia and Indiana. In New York state the educational authorities co-operated to an unusual degree with the W. C. T. U., the state Commissioner of Education giving the entrance to all the normal schools. I have addressed 72 gatherings of teachers and college and normal students; and have given 225 talks in public schools. I have kept a record of school and college audiences since the middle of April and I find that since then I have talked to about 27,400 children, young people and other students. In addition to the Scientific Temperance Instruction work, I have spoken at 103 public meetings, 13 county conventions and institutes, 18 local union meetings, 21 Sunday schools and other assemblies of young people and have secured 141 active members.

CHRISTINE I. TINLING.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS

WORK AMONG FOREIGN SPEAKING PEOPLE

America has always been a land of problems. Men and women of every class and rank have struggled to comprehend and settle that which has been termed the "immigration problem." Six months ago many thoughtful people considered the solution fairly well worked out. To-day, conditions are entirely different, old theories are set aside, and the problem is more difficult of solution than ever before.

From the more than 17 millions of foreign-born people in the United States, have gone thousands of strong men, for the war cry from the Old World has been loud and insistent. Women and children have been left to shift for themselves or to become "public charges." Business is so depressed that work for men or women of any nationality is at a premium. On the other hand certain trades and occupations have lost their skilled workmen, and employers find difficulty in replacing them. Supplies of raw material are curtailed, thus closing up certain lines of work. Cries from abroad for assistance are reducing the size of the American pocketbook. A large number of men have rushed to the Naturalization Court asking for citizenship in order to escape military duty in the homeland, and one wonders whether such men will prove an asset to this country. Immigration has dropped from 100,000 in September, 1913, to 20,000 in September, 1914.

But this break in heavy immigration, and this necessity for the close touch of American with foreigner, may prove a most fortunate happening for all concerned. It gives us a chance to "catch up with our work," and become acquainted with ourselves, with the foreigners, and with the demands and possibilities of the situation.

With the banishment of alcoholic liquors in Russia, of beer among German soldiers, of absinthe among French soldiers, and the call to British soldiers for total abstinence, this is the golden opportunity for the W. C. T. U. of the United States to press home upon these millions of our foreign-born neighbors the reasons for such actions and our own attitude along such lines. With broader knowledge, better plans of work, and more tools, a campaign of education can be launched which will bring to a happy climax our efforts for morality, suffrage and prohibition.

States which have never taken up this work should begin it at once, in justice to themselves and for their own welfare. States

which have done good work in the past year should double, nay treble, their efforts for the coming year.

The following named states report money raised and literature distributed: California (South), California (North), Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho (South), Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington (West), West Virginia, and District of Columbia.

The following named states have Unions among the women, or L. T. L.'s among the children: California (South), California (North), Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington (West), and District of Columbia.

The banner of the department, given to the state reporting the largest per cent gain in the number of foreign children belonging to the L. T. L., goes to Massachusetts, with 1,314 names on the list.

The work at the ports of entry has increased decidedly during the past year. It is financed and supervised by the states in which the ports are located. Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., Providence R. I., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore Md., Tampa, Fla., San Diego and San Francisco, Cal., are scenes of devoted efforts by our W. C. T. U. missionaries.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey have sent contributions to Ellis Island. Local workers in Massachusetts and Ohio meet trains bearing immigrants, and assist particularly the girls and women.

Special work among the Spanish has been done by Mrs. S. C. Bowen, of Pomona, Calif.; among the Chinese by Mrs. L. P. Williams of California; among the Japanese by Mrs. H. B. Johnson of California, and among the Scandinavians by Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson of Worcester, Mass.

The foreign papers which are on our side of the temperance question—*L'Araldo* (Italian), *Hvita Bandet* (Swedish), *Reformatusok Lapja* (Hungarian), *Krestanske Listy* (Bohemian), *Sojuz* (Ruthenian or Russian)—report longer lists of subscribers, increased interest in the temperance situation by these nationalities, and a desire for organization among themselves, both here and abroad. One editor reports that other reform organizations are following our example and teaching their propaganda through the papers.

New Jersey reports the largest amount of money expended, \$450.00 with Pennsylvania second, \$350.00. New York leads in literature distributed, 596,905 pages, Ohio second, 150,000 pages. North

Dakota has the largest number of foreign members of the W. C. T. U., 300, and Massachusetts second, 148. Y. P. B.'s are reported in Indiana and Massachusetts. The number of foreign children in the L. T. L. is largest in Massachusetts, that state having gained 693 members, giving a total of 1314. Ohio is second with 367, and Pennsylvania third with 282.

Mrs. Lora La Mance, a National organizer, reports as follows: Have made 10 addresses to foreigners. Planned for foreign Sunday school in Seattle to take part, in costume and with banners, in the great pageant for state-wide prohibition. The Scandinavians and Finns stand firm for prohibition.

INTERESTING LINES OF WORK IN VARIOUS STATES

Sunday schools; classes in the homes; court cases; flowers, fruit and food given to the sick; clothing, bedding, groceries, coal, given in time of need; use of telephone fifty times; medal and essay contests; foreign girls helped at railway stations; picnics; entertainments, lectures, concerts; 15 girls began a better life from the Shelter; men won to prohibition and total abstinence; blotters, papers, Gospels, Testaments, Bibles, distributed; W. C. T. U. members teaching evening classes in Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; classes for teaching English, cooking, sewing, care of children; missionary employed and paid by state for constant work; foreign papers sent to libraries, colleges, schools, jails, hospitals, factories and gangs of workmen; local workers studying foreign languages in order to do effective work; state superintendents of California (South), New Mexico, Ohio, printed foreign leaflets; pageants presenting Ellis Island and life of the foreigners given before general audiences and conventions.

QUOTATIONS FROM STATE REPORTS

"I have ascertained that there are about 500 Chinese men and women voters in the state." "One family of young people translate for their parents from Youth's Companion, Sunday School Times, and the temperance papers." "Let us eliminate the word 'foreign' and take these women and children into our own Unions and L. T. L.'s." "Especial work has been done in trying to get out the foreign women's vote all over the state. I found more temperance sentiment among the Bohemian women, and vastly more sincerity, than among any other class. One 'dry' Bohemian sister, whose husband was 'wet' influenced five of her nationality to vote 'dry'." "Our part in the campaign is to make a complete canvass of the city to secure pledge-signers. One Polish Catholic priest joined in this campaign, and had about 700 of his parishioners headed by a band in our parade. Two hundred children of his parish

sang, 'A Saloonless Nation' and a Polish temperance song.'" "Special efforts have been made among Italian boys of from 14 to 21 who had been expelled from school. They were persuaded to join the Y. M. C. A., with splendid results.'" "Prayer-meetings are held at the home of one of our members whose husband is a miner. The rooms are filled with men who go down in the mines every day to earn their daily bread and who preach temperance to their comrades during the noon hour.'" "My few minutes came at four o'clock, the last day of convention when many of the delegates had left, others were about to leave, and everybody was worn out.'" "The trouble is people do not love these foreign-speaking people as they should, or the doing of the work would be easy."

MARY B. WILSON, Superintendent.

MERCY

Superintendents in various states report petitions and letters addressed to Congressmen on behalf of state and national prohibition, the Board of Censors of motion pictures written to regarding cruelties practiced in order to make thrilling stories, and other active interest taken in legislation. In May the national superintendent learned that efforts were being made to repeal the law for the protection of migratory birds and to reduce the appropriation for its enforcement. Letters were at once issued requesting superintendents to address senators and representatives on the subject. Many responded, writing to and interviewing legislators with success.

On the outbreak of the European war the National superintendent wrote and issued a leaflet on its primary cause—lack of humane education in former generations. Two other new leaflets, in editions of 10,000 each, have been written and printed by her, and others have been revised and reprinted.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made of the continued assistance of the kind friend who has always financially helped the department.

PRIZES

Mrs. Carrie E. Rankin of Delaware has taken the prize for the best state report. Mrs. French of New York, Mrs. Bidwell of South Dakota, Mrs. Custer of Nebraska, and Mrs. Robbins of Kansas, deserving most honorable mention for the excellence of their reports.

Miss Ethel A. Crandall of Chemung County, N. Y., has taken the prize for the best county report. Mrs. Evelyn A. Curtis of the Fourth District, South Dakota, Mrs. Susan B. Hilty of Armstrong county, Pa., and Mrs. Mary B. Ferris of Chautauqua county, N. Y., closely competing.

Mrs. Mollie S. Wirick of Clarksville, Mo., has taken the local prize, Mrs. Louise P. Caward of Lent Hill Union, N. Y., being a close second.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

California—Tehama county erected a fountain costing \$222.00, which was kept iced during the hot weather. In this county 444 visits were made to the sick, and much help and many delicacies were given. Mrs. Rachael C. Hogue, superintendent for San Diego county has done splendid work. She declares that there is marked improvement in the attitude of pupils in the schools toward animal life, and gives many instances of the good effect of humane teaching. She has spent \$93.83 on her county work.

Colorado—Mrs. Tannar writes: "Our most satisfactory and effective work has been in securing the interest and co-operation of educators. Humaneness has been the topic of most helpful prayer meetings. The governor was requested in his annual announcement of Arbor Day to designate it 'Bird and Arbor Day,' with reasons therefor. He sent a prompt and appreciative reply, and in his proclamation spoke of the value of birds and the importance of protecting them. I have spent \$7.42 on department literature."

Connecticut—After reporting for Bands of Mercy, Mrs. Grace C. Platt continues: "Nine local L. T. L.'s while not called Bands of Mercy have mercy teaching constantly; have humane books in their circulating library, and have gone on three 'bird walks' with expert teachers. They have had uncounted leaflets of the department and have distributed them."

Delaware—Mrs. Rankin had a float representing the department in the Old Home Week parade in Wilmington. It was decorated with red, white and blue banners inscribed with mercy mottoes. The horses had white plumes on their heads and the letters "W. C. T. U." on their blankets. A big dog adorned with a white ribbon bow accompanied Mrs. Rankin on the float, and she distributed department literature freely to the crowds in the streets.

Georgia—Mrs. Felch declared that there is a great gain in interest in our work and that it is shown in many ways.

Indiana—Mrs. Nora T. Gause of Russiaville has given 43 talks to parents concerning improper conversation to children and in the home, and has cautioned children against profanity and disrespect to parents.

Kansas—Mrs. Robbins writes that humane sentiment is evidently increasing in her state, and that the press freely and willingly prints articles and editorials which favor it.

Massachusetts—Miss Venetia Dudgeon, superintendent for Boston, has formed twelve Bands of Mercy this year, personally distributed

flowers, clothing and food to the needy, given five entertainments, one lecture, distributed 590 leaflets, and arranged a rousing celebration of Arbor Day on Boston Common, at which time the mayor declared that the city and state lend hearty co-operation to such noble work the formation of Bands of Mercy.

Mississippi—Mrs. Patterson declares, "This year's work has been one of great joy, if not as far reaching as I had hoped. I have gone into many homes where there was affliction and trouble; have visited prisoners and orphans, and have taught universal kindness by precept, example, and the giving of literature. I have expended \$24.76 on the work."

Missouri—Mrs. Wirick held two essay contests representing 1,500 and 1,000 children respectively. Kansas City erected a fountain costing nearly \$600, did much other work, and received the prize annually offered by her. She expended \$100 on department work, and issued 800 letters and notices.

Nebraska—Mrs. Custer reports about \$1,000 spent on the sick and poor. Fruit and bedding sent to the W. C. T. U. State Hospital at Kearney, Neb. In alleviating physical suffering the department workers were enabled many times to reach the soul. Good results were obtained from public meetings which educated the people.

New York—Chemung county has been extremely active in all lines of department effort, and has circulated and duly presented during the year 18 petitions for prohibition, and various humane bills. Miss Lucia F. Gilbert, besides her activity in Franklin county, has introduced humane education into many of the colored schools in Washington, D. C.

South Dakota—Four new fountains have been erected; six new invalid chairs provided; 678 cans of fruit, 2,000 bouquets, and 200 growing plants have been sent to the Children's Home and to the Ark of Refuge (a home for friendless girls). The sum of \$277 and 927 garments were distributed and 200 people assisted; 256 visits were paid to different families who were in need or sorrow.

Texas—Mrs. Kyle reports many requests for department literature for use in schools, etc. Mrs. Phipps writes, "Interest increases in our work. If the last generation had but been educated by this department there would not be the shedding of blood in Europe today."

SUMMARY

There have been distributed 410,769 counted pages of literature, Mrs. Wight of Maine reporting 66,570 pages; 2,333 books, and hundreds of calendars, cards, notices, etc., have been sent out; several traveling libraries are in constant use; 19 states report laws against cruelty printed, posted, and generally distributed. Almost

all superintendents report educators easily interested in humane instruction and that pupils readily profit by it when given; 1,056 signatures to the pledge not to wear birds or their plumage have been received, New York sending 217 and California 216; 978 Bands of Mercy are reported, with 19,548 members. Colorado reports the largest number, 160, with about 5,000 members; 504 articles against cruelty have been printed in papers, Mrs. Custer of Nebraska reporting about 100. Some superintendents say columns are supplied in newspapers; 29 articles against vivisection have been published, New York leading with 7; 432 public addresses have been delivered and 28 meetings passed the resolution against cruelty recommended by the National superintendent.

Many ministers were requested to preach on universal kindness, but only 79 sermons are known to have been preached; 32 editors, 99 physicians, and 127 ministers were given literature exposing the true character of vivisection; Kansas approached the most ministers, 50; Nebraska the most physicians, 50; 42 humane medal contests and 12 essays contests have been held, the latter interesting thousands of school children; 9 fountains have been erected; 906 warnings and remonstrances against cruelty to children and animals were given, and 91 arrests were necessary; 198 unions were engaged in this work, Mrs. Grause of Indiana excelled in this respect, remonstrating with 378 offenders.

PLAN OF WORK

Special effort for securing the observance of a Humane Sunday is recommended. Persuade pastors to preach on the duty of universal kindness. Existing humane laws should be published and enforced, and efforts made for further humane legislation. Superintendents are requested to secure the correct names of their senators and representatives, national and state, in order to be ready to help with letters and petitions when required. Use the press; interest educators; organize Bands of Mercy; hold humane prize contests; circulate the pledge against wearing bird plumage; erect drinking fountains; give anti-vivisection literature to physicians, editors, and ministers; keep an account of all work done; report accurately and promptly.

The following resolution is recommended for public meetings, and has been passed at many W. C. T. U. conventions:

Whereas, Almost all crime contains the element of cruelty, and

Whereas, The systematic teaching of the law of kindness to every living creature has proved to be a sure preventative of crime, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize the fundamental need of such teach-

ing, earnestly recommend it to all educators, and pledge ourselves to favor legislation prescribing it.

MARY F. LOVELL, Superintendent.

WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

Arizona—Mrs. Harriet B. Wakefield, president, says: There has been a good deal of work done for the colored people. Our state lecturer, Mrs. Gammage, reports her work as follows: "I have addressed one Sunday school, two churches and visited every colored home in Phoenix; worked among the colored soldiers at Douglass and spoke to the church and Sunday school; at Tucson visited many homes and addressed the church and Sunday school."

Arkansas—Mrs. Rutherford, president, is keeping an eye over the Peterson State Union. Mrs. Young reports 149 members; L. T. L. members, 21; Y. P. B., 10. They make a gain of 21 L. T. L.'s.

The Californias, North and South, have done good work among colored people

Colorado reports that Denver colored people voted well for prohibition.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Shelton, president, sends the following report: "The No. 2 Union is doing a good work. While we were having our monster mass meetings in December last, when we launched our 'Good Ship Prohibition,' our colored sisters held five or six meetings in the evening of that day which were splendidly attended and were addressed by our National workers who were here at the time." Mrs. Alma J. Scott, the District president, is doing good work. The union is wide awake and the president and officers are up and doing for National prohibition.

Florida has a few unions but no state organization.

Georgia—Mrs. Merrit of Macon is helping to get the work among colored people on foot again. With Mrs. Patterson's assistance we believe Georgia will report next year.

Illinois has one good colored union at Aurora. Mrs. Harriet Darling Hall and her union keep watch over it that it goes on helping to save the state and nation from the liquor curse.

Indiana—Mrs. Emily McIntosh, superintendent, reports as personal work: 500 copies of Plan of Work, 225 report blanks, \$5.00 expended for literature distributed. Work from unions reported to her as follows: 30,000 pages of literature distributed; 28 Bibles; 125 bouquets; meetings held, 100; money raised, \$159.30; visits made to hospitals and needy homes with clothing, fruit and jellies. Young Crusaders have been sent to teachers. Floyd reports Sunday school held every Sunday in the jail.

Indiana had two delegates representing this department in the

National Convention, Mrs. McCurdy, state organizer, and Mrs. Clark, Marion county superintendent. Mrs. Clark had Indianapolis aglow with interest when I stopped in passing through last summer.

Kentucky, through Mrs. Raymer, reports the most active work in her county—public meetings held, literature freely distributed, medal contests once a year, temperance songs and temperance music a specialty. A band is often used in attracting great crowds and the white W. C. T. U. women come out and encourage one of their own number as she works to uplift all whom she can reach.

Louisiana—Willard Union, by reason of much discouragement and the president's hands being full, cannot report this year, but we pray that much may be done to help her that she may secure new workers to take up the burden and help save Louisiana. Mrs. McKinney, president of the Louisiana Union, desires to help and will plan meetings for the National superintendent. She has spoken to their schools and upon different occasions. Mrs. Armor and other National and state lecturers have addressed the colored people.

Maryland—Mrs. E. H. Crosby, superintendent. Counties report as follows: 10 public meetings, 700 pages of literature distributed, 800 magazines and papers, 1 Young Crusader and 3 White Ribbon Heralds sent to teachers; 1 reading room maintained and 6 L. T. L.'s kept alive; 20 children signed the pledge in Baltimore; 24 public meetings held; 8 unions organized; 250 pledges signed; 118 copies of White Ribbon Herald distributed; 207 Maryland State Songs, 3,626 pages of literature. A wide-awake city organizer, Mrs. P. Hill, has been appointed and has done splendid work through the year.

Massachusetts—The president, Mrs. Stevenson, reports that quite a number of colored women join the unions and are interested.

Michigan—Report was sent to National superintendent but not received.

Mississippi—The president, Mrs. Stanley, will help get the work on foot. Mrs. M. E. Irving reports meetings held and much evangelistic work done which has been telling in its effect for good.

New Jersey reports: 16 evangelistic meetings, 141 meetings of various kinds, and 10 public meetings; one National lecturer gave an address; 129 pledges secured; 20 unions; 140 active members; 12 L. T. L.'s of 340 members; 1 Y. P. B., 3 members! 4,000 pages of literature distributed.

New York has a new superintendent this year, Mrs. S. A. Harris. She writes that she will do her best for the cause. Mrs. Gail sent report but it did not reach me.

North Carolina—Mrs. F. J. Bounds reports that they have done work among the colored people and want a state or National lecturer to organize in Weldon.

Ohio—Mrs. M. F. Jamison, superintendent. Mr. Robert Jamison, husband of our superintendent, was promoted last spring. Amidst her trial she sends a good report:

“In this the greatest campaign year in the history of the state the women of this department have done effective work. About one-third reported, with a fine showing for the department. Had all reported, we are sure that Ohio would still retain the National banner. During my shut-in period Mrs. Henry Linden did good work. Among the women to assist were Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National superintendent, Mrs. Hathaway of Montana, Mrs. Jennie White-Smith, Mrs. Phoebe Allen, Mrs. Gleason and others. New work was organized in the following counties: Franklin, Licking, Montgomery, Hamilton, Hardin, Marion and Muskingum. Number of Unions paying dues this year: W’s 32; Y. P. B.’s, 1; L. T. L.’s, 11; total, 44. Had delayed dues reached the treasurer in time our gain in membership would be 38.

“The Lucy Thurman W. C. T. U. of Franklin County has made the greatest gain in its history. Mothers’ meetings led by Mrs. Nannie Goode were a great factor in bringing in this gain. The Art Class conducted by Miss Alberta Ransom, our Juvenile Court officer, and the Boys’ Macrema class, conducted by one of our honoraries, Mr. Robert Goode, were the means of saving some of our children from the Court. Ten new W.’s and 6 L. T. L.’s organized; 4,300 pledged, 2,961 for prohibition; 1,411 reached personally; a great deal of food, clothing and other necessities given to the needy. The women of the department are working earnestly to bring about the long-looked for day of prohibition.”

Oregon—Mrs. M. E. Fullilove, superintendent. Literature distributed, over 1,000 leaflets; visits to the sick, 60; visits to public institutions, 6; fruit and vegetables given away, more than 100 pounds; amount of money given to the poor, \$50; number of meetings held, 15; Bible readings, 23; number of addresses given in churches, 2; tracts distributed among prisoners; food, fruit and clothing freely distributed; posters placed in one saloon and in other places, also in three different churches and in homes.

Tennessee—Mrs. Holman, state president, has done much to aid Tennessee No. 2 in getting established. Mrs. Leila Owen Stratton reports lectures and meetings to them wherever she has gone in her own state and in other states. Mrs. Stratton is leading our people into the full surrender of their lives to Christ and temperance. Mrs. J. W. Sexton, president of Tennessee No. 2, is one of the brightest and most interested of leaders. She is the banner president of the largest local W. C. T. U. among colored people in the country. The state reports upwards of 200 paid members and they

have six live Unions, L. T. L.'s and Y. P. B.'s. All the colored presidents of the schools in Tennessee took the organization of the Y. P. B. when she and I visited the towns and cities last spring. One white president, the president of the A. M. A. school at Memphis, went into the work with interest. But the Knoxville College and the school at Morristown would not take the work. Fisk University does steady work and reports as follows: "This year has been a very prosperous one in every way for our society. A larger number of students have joined. The public meetings have been well attended and have been very interesting. We have been fortunate in having such speakers as Dr. C. V. Roman, Mr. W. D. Upsham, Mrs. Nipher, and Mrs. Peterson. Number of members: Young men, 19; young women, 29; total, 48. The society had charge of the rhetorical program in February."

The colored union at Nashville is one of the two banner unions of the country for holding good public meetings monthly and keeping the work before the public through daily and weekly papers and announcements in all the churches. Mrs. Sexton secures the best speakers on the subject from both white and colored colleges and universities of Nashville. The women of all the different churches love her for her deep consecration to God and the reform.

Texas (Thurman)—Mrs. M. J. Turner, president. Number of Unions, 11; members, 209; Y. P. B.'s, 20; members, 757. Organized two L. T. L.'s and two W's and addressed 10 conventions and conferences of churches; introduced National prohibition resolutions in 5 meetings; had 3 temperance secretaries elected in 3 state meetings of churches; co-operated with one B. Y. P. U. and one missionary society so that each has taken up actively the temperance work and their aim is to rally white-ribbon members to unions. Report of workers: 211 lecturers, 10,000 pages of literature distributed; 6 medal contests held. Texas Thurman Y. P. B. is the banner branch for greatest gain in the nation. Prairie View State Normal, banner branch for being the largest local Y. P. B. among colored people in the nation. Paris Colored W. C. T. U., Mrs. J. Mercer Johnson, president, is one of the two most up-to-date unions among colored people in the nation, the other being at Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has all her meetings announced through the daily and weekly press and in all the churches, and has crowded houses when they give the monthly public program. All the women of the city, regardless of church name, have faith in her earnestness. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Weston, is planning to organize a union in her town.

Virginia—Mrs. Hoge, president, reports fine work among the col-

ored people and a large vote for state-wide prohibition from their ranks.

West Virginia—Mrs. Yost, president, reports that they have found a wide-awake worker to take up work among colored people.

Wyoming—Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, president, writes: “Wyoming cares for the colored people of the state as it does the white people by interesting public speakers in their behalf, carrying them the gospel of temperance, total abstinence and prohibition and distributing the literature of our organization among them.”

My own report must be cut out for lack of space. Let the states be heard. The white presidents of our colored schools are as a rule unaware of the deep injury the saloon and the use of drink do to our people, and that is why many of them do not welcome the Y. P. B. as do all colored presidents thus far.

Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon are banner reports in that they are concise and easy to handle in making up the National report.

I have visited Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Texas, California, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, and Camden, New Jersey. The outlook is the brightest ever for the colored work. More laborers are being sent to us who are devoted to the work and have no selfish ambition.

ELIZA E. PETERSON, Superintendent

WORK AMONG INDIANS

Campaigns for prohibition or suffrage have had the right of way this year in many states having an Indian population, and the pressure of such demands has given workers little time to report.

Arizona, bravely battling for prohibition, sends no report but personal letters tell of good work done among the Navajos, of successful medical contests and other temperance teaching. Calls for literature and other helps give promise of the next year.

California (South)—The superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. Fowler, reports general improvement of conditions. Indians sober, industrious and learning self-government. Seven boot-leggers have been indicted, five convicted, and other suits are pending. Mrs. Fowler gives delightful Indian programs before unions, clubs, and missionary societies with good results, always interesting the people in her work. Her state report is a model of conciseness. Pages of literature distributed, 3,000; 30 calls made; 14 Indian programs and 10 Indian addresses given; 3 Indian villages visited; 36 letters written.

California (North)—Superintendent, Mrs. D. J. Spencer. Four liquor sellers have been convicted and other cases are pending. Traders have been warned that flavoring extracts must not be sold

to Indians as they carry enough alcohol to be classified as intoxicants. The most trying duty of the work among the Indians is to defend the rights of Indians against the aggressions of designing whites. An increasing number of children attend the common schools, and the Indian district schools have made good. The seasonal work of orchards and vineyards attract Indians from the remote mountain sections of the valleys while that temporary employment lasts. They camp in the fields or by the roadside until it is done. Excellent missionary work has been done in the opportunities thus afforded. A few Indians can vote and special efforts have been made to reach them, secure their registration and "dry" vote. They feel the glow of the campaign, and with cordial leaders will do their part. The Plumas Indians have forty Young Campaigners.

Colorado—Another campaign state. No report but word comes from the president that voting Indians are receiving attention.

Idaho—Supt., Mrs. Eva West. Indians number 4,200, mostly living comfortably and farming their own lands. Children attend the common schools. The civilizing effect of missions is very evident in Idaho. There are a goodly number of Indian churches with educated Indian pastors, and temperance societies of their own. Missionary aid is given where needed and an industrial school maintained.

Iowa—The state secretary reports 550 Indians in one locality. Some work has been done among them and the field is open for more.

Nevada, engrossed with a suffrage campaign, sends no report. but missionaries and teachers tell of a growing interest in temperance, as general intelligence increases.

New Mexico—No report, but W. C. T. U. workers are active in various lines and several medal contests have been held.

New York—Supt., Mrs. Sarah L. Trippe. This is the banner state. The Society of Friends has maintained an Industrial School on a reservation for a hundred years, and trained their pupils to intelligent and capable leadership. One is the active, thoughtful president of a local W. C. T. U., who lately planned a successful temperance rally and picnic with Young Campaigners and a fine program. The state provides district schools in its reservations, 32 in all. As many as seven sometimes unite in their annual temperance picnic at the close of the school year. A fine gold medal contest was lately held.

Oregon has no superintendent. Through the aid of friends and government and missionary teachers, a large number of Indians were reached with an appeal to voters to help make their state

“dry.” The Umatillas contributed generously in money to the “dry” campaign.

Wisconsin—One teacher has applied for and received department literature.

Washington (East)—Mrs. Elizabeth Stayt, Supt. Another state campaigning for prohibition. Number of Indians, 11,385; 1,508 children of school age, some of whom attend mission schools, some the public schools, and some none at all. Liquor is easily obtained, though there have been successful prosecutions against it.

Washington (West)—Mrs. Rhoda Gaches, the faithful superintendent, does all she can and reaches out to other opportunities. The appeal to Indian voters has been circulated.

The National superintendent has given three addresses on Indians, attended the Missionary Conference at Asilomar and the Indian Conference at Mt. Hermon, taking part in the Federated Council of Indian Workers and in the organization of the Indian Mission Council; attended nine other meetings in Indian interests; written 154 letters; distributed 36,300 pages of literature; published two leaflets, also a circular letter to voting Indians which was sent to all such who could be reached through friends and otherwise in the five western states engaged in “dry” campaigns.

DORCAS J SPENCER, Superintendent.

HEALTH

By action of the National Executive at Asbury Park last year, the two departments, Health and Heredity and Physical Education, were united under the department of Health. State, county, and local unions had already held their annual meetings, electing in a majority of cases a superintendent for each of these two departments, and before plans could be inaugurated the work was under way. In consequence, the duties of the Health superintendent have meant directing two distinct departments, with only a state or two operating directly along the line of health.

Plans for 1914, issued by the retiring superintendent of Health and Heredity, made it advisable to delay issuing a plan of work directly under the department. This finally came in February, in the form of a Bulletin outlining the scope of the department and presenting some material as a preparatory study.

The associates—specialists and lecturers—have been most helpful. The excellent work of Mrs. M. A. Emmons, an expert in various lines of Domestic Science, deserves mention. In professional and associate capacity she has delivered during the year 271 addresses, touching three states through co-operating with Boards of Health, Mothers’ organizations, Parent-Teachers’ Associations, as

well as the W. C. T. U., distributing carefully several thousand pages of literature. To Mrs. Emmons is largely due the success of the Health exhibit at the Atlanta Convention. She collected it and cared for it during the entire session. The co-operation of the Georgia branch of the National Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association with the Health department during the Atlanta Convention in a "Better Babies Contest" was a great success. A corps of seventeen leading physicians of the city and twenty-seven professional nurses assisted in the six days' examination of babies from six months to three years of age. Four physicians and eight nurses were in attendance all the time, examining and recording, the score cards awaiting the judges at the close of the convention. Mrs. John W. Rowlett, chairman of the local committee, was indefatigable in her efforts to make the contest successful. Four hundred and sixty-seven babies were registered and examined.

FIELD NOTES

Arkansas—Mrs. Hattie G. Pope, superintendent Health and Heredity. Letters written, 57; pages literature distributed, 260; answered promptly all requests for help.

California (North)—Mrs. O. G. Ward, superintendent Health and Heredity. Campaign for state-wide prohibition absorbed many of the county workers. Chico is building an open-air school house. Gridley is putting in a fine sewer system.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Painton, superintendent Physical Education, reports as follows: Four good county superintendents secured; Mrs. Mahew, a specialist, doing fine work; effort made to secure compulsory physical education law.

Alabama—Mrs. D. C. Horsley, the state superintendent, moved to the Pacific Coast. New Decatur sent for literature to distribute at a county fair.

District of Columbia—Dr. Mary Holmes, superintendent. Regular meetings were held monthly in alternation with the Mothers' Club department. Speakers were chosen best qualified to teach subjects of value to mothers in caring for their children. These meetings have been interesting, instructive, and well attended. Sheets of literature distributed, 200.

Georgia—Mrs. R. L. Furse, superintendent. Number of local and district superintendents, 30. Special meetings reported, 17. A large number of public addresses by specialists. Press in large cities and in a good many towns utilized. Many Health books and periodicals in public libraries. Vital Statistics and Public Health bill finally became law. Enforcement of pure food facilities good all over the state. Fine artesian wells and good water gener-

ally. Law against expectorating in public places enforced to great extent. School hygiene excellent. Literature distributed, 16,620 pages. Georgia stands pre-eminent in having a Woman's College with a W. C. T. U. specialist as dean of the chair of health—Dr. Geisel.]

Illinois—Mrs. P. S. Replogle, superintendent of H. & H. Reports from 72 counties. Twelve have superintendents. Health and the rights of the child have been taught in mothers' meetings; also through medical, scientific, and anti-narcotic department meetings. Unions reporting, 375. Literature distributed, 125,792 pages. Superintendent visited 975 homes, giving instruction to mothers in home sanitation, and has delivered 12 lectures. Ten ministers delivered sermons on the right of the child to be well born. Twenty-seven counties report special attention to sanitary condition of the schools. Outlook promising. Interest increasing.

Miss Maude Newman, state superintendent of Physical Education, sends the following: Local unions reporting, 92; counties reporting, 46; physical culture drills, 6; public meetings, 20; parlor meetings, 5; twelve unions report the department specially helpful; letters and postal cards written, 103; literature distributed, 115,363 pages. Work very encouraging in the state.

Indiana—Mrs. Odessa Rayle, superintendent H. and H. Special meeting, 29; talks given to unions, 15; pages literature distributed, 11,050, besides much from Board of Health. Delaware county reports 6 meetings. One on July Fourth reached 1,500 people. Address by Dr. Spurgeon on "Health and How to Prolong Life." Address to 200 high school pupils on Health Day.

Mrs. C. C. Thomas, superintendent Physical Education, reports: Public and parlor meetings, 13; talks, 5; county and local superintendents, 11; county conventions, 2; drills, 21; hours spent in drilling, 139; pages literature distributed, 7,475; magazines given away, 48; health culture classes conducted, 7; basket ball teams, 5; games of basket ball played, 140; class of 45 high school girls given health culture drills by a W. C. T. U. specialist; money expended, \$155.77.

Kansas—Dr. Margaret Lister, superintendent. Health meetings, 40; lectures and addresses, 56; pages of literature distributed, 63,250. Much attention given to the purity of water and milk and the wrapping of bread, also to exposed food products. A year of uplift to this line of work in the state.

Louisiana—Mrs. Wilton H. McHenry, superintendent of Health. Health articles have been published at various times in the local press and the superintendent has lectured before clubs and W. C. T. U. conventions.

Maine—Mrs. Abbie A. Peaslee, superintendent H. and H., reports six county superintendents. Subject considered at many mothers' meetings. Addresses at regular W. C. T. U. meetings. Twenty-five page packet sent to each county president, also to many local presidents. Other W. C. T. U. and Board of Health literature freely circulated. State legislature passed laws favorable to health. Attention given to sanitation, the water supply, individual drinking cup, expectoration in public places. State and local boards active in behalf of health.

Massachusetts—Dr. Laurretta E. Kress, superintendent. Dr. Kress accepted this position when the year had half expired, but sends reports from 8 counties and 30 unions. Pages of literature distributed, 5,930; 53 meetings held; 8 books loaned or placed in libraries; 19 articles written for papers; 6 unions report sanitary condition of schools improved; 4 visits to physicians, and sick helped. The state superintendent has given 38 lectures on Health and distributed 4,032 pages of literature, besides preparing 6 special articles for the press.

Michigan—Mrs. M. A. Emmons, superintendent H. and H. Previous mention of Mrs. Emmons' work includes Michigan.

Miss Clara B. Wheeler, superintendent Physical Education. Work retarded for a time. Miss Wheeler is again able to give some excellent public service in lectures bearing upon the department.

Missouri—Dr. E. Viola Peak, superintendent. At mid-year session of the state executive, Dr. Peak was elected superintendent and Missouri immediately lined up for work. In barely half the year the superintendent reports 14,058 pages literature used and three symposiums conducted, besides addresses to institutes and one county convention. Sixty letters written. Ten reports of good work done. Outlook promising.

New Mexico—Mrs. J. S. Easterday, superintendent Physical Education. Demonstration given by Mrs. Easterday's class at the State Chautauqua, the State Sunday School Association, the State W. C. T. U. Convention, and Teachers' Institute. The State University Normal has this year added physical education to the curriculum. The schools of Albuquerque are in charge of a fine physical supervisor.

Nebraska—Mrs. Stella A. Barr, superintendent of H. and H. Pages of literature distributed, 7,275. Money paid for department literature, \$5.00.

New York—Mrs. Delia M. D. Harris, superintendent H. and H. Regular meetings held, 45; social, 27; public, 9; with other organizations, 2; total, 83. Health periodicals taken, 20; pages literature distributed, 44,297; anti-tuberculosis literature distributed, in 38

schools; money appropriated by locals, counties, and individuals, \$9.09; by state, \$30; 25 addresses by physicians and nurses. Department presented at six county conventions and two institutes. State superintendent has reached one county adjacent to her own. Health and Heredity posters in street cars was a feature of work in Albany for 35 days. Tompkins secured the publishing of the "Health Hints" from the state health department and some of the subjects were discussed at meetings.

North Dakota—Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer, superintendent Physical Education. While Miss Palmer remained in the state effective work was done for the enforcement of the physical education law. Personal work in schools and Teachers' Institutes.

Ohio—Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, superintendent. The county and local unions held their annual meetings and appointed superintendents before the meeting of the departments by the National. As a result they continued throughout the year. The two departments have, however, co-operated in many places. Health Talks at W. C. T. U. Institutes and in parlor meetings have proved helpful. Some effective work was done at Teachers' Institutes, combining the two topics. Literature of the Health Board was utilized in many places and efforts made to place suitable books in public libraries, and to establish on small scale circulating libraries through our local societies. Not less than 40,000 pages of literature have gone out. Effort is now being made to have the work uniform throughout the state, beginning with the new year. This department will actively co-operate with mothers' meetings.

Rhode Island—Dr. Anne Langworthy Waite, superintendent. Forty-five meetings reported; thirty-two addresses on "Health and Race Betterment"; one Health Institute. The Health Bulletin and other literature sent to all the unions.

Tennessee—Mrs. Adelaide E. Woolworth, superintendent H. and H. The Frances Willard Union of Chattanooga specially active. Two department meetings have been held—mothers specially invited—and addresses given by the state superintendent on the mental, moral and spiritual care of children. The superintendent also addressed the Teachers' County Institute on "Hygiene." Conferences held with the superintendent of schools in Chattanooga and with the commissioner of health and education, on the introduction of sex hygiene in the schools. Missionary and other church societies have been addressed on the relation of the W. C. T. U. to religious work.

Vermont—Mrs. M. K. Fairbanks, superintendent. Seven counties have superintendents. Special attention to Health at five county conventions. The state superintendent spoke at two of these.

All unions heard from have held one special meeting; one union reports two. Interest in the state increasing.

South Dakota—Mrs. Annie D. Bixler, superintendent H. and H. Encouraging advance. Pages literature distributed, 14,000. Health books in libraries, besides magazines and health papers. Good laws in the state and more to follow. Most of the schools have medical examinations. Tuberculosis Sabbath well observed throughout the state; many health sermons and addresses.

Mrs. L. V. Smithe, superintendent of Physical Education, reports a gain of seven superintendents. Ten meetings addressed; also two district conventions, one institute, one Y. P. B. convention, and four ladies' clubs. Gave drill at state convention, also five other drills; nine Teachers' Institutes included Physical Education. Pages literature distributed, 11,592, and 164 plays and games; physical course for women in all normal schools; maintained circulating library of physical education magazines, and booklets from literature of department; 520 pages of exercises furnished schools; 10 unions report physical training in schools; also some gymnasias.

Texas—Mrs. Eliza Peterson, superintendent Physical Education. As opportunity has offered, the superintendent has given exercises in the schools among the colored people.

Washington—Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, superintendent of Physical Education. Plans are under way to present a compulsory physical education bill at the coming session of the legislature, on the plan of the North Dakota law.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, superintendent Physical Education. During Chautauqua season "Life and How to Live It" was given in addresses several times, including Health and Heredity. In the midst of the pressing work of campaign service, covering a period of thirteen weeks, children were addressed on an average of five times each week.

The Health and Heredity superintendent, Mrs. Lila H. Mattison, writes that several unions reported meetings under the department. One union circulated some leaflets and a book on sex hygiene for boys. Another gained two members from a special meeting.

FRANCES WAITE LEITER, Superintendent.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

Pennsylvania is the "banner state" this year, having sent department leaflets to 2,845 physicians. Tompkins county, New York, sends the best report of any county in the nation, with Chautauqua county, N. Y., as a close second. Tompkins county has excelled in every state in the union in distribution of literature except New York and Kansas. The city of Ithaca is in this county and its

strong local union deserves much of the credit for this fine showing. The superintendent of Chautauqua county, N. Y., has done the most thorough and systematic work ever reported by any superintendent in this department. See detailed report of these two counties.

Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, and West Virginia, all gave out leaflets at state medical meetings. A Knoxville physician who received some of these leaflets wrote me, "I have just read your 'Letter to Physicians.' It meets with my highest approval. I shall do all in my power to forward the great work of the W. C. T. U."

Through Mrs. Boole, who is chairman of the Temperance Committee of New York City Federation of Clubs I had the opportunity to speak before the Federation last winter at their large convention. I gave a warning against medicated wines, as these were being demonstrated in some large department stores as tonics for weakly women. The city papers gave good notices of this address, especially the Tribune which featured it with pictures.

Miss Bradley has written two articles for the Sunday School Times, one for the New York Tribune, and several for nurses' journals during this year. She sent leaflets on the Red Cross ship for the soldiers and others, and she has supplied much literature to nurses for their annual gatherings.

Miss Bilz gave talks at Baltimore, in Georgia, and in Alabama. She spoke in the Training School for Nurses and before Associations of Graduate Nurses in New Orleans, and also addressed a county medical society in Houston. She did considerable work in Colorado.

Mrs. La Mance gave a strong paragraph in 50 lectures to this department, also 12 school addresses strictly on Medical Temperance.

Nurses have been asked to write papers on Alcohol to be read at a meeting to be held in connection with the Panama Exhibition.

The prohibition law of West Virginia allows no alcoholic beverages to be prescribed by physicians; grain alcohol only may be prescribed. The editor of the State Medical Journal advised physicians to observe this law strictly.

The North Carolina Medical Society this year passed resolutions against alcohol both as beverage and medicine. The president of this society in his annual address said that alcohol has practically no medical value.

The president of the National Institute of Homeopathy in his annual address called upon physicians to "Put Away Childish Things," one of which he declared to be the medical use of alcohol.

The Neurologists and Alienists of America at their meeting in

July passed resolutions which embody the appeals to physicians made by this department for year. These resolutions call upon the medical profession to take the lead in the fight against alcohol both by educative work and by efforts for prohibitory legislation.

The Journal of the American Medical Association has done brave work for women in exposing the alcoholic nature of Wine of Cardui, a nostrum which before the passage of the pure food law bore a label which claimed that Cardui was without intoxicating properties.

The Police Commissioner of New York City recently distributed among policemen a booklet on "How to Keep Well," which was prepared by police surgeons. The booklet advises thus on beverages: "Strong tea and coffee are always harmful. Whisky and other alcoholic drinks are injurious." Lemonade and buttermilk are recommended.

Printers' Ink, an advertising journal, which some years ago published a very unkind attack on the superintendent of this department for her work against fraudulent patent medicines, has done excellent work the past year or two in behalf of legislation against fraudulent advertising. Twenty states have now passed laws more or less stringent against false advertising. This is a direct result of the work against fraudulent medical advertising begun by this department.

A Cincinnati paper recently published figures showing that alcoholic liquors are now scarcely used at all in the City Hospital of that place. The superintendent of the General Hospital of Kansas City said that alcohol is responsible for a large share of the diseases and accidents treated in hospitals, and that if alcohol were done away with there would be a large reduction in the expense of maintaining hospitals. The physicians of Cincinnati are reported to be in favor of prohibition.

The literature of this department has been highly commended this year by physicians. One wrote from Wilkesbarre, "Your book and leaflets are worthy of being written by an eminent physician." The Journal of the American Medical Association editors wrote to an inquirer for help in preparing an essay on alcohol that the literature of the Medical Temperance Department of the W. C. T. U. was the best to be found in easily available form.

In the following report by states, where physicians, nurses and druggists are named it means that leaflets were given to them. The books referred to are, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," and "Alcohol and the Human Body."

Alabama—Mrs. Ware, Birmingham. Four thousand pages; 400

physicians; 7 meetings; 22 read books; 4 addresses; 6 columns; 67 posters.

Colorado—Mrs. Sampson, Berthoud. Eight thousand, eight hundred forty-four pages; 280 physicians; 10 nurses; 31 meetings; 150 read books; 20 lectures; 7 columns; 12 posters. Material for department meeting sent from headquarters to every new union.

Connecticut—Mrs. Taylor, Danbury. Eight thousand two hundred seventy-eight pages; 490 physicians; 10 nurses; 60 meetings; 70 studied books; state superintendent finished study course on Alcohol; 5 lectures, one by National superintendent at Hartford; 8 columns; 178 posters; special mention, Hartford county.

Delaware—Mrs. Carey, Milford. Six hundred pages; 5 meetings; 10 addresses, one by National superintendent.

Florida—Mrs. Riggin, Bradentown. Six thousand two hundred pages; 49 physicians and nurses; 27 meetings; 17 read books; 20 addresses; 13 columns; 45 posters.

Georgia—Mrs. Richards, Thomson. Eight thousand eight hundred ninety-three pages; 125 physicians; 31 nurses; 4 druggists; 19 read books; 4 lectures; 14 columns; 73 posters. Tocca paid for space in local paper for nine months for medical temperance facts. Quitman says: "We have had medical temperance at every meeting. It helps all departments, and is the most important for us now."

Idaho (South)—Mrs. Gromer, Parma. One thousand nine hundred forty-five pages; 3 physicians; 1 nurse; 8 meetings. One entertainment with department plays netted \$20.

Illinois—Miss Enos, Jerseyville. Fifty-five thousand, two hundred ninety-seven pages; 39 physicians interviewed, 31 of whom were favorable to department's teachings; 7 books loaned to doctors; 47 appeals to newspapers against advertising dangerous medicines and soft drinks; 45 meetings; much work for Temperance Hospital.

Indiana—Mrs. Morrison, Hartsville. Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred pages; 1,050 physicians; 420 nurses; 78 meetings; 20 read books; 74 addresses; 670 columns; 67 posters.

Iowa—Mrs. McBride, Des Moines. 8,000 pages; 150 meetings; 50 unions studied books; 12 lectures by physicians.

Kansas—Mrs. Shamleffer, Douglass. 140,792 pages; 150 physicians; 20 nurses; 350 meetings; 55 read books; 666 lectures, in part; 35 columns; 48 letters of protest against false advertising; 62 posters. A druggist reports not one-tenth as many patent medicines sold as five years ago. One county president who is a police-woman gives out leaflets in her work. Books placed in two libraries. One school used these books as supplementary reading. Posters given to unions by state superintendent placed in schools, libraries, post offices, stores, rest rooms, and barber shops. "Save the Babies," given out at Baby Show.

Kentucky—Mrs. Pritchett, Madisonville. Lexington sent leaflets of four kinds to all doctors in city. 7,375 pages; 323 physicians; 32 nurses; 2 druggists; 11 meetings; 37 read books; 12 addresses; 20 columns; 1,202 posters. Superintendent spoke at a Christian Endeavor meeting on Temperance Sunday giving the teachings against alcohol as medicine. A high school teacher also spoke. He came to her afterward and said he wished that he knew the facts against alcohol as she knows them. She said, "It is because my national superintendent collects these facts for use in the W. C. T. U. that we know them."

Louisiana—Mrs. McHenry, Monroe. S. T. I. and Medical Temperance combined. Superintendent very successful in teaching truths of both departments in public schools.

Maine—Mrs. Oakes, Livermore Falls. 8,500 pages; 250 physicians; 10 nurses; 120 meetings; 40 columns; 20 posters.

Maryland—Mrs. Ford, Ford's store. 1,500 pages; 4 physicians; 2 nurses; 19 meetings; 7 posters.

Massachusetts—Dr. Abbott, S. Boston. 12,019 pages; 61 physicians; 9 nurses; 48 meetings; 10 read books; 50 addresses; 7 columns; 25 posters; 3 hospital and 3 sanitariums non-alcoholic.

Michigan—Mrs. Cross, Delton. 550 pages.

Minnesota—Dr. Whetstone, Minneapolis. 9,314 pages; 277 physicians; literature to all nurses in St. Paul; 24 meetings; 13 lectures; 5 columns.

Missouri—Mrs. Droll, Kansas City. 60,000 pages; 37 physicians; 31 nurses; 30 druggists; 50 meetings; 14 read book; 105 addresses; 8 columns; 29 posters. Superintendent says, "Some prominent doctors admit that the W. C. T. U. is making it hard for medical men who cling to alcohol as medicine." Kansas City schools asked for and used leaflets. Superintendent addressed 300 in one school and 500 in another. Leaflets at Baby Show.

Montana—Mrs. McGregor, Missoula. 3,500 pages; 2 physicians; 4 nurses; 12 meetings; 4 posters.

Nebraska—Mrs. Nickerson, St. Edwards. 17,705 pages; 214 physicians; State Homeopathic Society passed resolutions favoring prohibition.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Cain, Nashua. 2,721 pages; 500 physicians; 5 meetings; 11 lecturers; 6 columns.

New Jersey—Mrs. Fitch, Daretown. 13,762 pages; 49 physicians; 75 nurses; 2 druggists; 80 meetings; 99 read books; 10 addresses; 146 columns; 174 posters; 4 unions placed books in libraries. East Orange distributed 1,000 Coca Cola leaflets.

New York—Mrs. Fairchild, Silver Creek. 180,482 pages; 964 physicians; 495 nurses; 75 druggists; 316 meetings; 248 read books;

173 addresses; 216 columns; 339 posters; books placed in 10 libraries; 16 addresses by state superintendent. Tompkins county, superintendent, Mrs. Noxon, Ithaca, reports 85,600 pages; 298 physicians; 201 nurses; 12 druggists; 31 meetings; 71 read books; 36 addresses; 3 columns; 139 posters; 14 department books in use. Chautauqua county, Miss Wilcox, Fredonia, superintendent, 24,885 pages; 163 physicians; 102 nurses; 44 druggists; 32 meetings; 71 read books; 34 addresses; 30 columns; superintendent sent personal letter with leaflets to every physician and minister in country. Fredonia put 100 copies of Coca Cola leaflet in books and magazines of public library. Superintendent gave prize of department book for best local report.

North Carolina—Mrs. Cartland, Greensboro. 3,200 pages; 10 physicians; 8 meetings; 2 read books; 7 lectures; 5 columns; 3 fine lectures by Greensboro physician.

Ohio—Mrs. Quayle, Cincinnati. 25,167 pages; 1,074 physicians; 35 nurses; 86 meetings; 24 read books; 22 lectures; 9 sermons in one county; 17 columns; Horsley book in 5 libraries; 211 posters. Miss McVey, former superintendent, gave leaflets to State University students and secured a lecture from a medical professor. Mrs. Quayle sent letters to officers of every county medical society enclosing leaflets, also gave literature to over 1,000 physicians. Lectures in Cincinnati by Dr. Landis and Dr. Reed.

Oregon—Mrs. Bentley, The Dalles. 40,000 pages; 45 physicians; 25 nurses; 30 druggists; 25 meetings; 5 read books; 5 columns.

Pennsylvania—Dr. Schad, Bellefonte. Banner state. 29,580 pages; 2,845 physicians; 125 nurses; 60 druggists; 63 meetings; 80 read books; 18 lectures; 28 columns; 190 posters. Delaware county president sent leaflets to every physician, nurse and druggist in county, to some twice. Darby W. C. T. U. visiting nurse paid over 3,000 visits.

Rhode Island—Dr. Waite, Bradford. 1,000 pages; 45 meetings; 30 read books; 32 addresses; 100 lines press.

South Carolina—Mrs. Cannon, Scranton. 4,400 pages; 300 physicians; 50 meetings; 6 lectures; letters to 20 editors on false advertising.

South Dakota—Mrs. Hatter, Elkpoint. 7,000 pages; 9 physicians; 4 nurses; 18 meetings; 4 lectures; 3 read books.

Tennessee—Mrs. Welch, Sparta. 25,000 pages; 800 physicians; 125 nurses; 25 druggists; 150 meetings; 75 red books; 40 lectures; 50 columns; 50 posters.

Virginia—Mrs. Shank, Salem. 7,860 pages; 17 physicians; 5 nurses; 8 meetings; 5 read books; 57 posters; address by Dr. Trout.

Washington (West)—Mrs. Vining, Seattle. 1,650 pages; 16 physicians; 6 nurses; 10 meetings.

West Virginia—Dr. Chalfant, Shinnston. 15,720 pages; 291 physicians; 203 nurses; 100 druggists; 8 meetings; 7 read books; 10 addresses; 200 columns; 75 posters; 3 taking study course, one passed it; State Medical Society endorsed prohibition at annual meeting. Superintendent wrote good article for State Medical Journal.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Taber, Madison. Superintendent has given several addresses and distributed literature.

Wyoming—Mrs. Stewart, R. N., Moorcroft. 600 pages; 75 physicians; 50 nurses; 5 druggists; 4 lectures.

MARTHA M. ALLEN, Superintendent.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

ROLL OF HONOR

“Let honor be to us as strong an obligation as necessity is to others.”

Pennsylvania with Miss Sara Phillips Thomas as superintendent stands upon the Honor Roll for three separate counts.

Ohio with Mrs. Katherine Gebhardt as superintendent stands upon the Honor Roll for two separate counts.

Nebraska with Mrs. W. T. Graham as superintendent stands upon the Honor Roll for one count.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INVESTIGATION

The latest statement of expert scientific investigation in relation to alcohol is that alcohol is a protoplasmic poison to all forms of organic life and it is impossible to say what minimum amount can be taken and not be harmful to the tissues of the body. Alcohol has no place in the human system, should not be used as a beverage or medicine, but should be eliminated from social and medicinal use and relegated to the use of the arts, sciences, and for commercial purposes.

Alcohol does not produce disease germs but it prepares “a tissue soil” for disease germs. It lowers the resisting power of the body to disease and paralyzes the phagocytes—the devourers—which are the defenders of the body.

Alcohol is a most important factor in the production of race degeneracy and is therefore bringing the heaviest possible financial burdens upon society. It is one of the causes of accidents, for even with a very moderate use of alcohol there comes a carelessness and indifference, a lack of caution and good judgment, that may lead to serious accidents in dangerous forms of employment. It decreases working ability and leads to incompetence. This incom-

petence is felt in the army and navy, in the professions, in the trades, and in all kinds of common labor.

Alcohol is enervating and destroying the national life and is the most deadly, the most destructive foe with which any nation has to contend. It bears a direct relation to crimes and misdeameanors and sends to state prisons and asylums a large percentage of men whose work without alcohol might have been of constructive character.

It is a fallacy to suppose that light wines and beer can ever displace the stronger liquors, as the beverages lighter in alcohol create a craving for the stronger beverages. Scientific facts on the physical, economic, social and moral sides of the study of alcohol can alone bring results. Therefore there must be a great educational propaganda.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

The highest praise has been given Scientific Temperance Instruction by the action of the International Harvester Company, which prints in six languages a small book of rules for its working men. Ten of these rules on "How to Keep Well" might have been taken from the Course of Study supplied by this department to the schools. We quote two of the rules:

"Drink at least six glasses of pure water each day. If you are in doubt about the water being good, boil it."

"If you are tired it is rest that you need. Avoid whisky and other intoxicating drinks, they weaken both mind and body. If you need stimulant try hot coffee."

In like manner does the action of the great daily newspapers in printing laws of health reflect credit upon the organization which has for four decades been urging upon the nation the truth of these laws. The Chicago Tribune takes for its slogan the words of Emerson used in the second of our series of Scientific Temperance Instruction charts: "The first wealth is health." The magazines also are praising our work by urging total abstinence from intoxicant liquor, a course of life which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has advocated, lo, these many years. Swift says, "Praise was originally a pension paid by the world." We rejoice today in receiving our pension.

A course of sixteen temperance lectures was instituted in the first semester of the State University of North Dakota. "Social Aspects of the Liquor Problem" is the title of a new, one unit lecture course that has been given by the Department of Education of the University of California this year.

Nearly every summer school as well as the normal and training-schools have employed special lecturers on Scientific Temperance and

some phases of the temperance problem is considered in the colleges and universities.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATIONAL QUARTERLY

Martin E. Brumbaugh, superintendent, at the time of writing, of the Philadelphia schools, and now governor-elect of Pennsylvania says: "The Temperance Educational Quarterly impresses me as an exceedingly valuable journal which should be read with profit by teachers and parents, and forms a very valuable addition to a current vital issue." An immense impetus was given our work in the colleges by the majority of the stronger states sending all their colleges, universities and normal schools The Temperance Educational Quarterly. Through it the writing of college essays has this year been more than doubled. One librarian of a large state university writes: "No other publication of a temperance character is so constantly read by our students as The Temperance Educational Quarterly. This year it has been sent free to all the missionaries in the foreign field and to all negro high school superintendents whose names have been sent by their state superintendents.

SPECIAL LECTURERS

The National superintendent spent the month of November 1913 in Iowa, teaching in the schools and colleges. She addressed 18,500 students and 1,600 parents and teachers. During the remainder of the W. C. T. U. year she has given as much time as consistent with her office work to this kind of teaching as well as addressing Chautauquas, Teachers' Institutes and State Conventions. The assistant national superintendent, Miss Sarah Phillips Thomas, taught in four of the summer schools of Maine in addition to the strenuous work of her own state, Pennsylvania. She had charge of the course in Scientific Temperance connected with the summer school of the University of Pennsylvania, arranged five college contests, four normal school contests, and for the first time in the history of temperance work had legal essays written on temperance in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, since the first of February 1914 has addressed 72 audiences of teachers, normal and college students. She has given 225 lessons in public schools, addressed 13 county conventions and taught 27,400 pupils.

Mrs. Katherine Gebhardt spent several weeks teaching in the public and parochial schools of Cleveland, Ohio. She has taught 22,866 pupils the scientific truth concerning alcohol and tobacco, addressed 2,118 clubs and evening meetings, taught 3,012 teachers, and worked in 287 schools.

Mrs. L. O. Middleton managed a very fine display of temperance

charts and posters at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Missouri. She addressed the county superintendent of schools in Jefferson City and in 38 other counties of the state; gave a course of 34 lectures in the vacation Bible schools of Kansas City; has spoken before women's clubs, churches and Sunday schools and has placed courses of study in many country and city schools.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTESTS

Twenty-six different states competed this year for the college prize of one hundred dollars. This is double the number of one year ago. Every college essay shows a remarkable grasp of the truth underlying the great educational movement against alcohol. The essays from the normal schools and those written by teachers are most encouraging in view of the fact that they are written on "The Best Methods of Teaching Temperance." The high school and grade essays coming from nearly every state in the union are of exceptional merit this year and there is not one of them that does not deserve a prize.

The essays receiving the national prize should have a much wider reading than the Temperance Educational Quarterly can give them, therefore this year all states are asked to have these essays re-published in local papers. One hundred such re-publications will place the state upon the Honor Roll of this department.

OPPOSITION TO SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

On April 18, 1914, Dr. Edward Williams published an article in the New York Survey on "Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and its Results." This article was reprinted in large quantities by Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association and was sent broadcast by the so-called Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, a liquor organization of New Jersey. The article was answered at length by the National superintendent of this department and this answer published in the Survey. Later it was published in leaflet form under the title, "Mrs. Edith Smith Davis Replies to Dr. Edward Williams." The same liquor organization of New Jersey sent out a misleading postal card relative to our work in foreign fields and this, too, was promptly answered. The Rockland Opinion of Maine has this year published editorials derogatory to Scientific Temperance Instruction, and other states report opposition to our work on the part of the liquor forces. In view of the fact that the brewers and distillers were sending books and pamphlets to the public and school libraries, full of untruthful and misleading statements, it was deemed wise to send a letter of protest to all college and school libraries asking that a careful examination be made of such books and pamphlets.

COMPENDIUM OF TEMPERANCE TRUTH

To meet the need of libraries, writers of temperance essays and our lecturers and workers, a compilation has been made of temperance truth by the superintendent. It is a book of two hundred and forty pages divided into chapters which treat the various phases of the alcohol problem. The last chapter of the book is devoted to the "Nature and Effect of Tobacco." It is bound in tuffibre leather paper and costs fifty cents. The Compendium is really an encyclopaedia of facts concerning alcohol and therefore very valuable in a library for reference. It has already a very large sale.

GRADED CHARTS WITH MANUAL

Over five hundred sets of Scientific Temperance charts with manual have been placed in the public schools during the past year. Ohio leads all the states by placing one hundred sets in addition to one hundred and eighteen placed the year before.

TRAVELING EXHIBIT

California initiated the movement of a traveling exhibit of charts and posters. These were packed in a suit case and journeyed from city to city and from town to country. Other states have used like exhibits in connection with educational and philanthropic meetings. Through these exhibits thousands have been reached with the results of Scientific Temperance Investigation.

MONEY EXPENDED

It is impossible to gather all statistics of money expended in the work of this department, as many prizes are given in the shape of books, medals, etc.; but so far as we are able to report, the amount expended this year, in the work of this department alone, has reached the astonishing sum of \$13,385.20.

SUMMARY

Much of vital work in the various stages has necessarily been omitted from this report. For instance, Omaha University of Nebraska lacked only three essays of having eighty per cent of her whole student body write in competition for the college prize. The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs passed a strong resolution asking the Board of Education to require abstinence from alcoholic liquors of all members of the supervising force, including superintendents and principals, and of all teachers, clerks and janitors. A special competition in essay writing was held by the state of Oregon in helping in the "Oregon Dry" campaign. Prizes of ten dollars were offered to the grade children for the best essays on "The Effect of Oregon Dry on the School Children of Oregon," and fifteen dollar prizes to the pupils in the high schools for writing on "The Effect of Oregon Dry on the Industrial and Economic Conditions of Oregon." Twelve women's clubs in the state of Pennsylvania have this year studied Scientific Temperance. One county of Colorado held a prize

essay contest in every school in the county. It is to this indefatigable work that the temperance cause owes its triumphs.

PLAN OF WORK

A Roll of Honor will include states that fulfill any or all of the following requirements:

1. Holding 100 prize essay contests.
2. Placing in the schools 100 sets of the Graded Scientific Temperance Instruction Charts with Manual.
3. Subscribing for 500 copies of the Temperance Educational Quarterly.
4. Placing 500 copies of the Compendium of Temperance in school and public libraries.
5. Holding 100 Teachers' and Parents' receptions with appropriate programs.
6. Re-publication in 100 newspapers of the state of one of the National prize essays.

EDITH SMITH DAVIS, Superintendent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The year just closed has been one of the most progressive in the history of this department.

SUGGESTIVE FIELD ITEMS

Rhode Island Sunday school workers expended \$42.04 in the interest of national constitutional prohibition, working through the Sunday schools in co-operation with the state Sunday School Association. In the pledge signing campaign 4,263 pledge signers were secured, which was 1,368 in excess of their apportionment. Rhode Island wins first prize for having secured the greatest per cent of new local superintendents.

Ohio secured 11,975 pledge signers. The Sunday schools rallied to the campaign work. The second prize is awarded to Ohio for reporting the best organized department.

Missouri secured 9,129 pledge signers in the campaign. A temperance literature exhibit and booth at the State Sunday School convention is an annual event. Sunday school rallies, 70, the largest held in St. Joseph and St. Louis. Missouri received the third prize for the best tabulated report.

Maine is the first premium state to report having gained 12 points of the National standard of excellence. The premium is three dollars' worth of literature to be selected by the state superintendent.

New York is a banner state, having attained ten of the twelve points in the National standard of excellence. A silk flag is presented to the state superintendent. The new plan of work issued by the su-

perintendent includes a standard of excellence for the state. Great recognition is given to the state superintendent by the Sunday School Association; 85,290 pledge signers secured.

East Washington is the second premium state and will receive three dollars' worth of free literature. Thirty cantatas were given to aid in the prohibition campaign.

New Jersey has done special work in Sunday schools of foreign-speaking people. Superintendent gave an address at the State Sunday School Convention. Great Sunday school mass meetings held.

Oregon secured 10,879 pledge signers. A Sunday school temperance institute held in Multnomah county proved mutually helpful to Sunday school and W. C. T. U. workers.

Virginia reports Sunday schools having a current event talk once a month, with special effort to secure the latest items on temperance.

Kentucky has 130 members in the Young Campaigners organization coming mostly from the Sunday schools.

Washington, D. C. held another notable Sunday school rally and parade directed by Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine. The parade was reviewed by notable men and women.

The State superintendent of Southern California, Miss G. T. Stickney, was the prohibition candidate for secretary of state and polled a good vote. She was active in the campaign, directing the Sunday school part of the Young Campaigners while acting as secretary of the Pasadena Dry Federation.

Sunday School workers were enthusiastic over the fact that the name of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine appeared on the ballot as the prohibition nominee for the Assembly. A remarkable vote was cast for the first woman candidate for the legislature from Southern California, due in a great measure to the support of Sunday school workers.

A poster campaign was inaugurated in Wisconsin by Men's Bible classes which proved of great educational value.

Pennsylvania has circulated a petition signed by the boys and girls to be presented to the state legislature appealing for the protection of the children from the liquor traffic.

One union in Colorado invests \$25.00 annually in Young Crusaders for the Sunday schools. Prize essays were written by pupils of high school age on the subject, "Colorado Dry—Why Should the Sunday School Help?" Prizes awarded. Reading contests were also a feature of the work.

PLEDGE-SIGNING CAMPAIGN

The first work of the year was to complete the pledge signing campaign which was inaugurated last year, in accordance with the call of Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the International Sunday

School Association, for one million pledge signers before the International Sunday School Convention held in Chicago, June 1914. Many states secured their full apportionment, reporting the same to their respective State Sunday School Associations. This effort gave a great impetus to the pledge signing work of the department.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

No International Sunday School Convention ever held has advanced the temperance work in the Sunday school as did the fourteenth triennial convention held in Chicago, June 1914.

The program included three temperance conferences with able speakers and interesting discussions on all phases of Sunday school temperance work; a great temperance mass meeting with noted temperance speakers, one of whom was our acting National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon; a wonderful pageant which included an exercise by the children, rehearsing the fundamental truths of temperance as taught in the Sunday school; a men's parade, a significant feature of which were the temperance mottoes preaching the doctrines of total abstinence and prohibition.

MARION LAWRENCE ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The key note of the temperance features of the great convention, was given by the general secretary, Marion Lawrence, who said in part: "We are facing national prohibition—the Sunday school is the most important factor in the whole campaign. If the Sunday schools will lay hold of this proposition and make national prohibition their war cry, they can secure the adoption of this amendment within the next ten years."

THE GRADED SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

Memorials were sent by this department in the interest of more and better temperance lessons in the international series of graded Sunday school lessons and also requesting that a temperance lesson be provided for World's Temperance Sunday in the graded series as it is in the uniform lesson series. These memorials were received by members of the international lesson committee, the executive committee, the educational department and heads of the departmental committees. The following is that part of the temperance resolution adopted by the International Sunday School Association convention:

"We urge that throughout all courses of international lessons, both graded and uniform, four Bible temperance lessons for each year shall be supplied; and that the selection of such temperance lessons be governed by the same sound principles of adaptation to the spiritual needs of the scholar which are applied to the selection of other lessons.

"Recognizing the value and importance of World's Temperance Sunday as an occasion of temperance teaching and temp-

erance pledge signing, we recommend that in all the courses of graded lessons, as in the uniform lessons, the World's Temperance Sunday lesson shall be provided: and we urge the observance of that day throughout all Sunday schools."

ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY

Reports show a more extended observance of Anti-Cigaret Sunday (the second Temperance Sunday of the year) than ever before. The Sunday School department co-operated with the Anti-Narcotic department. Special programs for the Sunday schools, anti-cigaret rallies and demonstrations were held. The National superintendent published new leaflets and exercises and circulated 350,000 pages of anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco literature; 15,000 anti-cigaret pledge cards and 10,000 anti-tobacco pledge cards were sent out, and 8,379 anti-cigaret and tobacco pledge signers were reported by the workers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CAMPAIGN WORK

The Sunday schools have taken an active part in campaigns for state-wide prohibition. The plan suggested by the National superintendent and printed in a leaflet entitled "The Sunday School and Campaign Work" includes a simple campaign organization in the Sunday school as a working basis, and so arranged as to harmonize with the plan of the "Young Campaigners"—thus making it easy to secure co-operation of the Sunday schools in the Young Campaigners' work.

The campaign in California was greatly aided by Sunday schools. Squads of uniformed Sunday school campaigners gave drills and demonstrations and were the great attractions in street parades, mass meetings and rallies.

Perhaps the most notable parade in which Sunday school campaigners had a part was the one at Monterey, carried out in connection with the Congress of Reforms held by North California W. C. T. U. The parade passed by twenty-six saloons in that old city and the children's songs, rally cries and printed mottoes, could not fail to impress the saloonkeepers, most of whom stood in front of their saloons. The National superintendent had a part in this and in many other Sunday school demonstrations held during the campaign.

Oregon Sunday school department had a stirring campaign song, and the Sunday schools were active forces in their successful campaign. This was true of the campaigns in Washington, Arizona and Virginia.

The opening exercises in many Sunday schools were campaign programs and in California each department had its own rally cry.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASSES

The popular feature of many State Sunday School conventions, is the men's parade. The great parade, two miles long in which 7,000

men marched on the streets of Chicago at the time of the international convention, was significant for temperance. The banners and mottoes carried were silent teachers.

Men's Bible classes in California offered assistance to the "Dry" Federation, and in many churches they were a vital force promoting the campaign.

In Pennsylvania, the adult Bible class department issued a voter's vow which embodies the thought of loyalty to the cause of temperance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITS

One notable feature of the year's work is the many fine exhibits of Sunday school literature at conventions and institutes. By request of the international temperance department we made an exhibit of our Sunday school supplies at the Chicago International Sunday School convention. Among the things sent were two large flags made of red, white and blue pledge cards from the Sunday schools of Orange, California. These were much admired. The department has sent free exhibits to four state Sunday school conventions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEMPERANCE INSTITUTES

Southern California held the first Sunday school temperance institute. The program was arranged and carried out by the state superintendent, Miss Gabrella T. Stickney. Temperance work in the elementary and secondary divisions of the Sunday school was presented by specialists from the State Sunday School Association. All phases of Sunday school temperance work were discussed. W. C. T. U. Sunday school workers and temperance superintendents received special invitations to the institute. A similar plan has been carried out in Oregon and other states effectually.

WORK FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The National superintendent requested each state superintendent to send letters or telegrams to each of her respective Congressmen. State superintendent made the same requests of their county superintendents. They in turn requested each local superintendent to follow the plan and to request that each Sunday school send a telegram to their Congressmen asking them to vote in favor of the Sheppard-Hobson bill for national constitutional prohibition. The result was a chain of letters and telegrams from all over the nation.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

New literature has been published each quarter. All Sunday school literature published by your national superintendent has been classified and re-catalogued. All the material designed as helps for department workers is catalogued as department literature. Material designed as Sunday school literature is catalogued as such. This has proved a great help to the work.

Free literature has been sent to Alaska, Australia, and Porto Rico,

to Chautauqua, to state Sunday school conventions and to many new unions by request of national and state field workers.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The National superintendent has this year published and circulated 1,474,500 pages of temperance leaflets, programs and circulars; 450 copies of the department manual, "Hints and Helps," have been sent to workers; 109,500 pledge cards have been sent out. One thousand and four hundred copies of the graded supplemental lesson booklets were ordered by workers; total number of those who have completed the course, 41,040; 385 pledge rolls of honor were placed in the Sunday schools; 476 entire families have been pledged through the Home Department of the Sunday school, making a total of 9,057 families pledged by our workers. White-ribboners have placed 2,016 temperance books in the Sunday school libraries; 3,615 temperance concerts, rallies and mass meetings have been held; 340 medal contests were held in connection with the Sunday school work; 10,683 special programs, including temperance addresses, were given in the Sunday schools; 4,755,772 pages of temperance literature have been circulated by the department; 1,812 quarterly budgets of samples for Temperance Sunday have been sent out; 350,000 pages of anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco-leaflets and programs were sent out by the National superintendent for use on Anti-Cigaret Sunday; 25,000 anti-cigaret and anti-tobacco pledges were ordered of this department; increase of pledged members, 297,192; total pledged members as reported by the department, 1,621,821.

The prizes offered by the department are awarded as follows: Rhode Island, the first prize, \$5 worth of literature to be selected by the state superintendent; Ohio the second prize, \$3 worth of literature; Missouri, the third prize, \$2 worth of literature.

In accordance with the standard of excellence of our department New York is a banner state and wins a silk flag.

Maine and East Washington are premium states and each receive \$3 worth of literature. The department has 50 state superintendents, four of whom failed to report.

STELLA BLANCHARD IRVINE, Superintendent.

THE PRESS

This department has well lived up to its motto of the year. The "opportunity" to work for national and, in many places, for state prohibition has been accepted as an "obligation," and every "ability" was considered a grave "responsibility."

In the midst of a great state-wide campaign, one realizes most keenly the power and importance of this department. For six

months I have given myself to the "Oregon Dry" campaign and I am deeply grateful to the state superintendents who so faithfully carried out the department plans, each one in this way rendering real campaign service.

Thirty-four state superintendents report a great increase in Press work this year.

The new press clipping service established by our National Publicity Bureau, meets a long felt need. I have sent out 500 copies to state superintendents for each of the five months since it was started. One new leaflet has been published, many letters written, and several thousand pages of department literature distributed.

Every state report tells of special work for national prohibition, so this has been omitted in the summary. 1915 superintendents report 5,093 papers which have published 6,918,189 columns (125 lines) of material furnished by the W. C. T. U. during the year. Aside from the states where it is forbidden by law 2,640 papers refuse liquor advertising of any kind; 3,876 special articles (many illustrated) have been furnished. There is an aroused and growing interest in the press work. Having been called to service in Oregon it is with regret I sever my connection with this department.

So many excellent state reports were received it was difficult to award the offered prizes. Special mention for excellence is given to Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey and New York. For best report, \$5.00 to Mrs. Gertrude Q. Campbell, Indiana, who secured the introduction of 6,864,366 columns of W. C. T. U. reading matter into 381,570 homes.

Second prize, \$2.50 to Mrs. Flora Stewart, Ohio, who has sent in over 2,210 yards of clippings from press columns; also a beautiful scrap book the work of one union.

For first complete state report received, \$1.50 to Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold, of Minnesota; for second report, Mrs. Exia E. Maxey, Nebraska.

SUMMARY BY STATES

Alabama—Mrs. L. D. McKee. Three superintendents report for 7 unions; little work done.

California (North) — Mrs. Clare Southard. Seventy-seven superintendents, 21 reporting; papers giving space, 57; columns (125 words) published, 731; 23 papers refuse liquor advertising; special articles furnished and much work done for state and nation-wide prohibition; temperance sentiment is aroused and superintendents so busy working for "California Dry" they failed to send reports.

California (South)—Cornelia Adele Teal. Twenty-three superintendents; 200 papers; 2,932 columns; two papers refuse liquor advertising; 16 columns regularly maintained; 860 notices and items; 920

reports; 50 special articles; 5,000 pages press literature distributed; Union Signal furnished to editors and school superintendents; Young Crusader to 12 schools, one editor, one library; editor of Santa Anna paper is treasurer of California Dry Federation. One union could not get items published and ordered the paper stopped. This action had the desired effect. One local press superintendent offered a prize in Sunday school for the person bringing in the largest number of items on "California Dry." The winner presented twelve yards, which would make 24 columns.

Colorado—Mrs. Sula D. Stevens. Thirty-five superintendents, all reporting; 50 papers; 1,633 columns; 40 papers refuse liquor advertisements; 39 papers use 2,633 temperance columns prepared by National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity; state president urges use of ready print and plate matter; 12 special articles. Colorado has used the Press department this year as never before, and it has been a great help in the state-wide campaign.

Connecticut—Mrs. Minnie P. Cooley, Eighty-eight superintendents, 69 reporting; 84 papers; 597 columns; 7 papers exclude liquor advertisements; one paper used 40 temperance columns; 6 special articles. State superintendent gave effective illustrated report at state convention.

Florida—Mrs. Olive D. Murphy. Fifty-six superintendents, 39 reporting; 53 newspapers; 492 columns; 3 use temperance column; 3 special articles. Reports show activity in Press department.

Georgia—Mrs. H. E. Martin. Eighty-five superintendents, 56 reporting; 51 papers; 72 papers used 2,310 temperance columns. Reports encouraging and department gaining ground.

Idaho (South)—Mrs. Lenora Maule. Five superintendents, 2 reporting; no newspaper refuses space; 2 papers use 50 temperance columns; edited fourteen page paper filled with forceful articles and sent out 1,000 extra copies.

Illinois—Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson. One hundred eighty-nine superintendents, all reporting; sixty per cent. of papers give space; 882 columns; 40 per cent exclude liquor advertising; 4 use temperance column; 7 special articles; have organized press circles to work for national prohibition and this interest has helped the department this year. Good report.

Indiana—Gertrude Q. Campbell. One hundred twenty-one superintendents, 29 reporting; 87 papers with circulation of more than 381,570 give space; 3,200,794 columns; 20 papers have used 3,663,572 temperance columns; some special articles; 341,312 cartoons, pictures, etc.; Allen county press superintendent published special W. C. T. U. edition of Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette; state superintendent has

written 102 columns of copy beside many letters of instruction and information. Fine report.

Kansas—Mrs. Julia H. Skinner. Eighty-six superintendents, 21 reporting; 700 papers; 4,703 columns; no liquor advertising in 811 papers; one temperance column. Good work done.

Kentucky—Mrs. Julia R. Gunn. One hundred twenty superintendents, 45 reporting; 68 papers; 1,250 columns; 25 without liquor advertising; 2 print 2,000 temperance columns; 25 special articles; press work has greatly affected and changed public sentiment and did much in securing votes which put nine counties in dry column and enlisted whole state for campaign for state-wide prohibition. Good report.

Massachusetts—Jeanette Hill Knox. Every county reported and Press department taking on new life; 52 papers use material; 2,018 columns; 3,086 notices and programs reported by 69 unions; 6 use and like the plate matter.

Michigan—Mrs. Norma F. Mudge. Eighty superintendents, 95 reports; 139 papers; 324 columns; 675 papers exclude liquor advertising; 1 temperance column; special articles furnished.

Minnesota—Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold. Ninety superintendents, all reporting; 185 papers; 1,027 columns; over 500 exclude liquor advertising; 29 papers publish 1,328 temperance columns; 584 special articles, many on national prohibition; urge unions to furnish Union Signal to Press superintendents. In the coming year expect to furnish temperance news to every newspaper in Minnesota. Splendid report.

Mississippi—Zona L. Marshall. Twenty superintendents, 9 reporting; 20 papers; 6 refuse liquor advertising; 37 use temperance column; special articles. In one town the temperance press columns agitated public sentiment until a "clean up" resulted.

Missouri—Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor. Ninety-six superintendents, 54 reporting; 93 papers; 3,626 columns; 78 papers refuse liquor advertising; 4,458 temperance columns in 16 papers; 53 special articles, and 16 articles and one leaflet by former state superintendent; 9 Press socials; 2,529 pages Press literature distributed. Editors begin to ask for news. Kansas City Star and Times, with combined average circulation of 731,042 daily, have excluded all liquor advertising since 1910. Fine report.

Montana—Mrs. Wilder Nutting. Twenty-three superintendents, 20 reporting; 59 papers; 150 columns; 4 refuse liquor advertising; 12 special articles. Newspapers manifest greater interest in temperance news.

Nebraska—Mrs. Exia E. Maxey. One hundred five superintendents, 45 reporting; 45 papers; 1,000 columns; 40 papers refuse liquor

advertising; 167 temperance columns in 8 papers; 11 special articles. Good work done by state superintendent. Fine report.

New Jersey—Miss Elizabeth L. Bailey. One hundred sixty-seven superintendents, 142 reporting; 761 columns; 28 papers refuse liquor advertising; 14 use temperance column; 216 special articles; 4,645 articles, notices, etc., published. Good report.

New York—Phoebe Wilbur Griffin. Four hundred twenty-seven superintendents, 298 reporting; 246 papers; 6,284 columns; 104 refuse liquor advertising; 848 temperance columns in 36 papers; 2,073 articles. In 11 counties every superintendent reported; 500 Publicity Bureau clip sheets sent out each month to editors. Splendid report.

North Dakota—Mrs. Kate S. Wilder. Eighteen superintendents. Twenty-three reports; 591 columns; all papers forbidden by state law to publish liquor advertising; 1,007 temperance columns in 8 papers; 3 special articles. Engaged in equal suffrage campaign and most of the press work along this line.

Ohio—Mrs. Flora Stewart. One hundred eighty superintendents, 161 reporting; 425 papers; 1,852 columns; 380 refuse liquor advertising; 75 temperance columns in 50 papers; 629 special articles. Much interest, editors ask for news. The department rendering effective service in state prohibition and equal suffrage campaigns. Fine report.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Alice Gross. Fifteen superintendents, 8 reporting; 22 papers; 52 columns; 4 special articles. An increasing interest in the department.

Oregon—Mrs. Lottie Hannon. Twenty-seven superintendents, all reporting; 26 papers; 293 columns; 44 papers without liquor advertising; 12 special articles; 1,556 notices. The superintendent has been almost constantly in the field for over six months, doing house to house work for "Oregon Dry." Three Portland dailies have given many columns of space for discussion of prohibition.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Margaret Chappell. Sixty-four superintendents; 50 reporting; 420 papers; 4,420 columns; 233 without liquor advertising; 1,560 temperance columns in 35 papers; 20 special articles. Work growing in interest and editors more willing to give space.

Rhode Island—Imogene A. Crandall. Twenty-five superintendents, 14 reports; 12 papers; 109 columns; 2 without liquor advertising; much done which is not reported.

Tennessee—Mrs. Seid Waddell. Fifty superintendents, 40 reporting; 36 papers; 483 columns; very few take liquor advertising; 12 temperance columns; special articles. Our workers grow negligent because of ever increasing splendid temperance articles written by editors.

Texas—Mrs. D. M. Sinclair. Twenty-two superintendents; 38 papers give space; 168 yards of clippings displayed at state convention.

Virginia—Mrs. Helen H. Green. Thirty-eight superintendents reporting; 65 papers; 410 columns; 26 refuse liquor advertising; 35 temperance columns in 8 papers; 5 special articles; 50 columns written by state superintendent.

Washington (East)—Mrs. Ella Beal. Seventeen superintendents reporting; 22 papers; 135 columns; 472 notices; 65 articles; 3 refuse liquor advertising; 14 special articles. Special state campaign work done.

Washington (West)—M. Adeline Mann. Sixteen superintendents, 7 reports; 30 papers; 125 columns; 2 refuse liquor advertising; 300 temperance columns in 4 papers; 16 special articles.

West Virginia—Mrs. Cora R. Ogden. Twenty-five superintendents, 19 reporting; 65 papers; 300 columns; papers forbidden by law to publish liquor advertising; 25 special articles; over half the papers advocate national prohibition.

Wisconsin—Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson. Sixty-six superintendents, all reporting; 45 papers; 340 columns; 27 refuse liquor advertising; 290 temperance columns in 15 papers; 3 special articles. Interest being awakened. It means much for 27 papers to refuse liquor advertising in Wisconsin.

JENNIE MURRAY KEMP, Superintendent

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

No year in the history of the W. C. T. U. can claim a greater amount of literature distributed or a greater amount of interest in temperance publications of all kinds. The following report does not begin to tell half the story, for the states in strenuous campaign work were not able to report the millions of pages sent out. In fact it would have been far easier this year to have computed the literature by weight rather than by page, for hundreds of tons have gone broadcast and brought forth results in the crystallization of public sentiment.

There has been great activity in the circulation of our papers. The campaign edition of *The Union Signal* has doubled, while the weekly list is 2,000 ahead of last year's count. The biography of Frances E. Willard has been one of the most popular premiums—129 copies have been sent out, fifteen of which have gone into New York, twelve into Pennsylvania. The "Win One Circle" with its 494 members has touched almost every state and reached across the Atlantic, with one member in England. The Young Crusader Scamp Club has 105 members, through whose work 420 new subscribers

were placed upon the Young Crusader list.

Alabama—Two unions celebrated March 1 as Union Signal Day; reports 15 subscribers to The Union Signal; have used 100 posters and 6,500 blotters, and keep 4 wall pockets filled. Much work done but not reported.

Arizona—Four unions observed March 1 as Union Signal subscription day; 96 subscribers to The Union Signal; 95 subscribers to The Young Crusader. Pages of literature distributed, 20,219; money expended \$37.60; thousands of "Liquor Traffic Must Go" stickers used, and eight wall pockets kept filled. Much work done, but not reported.

Arkansas—Seven meetings held in the interest of the department; three unions observed March 1 as Union Signal Day; 116 subscribers to The Union Signal; 111 subscribers to The Young Crusader; 500 posters; pages distributed, 858,00; temperance books placed, 35; money expended, \$86.50.

California (North)—Twenty meetings observed March 1; 186 subscribers to The Union Signal; 464 posters used; pages distributed, 1,650,468; money expended, \$634.50.

California (South)—Twenty-five unions observed March 1; 601 Union Signal subscribers; Willard pictures placed, 10; pages distributed, 808,052; temperance books placed, 20; money expended, \$493.88.

Colorado—Forty-three meetings held in the interest of the department; 11 observed March 1; 744 subscribers to The Union Signal; 391 subscribers to The Young Crusader. Pages distributed, 117,577; Willard pictures placed, 15; posters used, 18,137; number of literature tables at conventions and institutes, 29; money expended, \$175.08.

Connecticut—Nineteen meetings held in the interest of the department; 14 observed March 1; 580 Union Signal subscribers; 368 Young Crusader subscribers; 357 posters used; temperance books placed, 73; pages distributed, 194,415; money expended, \$206.69. Keep closely in touch with unions by correspondence. Seven literature tables at conventions.

District of Columbia—Nine meetings held in the interest of the department; one observed March 1; 125 Union Signal subscriptions; 92 Young Crusader subscriptions. Pages distributed, 35,000; 15 posters used; seven literature tables at conventions; money expended, \$47.00.

Florida—Thirteen meetings held in the interest of the department; 10 observed March 1; 330 Union Signal subscribers; 245 Young Crusader subscribers; pages distributed, 312,550; 6 Willard pictures placed; 5 literature tables at conventions; 95 temperance

books; 3 W. C. T. U. circulating libraries. Mail leaflets to voters each quarter; state supplies the literature; distribute leaflets at all public gatherings.

Georgia—Eighty meetings held in the interest of the department; 24 observed March 1; 284 Union Signal subscribers; 510 Young Crusader subscribers; 8 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 6,054,556; 8 literature tables at conventions; 325 temperance books placed; 4 W. C. T. U. circulating libraries; 5,000 drinking cups with temperance motto; posters placed, 1,114; 1,000 blotters; 3,000 pennants, flags, etc. Money expended, \$505.73. Regular and frequent correspondence with superintendents recommending new publications and suggesting suitable literature for the locality.

Indiana—Sixty-two meetings held in the interest of the department; seven observed March 1; 887 Union Signal subscribers; 50 posters used; 27,636 cartoons; 8 Willard pictures placed; 19 literature tables at conventions; pages distributed, 2,124,624; books placed in library, 1,384.

Illinois—One-hundred and eighty meetings held in the interest of the department; 34 celebrated March 1; 644 subscribers to The Union Signal; 491 subscribers to The Young Crusader; 156 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 5,441,257; temperance books placed in libraries, 270; money expended, \$722.00. Keep closely in touch with the local unions through the county superintendents by correspondence and letters in the state paper.

Iowa—Forty-five meetings held in the interest of the department; 23 observed March 1; 340 Union Signal subscribers; 400 Young Crusader subscribers; 15,000 posters used; 5 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 943,929; 40 literature tables at conventions; temperance books placed in libraries, 1,930; 3 circulating libraries; money expended, \$791.11. Distribute literature freely. Doing special work with rest tents at chautauquas and fairs.

Idaho—507 subscribers to The Union Signal; 54 Young Crusader subscribers. Pages distributed, 34,434; two literature tables at conventions..

Kansas—Three hundred and forty-one meetings held in the interest of the department; 144 meetings observed March 1; 796 Union Signal subscribers; 530 Young Crusader subscribers; used 906 posters; 651 Willard pictures; pages distributed, 3,194,114; 61 tables at conventions; 543 temperance books placed; 19 circulating libraries; money expended, \$368.04. Correspondence with district superintendents every month sending them literature, also reaching them through the state paper as often as space can be obtained, as each member receives the state paper.

Kentucky—Forty meetings held in the interest of the department; thirteen observed March 1; 277 Union Signal subscribers; 250 Young Crusader subscribers; 221 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 78,644; 288 temperance books placed; 4 circulating libraries; money expended, \$375.70.

Louisiana—Reports eight local superintendents.

Mississippi—Twenty-two meetings held in the interest of the department; 15 observed March 1; 85 Union Signal and 62 Young Crusader subscribers; 412 posters; 5 Willard pictures; pages distributed, 420,218; 4 literature tables at conventions; 241 temperance books placed in libraries; 4 circulating libraries; money expended, \$135.90. Advertising through the state paper; urging use of literature through letters.

Montana—Two meetings held, one observed March 1; 9 Union Signal subscribers; one Young Crusader subscriber. Pages distributed, 761,437; one literature table at convention; money expended, \$7.20.

Minnesota—Fifty meetings held in the interest of the department; 21 observed March 1; 649 Union Signal and 462 Young Crusader subscribers; 617 posters used; 13 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 102,084; 139 temperance books placed in libraries. Money expended, \$439.57. Keep all speakers employed by the state supplied with campaign literature for distribution.

Michigan—Pages distributed, 750,000; literature tables at conventions and institutes, 75.

Maine—March 1, Union Signal Day, generally observed; 708 Union Signal subscribers; 603 Young Crusader subscribers. Page distributed, 108,080; money expended, \$110.75.

Maryland—Union Signal subscribers, 361; pages distributed, 223,737; temperance books placed, 1,250. Money expended, \$350.00.

Missouri—Twenty-two meetings held in the interest of the department; 40 observed March 1; 497 Union Signal subscribers; 77 Young Crusader subscribers; 12 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 3,126,150; 216 temperance books placed; money expended, \$27.00. Have used the "Plans and Suggestions" of the National superintendent. Sent literature to local superintendents and have had several letters in the state paper giving special instructions. Meetings held in the interest of the department, 25.

Massachusetts—Fifty meetings held in observance of March 1, 900 subscribers to The Union Signal; 1,000 Young Crusader subscribers; pages distributed, 200,000; 60 literature tables at conventions and institutions. Have done special work in securing Union Signal subscriptions as a memorial to the late Mrs. M. E. Cheney, who for twenty-five years was superintendent of circulation. Literature has been supplied to railroad stations, seaman's bethels and

to immigrant workers. Pastors have been given The Union Signal and state paper. Quantities of literature have been sent to fairs and other public gatherings; blotters given to school children; house to house visitation has yielded results; prisons, jails and shops have been visited.

New Hampshire—Nine meetings held in the interest of the department, two observed March 1; 2,700 posters used; 149 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 194,506; 10 literature tables at conventions and institutes; 35 temperance books; 4 circulating libraries; have used 16,000 temperance fans; 2,126 cigaret blotters and 9,172 stickers.

New Jersey—Fifty-eight meetings in the interest of the department; forty-seven observed March 1; 817 subscribers to The Union Signal; 567 Young Crusader subscribers; 1,588 posters used; 28 Willard pictures placed; 11 tables at conventions; pages distributed, 1,453,408; 43 temperance books placed; 63 circulating libraries; money expended, \$836.28. Used 4,350 temperance fans; 1,300 blotters; 1,200 Hobson address. Literature generally distributed at churches and public meetings and in depots, hospitals, life saving stations, etc.

New York—Four hundred and fifty-six meetings held in the interest of the department; 116 observed March 1; 3,365 Union Signal subscribers; 2,960 Young Crusader subscribers. Have used 3,255 posters; 87 Willard pictures; pages distributed, 2,724,860; 142 tables at conventions; placed 1,218 temperance books and have 77 circulating libraries. Money expended, \$1,474.11. Distributed 10,000 temperance post cards at state fair; also 1,000 envelopes filled with temperance leaflets.

North Carolina—Ten meetings held in the interest of the department; five observed March 1; 41 Union Signal subscribers; 117 Young Crusader subscribers; pages distributed, 281,156; one table at convention; 3 temperance books; money expended, \$208.49. Strive to have a live superintendent in every union.

Nebraska—Union Signal subscribers, 475; Young Crusader subscribers, 379; pages distributed, 1,033,526; 15 literature tables; 1,301 temperance books. Are using "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem" and "Civics" as a study course.

New Mexico—Two meetings held in the interest of the department; two observed March 1; 89 Union Signal subscribers; 15 Young Crusader subscribers; 2 Willard pictures placed; pages distributed, 77,520; money expended, \$41.64. Distributed literature from house to house, at Sunday schools and at all public meetings. Have wall pockets at depots and parks and send packages to rural districts for distribution.

North Dakota—Ten meetings held in the interest of the department; eight observed March 1; 350 Union Signal subscribers; 170 **Young Crusader** subscribers; 1,606 posters placed; pages distributed, 183,540; 21 literature tables; 23 temperance books placed; 3 circulating libraries; money expended, \$162.00.

Nevada—One meeting held in the interest of the department; one meeting observed March 1; 18 Union Signal subscriptions; 22 **Young Crusaders**; 6 posters; 1 Willard picture; pages distributed, 6,000; one table at conventions; 4 temperance books.

Ohio—Thousands of dollars have been expended in Ohio for literature. The plan of work has been the personal touch and in but few instances all report a gain in interest in systematic work.

Oregon—Twenty-eight meetings held in the interest of the department; 45 celebrated March 1; 11 Willard pictures placed; 150,987 pages distributed; 23 tables at conventions; 20 temperance books; 20 circulating libraries. Many wall pockets supplied. Keeps in close touch with local and county superintendents through regular correspondence every quarter.

Pennsylvania—Fifty-eight meetings held in the interest of the department; 84 observed March 1; 2,182 Union Signal subscribers; pages distributed, 5,741,718; 35 tables at conventions; 1,045 books; 36 libraries; money expended, \$2,985.69. Endeavoring to secure a superintendent in each local union in the state.

Rhode Island—Union Signal subscribers, 219; **Young Crusader**, 231; 333 posters; 3 Willard pictures; pages distributed, 165,000; 3 literature tables; 70 temperance books. Money expended, \$555.00. Have just secured a third room for state headquarters to accommodate needs for literature, posters, etc., and are providing for extra help to handle literature.

South Carolina—Twelve meetings held in the interest of the department; 10 observed March 1; 83 Union Signal subscribers; 193 **Young Crusader** subscribers; 309 posters; 1 Willard picture; pages distributed, 56,524; 4 tables; 19 wall pockets supplied; expended \$42.05. Literature furnished each union every month for program.

Tennessee—Thirty-four meetings held in the interest of the department; 11 meetings observed March 1; 457 Union Signal subscribers; 212 **Young Crusader** subscribers; pages distributed; 137,405. Thirty-one temperance books; money expended, \$69.45; 456 posters used.

Utah—Five meetings held in the interest of the department; 5 Observed March 1; 56 Union Signal subscribers; 18 **Young Crusader** subscribers; pages distributed, 35,173; 1 table for literature; 3 books; money expended, \$18.00.

Vermont—Two unions observed March 1; 55 Union Signal sub-

scribers; 47 Young Crusader subscribers. Pages distributed, 50,000; 10 literature tables; 14 temperance books; money expended, \$49.00; posters and wall pockets used in public places and quantities of literature circulated at state fair and welfare institute.

Virginia—Sixty-one meetings held in the interest of department; two observed March 1; 273 Union Signal subscribers; 301 Young Crusader subscribers; 12 Willard books placed; 1,007,087 pages distributed; posters used, 20,526; 351 temperance books distributed; money expended, \$1,265.58; 30,000 postals sent to voters. Distribute literature at lumber camps, public meetings, schools, depots and churches.

Washington (East)—Ten meetings held in the interest of the department; three observed March 1; 70 Union Signal subscribers; 40 Young Crusader subscribers; 3 Willard pictures; pages distributed, 75,000; 10 literature tables; money expended, \$42.00.

Washington (West)—One hundred and sixty-three meetings held in the interest of the department; 32 observed March 1; 428 Union Signal subscribers; 482 Young Crusader subscribers; 8 Willard pictures; pages distributed, 800,000; 32 tables at conventions; 147 books; 9 circulating libraries; money expended, \$162; mail and hand out literature whenever possible; insert temperance items in local papers; personal work with the school children.

West Virginia—Seventeen meetings held in the interest of the department; 432 Union Signal subscribers; 257 Young Crusader subscribers; pages distributed, 155,840; 6 tables; 61 temperance books; 3 circulating libraries.

Georgia again receives the loving cup for the best report for the distribution of literature.

Iowa is presented with "The Life of Frances E. Willard" as the state having placed the largest number of temperance books during the year.

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH DEPARTMENTS

The following figures refer to the number of pages: Bible and Public Schools, 892,340; Co-Operation with Missionary Societies, 500,000; Christian Citizenship, 2,213,667; Evangelistic, 1,561,848; Health, 366,317; Juvenile Courts, 50,000; Lumbermen and Miners, 500,000; Medal Contest, 70,200; Mercy, 363,144; Medical Temperance, 781,844; Peace, 347,924; Purity in Literature and Art, 401,787; Railroad, 2,031,850; Rescue, 1,134,978; School Savings Banks, 125,900; Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, 1,611,542; Scientific Temperance Instruction, 850,500; Sunday School, 4,755,772; Work Among Colored People, 28,500; World's Missionary Fund, 48,000; W. C. T. U. Institutes, 4,044,791; Work Among Foreign Speaking People, 1,271,217; Temperance Literature, 40,961,266; Total, 64,913,387.

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

“That they all may be one.”

“Together,” Home and Foreign Missionary Boards and the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union—“Allies” for the onward march of the kingdom—co-operate. We study the responsibility of white-ribboners to the missionary work and of missionaries to the abolition of the liquor traffic—the responsibility of the United States toward her wards in Alaska, Cuba, the Philippines, Panama, Hawaii, and for the fulfillment of Christ’s last command, “Go ye into all the world;” the effects of intoxicants upon the child races; and we all profit by the reflex influence of Co-operation.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS

Alabama, Mrs. A. J. Massey; California (North), Miss Jennie L. Redfield; California (South), Mrs. Mary Mahew; Colorado, Mrs. Ella Beecher Gittings; Connecticut, Mrs. Emily Clark Scott; District of Columbia, Mrs. G. G. Prewitt; Florida, Mrs. O. D. Wetherell; Georgia, Mrs. M. H. Edwards; Idaho, Mrs. Anna Henry; Indiana, Mrs. Orilla M. Foote, (Mrs. Lillian C. Orme, new); Illinois, Mrs. M. L. D. Nagle; Kansas, Mrs. E. F. Bumstead; Kentucky, Mrs. Kate W. Shaw; Louisiana, Mrs. A. C. McKinney; Maryland, Mrs. G. G. Prewitt, (new); Massachusetts, Dr. L. C. Purington; Michigan, Mrs. S. M. Bowerman; Minnesota, Mrs. A. F. B. Church,* Mrs. Lodusky Taylor, (new); Mississippi, Mrs. Clara B. Drake; Missouri, Mrs. Orecola Lane; Nebraska, Mrs. Isabel M. Moser*; New Jersey, Mrs. May L. Woodruff; New York, Mrs. Carlotta Conrad; North Carolina, Mrs. Benjamin E. Moore; Ohio, Miss Jane R. Whetsone; Oklahoma, Mrs. G. I. Gordon; Oregon, Mrs. Hessie J. Shane; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Caroline McDowell; Rhode Island, Miss Lena S. Fenner; South Carolina, Dr. Mary B. Herbert; Texas, Mrs. James E. Vaughan; Washington, Mrs. Florence Liffeton, (Eva S. Gilmore, new); West Virginia, Mrs. May Smith Downes; Wisconsin, Mrs. William Gallaway.

Note—Temperance secretaries of missionary auxiliaries is the meaning all through this report—from 1,200 to 1,500. “The Relation of Temperance to Mission Charts,” (“World in Boston” exhibit), is the meaning in the use of “the charts.” In literature figures the reference is to pages unless otherwise stated—easily 1,000,000, reducing leaflets to pages.

Alabama—The new superintendent has reached the unions and missionary societies, eliciting interest and securing workers; has used “The Relation of Temperance to Missions” charts in eight meetings, in Sunday schools, in many missionary societies.

*Deceased.

California—In campaign work the temperance secretaries feel that this department holds the key to the situation. Mrs. Anna Marden, state organizer, used the charts in four counties, new members gained. "One superintendent of eighty years doing splendid work." There are 18 county superintendents, 20 local; 28 secretaries; talks, papers and addresses, 83; joint meetings, 32; literature 10,000 pages. State superintendent presented the work to the Federated Missionary Societies as well as county institutes. "The work only needs to be presented to arouse interest."

California (South)—There has been steady advance; county superintendents, 7; secretaries, 47; meetings, 21; joint meetings, 7; addresses, 18; talks 118; churches reached, 36; literature, 17,100 pages. All the church boards in California have temperance departments. Greetings sent to missionary Associations.

Colorado—The superintendent says, "The present plans for state-wide prohibition are the result of the active co-operation of the Temperance and church organizations. She sends out a special appeal to the missionary societies. Superintendents, 14; secretaries, 29; 20 union and joint meetings; 11 addresses. The state has had 13 sets of charts and the use of them has been most effective. The Ella Gilbert Ives Memorial Booklet has had its special mission in the work in this as in every state.

Connecticut—Eighteen superintendents, county and local; 18 secretaries; meetings by unions, 19; 10 joint meetings with missionary societies; 47 addresses, 16 by state superintendent; churches reached, 51; pages of literature, 16,153; new members gained, 62; signers to prohibition amendment, 4,995, and to total abstinence pledge, 442.

District of Columbia—Superintendents and secretaries, 24; meetings in unions and missionary societies, 8; Sunday schools addressed, 2; co-operation presented at Epworth Leagues, weekly prayer-meetings and Sunday evening services. (Mrs. Prewitt takes up the work in Maryland).

Georgia—The summary is as follows: Superintendents, 18; secretaries, 22; meetings, 30; joint meetings with missionary societies, 14; addresses, talks and papers read, 52; churches reached, 35; literature used 5,813 pages. A Missionary Co-operation Luncheon preceded the National Convention at Atlanta.

Illinois—The reports, 103, coming from 52 counties, with the exception of Cook county (special mention follows) prove the great influence of the department. There are 63 superintendents; 54 secretaries; 37 meetings held by unions; 39 joint meetings; 53 addresses and papers; 28,208 pages of literature distributed; United Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Boards especially co-operating.

Cook county special as follows: In 48 unions the largest gain in membership were in co-operating unions. The missionary societies are actively temperance and temperance secretaries are active members of the W. C. T. U. A spirit of beautiful Christian unity exists. Two hundred missionary auxiliaries assisted in circulating petitions for national constitutional prohibition. Cook county has 18 local superintendents; 75 secretaries; has held 85 meetings of unions and auxiliaries; 37 joint meetings; over 700 addresses and five minute talks in auxiliaries, Epworth League, and Christian Endeavor; 243 churches reached; 1,370 pedges signed; 9 institutes. 3 Chautauquas; 99,740 pages literature; 825 periodicals sent to missionaries and 8 sets of charts; 8 missionary boards reached. Personally, superintendent has addressed 145 meetings; 25,000 leaflets distributed; 50 subscriptions to missionary paper; 12 to The Union Signal; 800 pledges given, 84 posters posted; 84 Hobson resolutions sent to National Headquarters; 19 conferred and planned the Temperance programs for Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

Indiana—State officers, county and local and secretaries, have been reached with literature and letters; the charts extensively used; 33 county and local superintendents; 52 secretaries; 91 of Sunday schools; addresses, talks, papers read, 150; churches reached, 103; literature, 7,554 pages; new members gained, 102; joint meetings, 18; denominational missionary boards co-operating, 12; The Union Signal and The Young Crusader sent to missionaries; 4 sets of charts; **5 books and department leaflets.**

Kansas—District superintendents, 8, and every district heard from. County and local superintendents. 23; secretaries, 9; meetings by unions, 15; addresses, talks and papers, 16; churches reached, 14; literature, 10,000 pages; charts used 41 times and at state and county conventions; many requests for literature. Next year expect to have this department represented at Estes Park, Colorado, in co-operation with Colorado superintendent.

Kentucky—The M. E. Church South, gives one meeting each quarter to the subject of temperance. In one union all the members but belong to both societies, missionary and temperance. Charts and "Glimpses of Fifty Countries" used in joint meetings. There are 16 superintendents; 12 secretaries; 13 talks; 6 joint and union meetings; 27 churches reached; 12 members gained; greetings to missionary bodies, 3.

Louisiana—The president, Mrs. McKinney, has sent out endorsing resolutions for national constitutional prohibition to all missionary societies, together with other temperance literature; monthly programs used; the spirit of unity growing; membership increasing; new members mostly from the missionary societies.

Massachusetts—The “hot-bed of missions” sums up a valiant corps of superintendents, secretaries, churches reached, meetings held, inter-visitation. Drawing nearer, yet nearer, are the “allies” with allied interests in the W. C. T. U. and in the W. B. M., A. B. C. F. M., and other denominational boards

Michigan—The charts have been used in this as in almost every state; 33 reports; 16 superintendents; 14 secretaries; 41 meetings; 10 joint meetings; 39 addresses, talks, and papers; 32 churches reached; 33 new members gained; 4,000 leaflets circulated; 115 greetings sent.

Mississippi—The state of Mrs. Harriet B. Kells has done effective seed sowing. Her appreciation of any sympathy with the department was voiced in her own beautiful way to Miss Ives. The superintendent, Mrs. Drake, friend and worker with Mrs. Kells, writes of interest and workers in the unions, also in the local churches and missionary societies. Literature has been distributed and results assured.

Missouri—The goal of the superintendent—every union enlisted. The new state organizer was won to the work by the department. Mexico has a young missionary in China who is a member of the union and is supplied with state and national papers. Four hundred and eighty local superintendents; 245 secretaries; 120 meetings by unions; 171 joint meetings; 545 churches reached; 81 addresses; 87,600 pages of literature; 100 sent to missionaries; 90 new members gained; 6 missionary boards co-operating; 70 greetings sent, including local and state meetings in churches.

New Jersey—Out of 21 counties, 12 have superintendents. Mrs. Woodruff is secretary of the Woman’s Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church and an earnest believer in the relation of temperance to missions and in union in service. Leaflets distributed, 26,400; addresses to unions and missionary meetings, 35; 31 meetings by unions; 18 joint meetings; 22 secretaries; temperance literature to home and foreign fields.

New York—Twenty-six county superintendents reported; also 6 counties which have no superintendents; 114 local superintendents; 80 temperance secretaries; 108 meetings; 58 joint meetings; 328 addresses; 214 talks and papers; 203 churches reached; 31 missionaries supplied with 6,502 pages of literature; 74 Union Signals and 39 Young Crusaders sent; 50,500 pages literature distributed; 96 new members gained through the department. This report is a truly remarkable statement of achievement. We would emphasize in it social and joint meetings, leading up to mass meetings of both men and women; carefully prepared programs and presentation of the need; awakening in the churches; gains in membership (50 in James-

town alone); the ever widening interest and influence in true co-operation.

North Carolina—The new superintendent says the department needs only to be presented to be of interest to Christians. There are 4 superintendents, 5 missionary secretaries, 5 secretaries, and 5 missionary committees; 5 meetings, 6 with charts; 14 joint meetings; 12 addresses; charts shown to 506 people and literature handed out to 400; literature, 1,628 pages; greetings to missionary bodies; temperance resolution put in the Year Book.

Ohio—The outlook most encouraging. Superintendents, 60; secretaries, 68; 80 meetings and 29 joint meetings; 258 addresses, talks and papers; churches reached, 83; literature, 37,545 pages; 477 blotters and booklets to schools; new members gained, 27; pledge signing in the slums; the charts and the "L. T. L. in Mission Lands" exercise widely used. Every county in the state works in this department and interdenominational co-operation is increasing.

Oklahoma—In the larger towns the missionary societies are federating and this gives temperance workers a chance to help with programs and solicit members. The superintendent's report is prophetic of greatly increased interest; 14 meetings; 2 joint meetings; 60 churches reached; 10 new members; 20 denominations co-operating; the charts and the "Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands" exercise profitably used.

Oregon—The work is well begun; 14 unions heard from; joint meetings held; interest manifested, and the outlook favorable.

Pennsylvania—Forty superintendents; 254 secretaries; 38 meetings; 60 joint meetings with missionary societies; addresses, talks and papers, 556; churches reached, 254; literature, 50,000 pages; new members gained, 199; denominational boards co-operating, 7.

Rhode Island—Miss Lena S. Fenner is still abroad on a world trip in the interests of missions and we may feel sure she is not unmindful of the outlook for the temperance gospel.

Texas—The W. C. T. U. of Texas federates with the missionary societies in cities—a quarterly all day meeting is held, luncheon served, plans made, programs outlined, etc. A member of each organization in the federation is on the program committee. At each meeting the relation of temperance to missions as regards the department is considered; literature distributed containing pledge card, copies of state and national paper and temperance and missionary leaflets; W. C. T. U. women conduct special temperance meetings in the churches; thousands of pages of literature distributed and a general awakening noticed in this department.

Washington—The state superintendent was new to the work and has been succeeded by one still newer. Mrs. Liffeton did what she

could in use of the charts, in correspondence, etc., and there was no lack of interest, but she is unable to continue.

West Virginia—The recent victory of Christian people against a common enemy had in it the very essence of co-operation for the Kingdom. The superintendent says this state of accord and spirit of mutual helpfulness continues so that “the prospect of developing work in this department is exceptionally good.” Churches and Sunday schools are enlisted and temperance secretaries have been appointed in missionary societies.

Wisconsin—In spite of serious obstacles, the new superintendent has held a series of joint meetings, has used the charts, and found the people interested; also reports of secretaries and distribution of literature.

ASSOCIATES AND LECTURERS

Miss Ellen M. Stone, at Washington, has been watching and waiting for action in reference to the Ransom bill which still pends in the committee on claims. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan recommend the appropriation, \$66,000. The French ambassador made it the subject of his farewell address. Miss Stone has demonstrated the Temperance Gospel at meetings of the American Board and the W. B. M. I. and in the churches, in story-telling to young people and in medal contests, at congressional hearings and Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole writes New York is doing splendid work (see report). She represented this work at the national convention of the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church at Syracuse.

Mrs. Caroline McDowell, with the care of her own department, aids this one. She caused to have circulated in Pennsylvania, 1,000 of the Ella Gilbert Ives Memorial Booklet, including plan of work, report and literature list.

Miss Katharine Lent Stevenson has served as only one can who has both seen and experienced as a foreign temperance missionary.

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon has given special field work and Ruth Davis is a whole missionary and temperance gospel in herself. Organizers, as Mrs. La Mance, have added to the quota of work.

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON, Superintendent

WORLD'S MISSIONARY FUND

We reiterate our slogan: **To evangelize the world, we must first destroy the alcoholic drink traffic and habit. The Church may do this when she wills; she has both the men and the money required.**

The World's Missionary Fund is for temperance propaganda in the foreign field. It is provided by securing life and memorial mem-

berships at \$100 each to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In the United States since January 1914 \$1,400 have been contributed in this manner. This, with the \$3,000 pledged at the last National Convention, and since that time paid, increases this fund this year \$4,400, an amount utterly inadequate to meet the urgent appeals for aid coming from China, Japan, India, Africa, Ceylon, Burma, Egypt, Palestine, and other lands—appeals for temperance missionaries, and for our temperance literature, leaflets, charts, posters, etc., translated into these various languages. Last year the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, at Brooklyn, pledged itself to an earnest endeavor to raise for this work during the next three years, a fund of \$100,000. Because of the European war, we will have to depend largely upon our own country to furnish this fund. Sisters, listen! Only twelve cents a member each year would in three years, from the United States alone, give us this amount.

This year of financial stringency demands careful self-denial in personal expenditure and lavish giving, or our work will suffer.

In our love for God and for humanity, we should as our high privilege, heed the Divine commission and to our utmost "go tell" and "to the uttermost parts of the earth," remembering the destruction and degradation that our American exportation of beer and rum have carried to foreign people; fearing, too, that as breweries and distilleries are driven from our country they may be transferred to other lands.

When the leaves of the judgment book unfold, all the influences that inspired Russia's prohibition, those who learn that they in any degree contributed to this decision will rejoice, counting their efforts worth while, for no one can foretell the blessings that will result. When Nicholas II by imperial decree made one-seventh of the world free from "vodka," the Czar is reported to have said, "Let us deliver our people from the alcohol devil, and revenue will take care of itself."

Again this year I sent out my appeal for organization, and with it a new leaflet written by Miss Anna A. Gordon on "Why we need a World's Missionary Fund." No state has responded favorably.

CAROLINE McDOWELL, Superintendent

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

California (North)—E. B. Marcen, Los Gatos. Principal work of year, "securing votes for prohibition"; considers reading rooms and gymnasiums best substitutes for saloons; pages literature distributed, 1,944; large number posters and post cards during prohibi-

tion campaign; addresses, 50. Labor banner awarded Santa Clara county. Superintendent recommends study and application of the many lines of social service. Many helpful addresses at Congress of Reforms.

California (South)—Laura Martin, Los Angeles. Newly elected. Faithful Mrs. Garbutt, superintendent a portion of year, reports: 15 meetings by locals, 1 institute, 1 sermon, 5 addresses on "Relation of Low Wages to the White Slave Traffic," 5 on "Red Light Abatement," 4 on "California dry." Letters sent all labor organizations regarding "dry" amendment, also expressing interest in labor's welfare; wrote 32 letters and cards; distributed 5,000 pages literature; wrote leaflet for working class who favor liquor interests; urges temperance truths be presented to labor organizations. Since so large a number of laborers need that education all our energies should be turned that way. Mrs. Garbutt was instrumental in securing many presentations of capital and labor topics in a civic course of study by unions.

Colorado—Carrie Gledhill, Colorado Springs. Conducted 3 department programs; distributed quantities of literature; sent contributions to local labor paper. Liquor interests are fighting for life with plenty of money, making appeals intended to catch unthinking people, stirring up passion for so-called personal liberty, regardless of the personal liberty of law-abiding citizens who without giving consent are taxed to foot the bills. We must show economics involved. "Why aren't we profiting by the inspiration of Miss Willard's Buffalo address? It would help make us more alert in the business of the King."

Illinois—Mary E. Kuhl reports: Illinois leads in manufactories; thousands of laborers employed; personal work among young women clerks; visited their rest rooms, etc. At Alton, where over 1,000 workmen are employed, distributed over 1,000 pages of literature; printed and gave out two sets of leaflets; formed special Bible study circles warmly welcomed by workers; many signed petition for Sheppard-Hobson amendment; urge holding Gospel meetings with pledge-signing; training in household service, club rooms for girls, rest rooms at refreshment hour; headquarters for messenger boys with some social life; total abstinence for the social life among the poor; work among the children. Mrs. Kuhl has distributed 5,000 pages of literature and written articles for two papers. Suggests a loan library and baths for benefit of laborers; says in conclusion, "I feel you are doing a good work with a very difficult problem and with much ground to cover."

Iowa's capable and devoted superintendent, Mary F. Williams,

has been promoted to higher service. Although work has been done no formal report submitted.

Montana—Mrs. I. F. McClure, Fallon, reports local superintendents doing good work; many unions working without superintendents; has written 85 letters and 30 post cards; spoken in 13 schools; secured 365 signers to Amendment for Constitutional Prohibition; made 38 calls in the interest of the work; 15 articles for the press; addressed 2 parlor meetings; secured 9 subscriptions to Union Signal distributed 50 copies of Union Signal and 50 copies of Young Crusader; held 24 meetings; organized one Y. P. B.; published one leaflet. Two new unions have taken up Rest Room work.

Nebraska—Sarah Spealman, Wymore. Number of total abstinence pledges, 20; against Saturday afternoon shopping, 10; number of department meetings, 23; letters to unions and report of meetings published in state paper; sent out 255 letters; distributed over 13,000 pages of literature; paid out \$19.55 for literature and postage.

New York—Sara C. Ames, Buffalo. Literature sent to every county president (62) with a circular letter suggesting plans of work and urging more interest in the department—this twice done; also urged more interest in economics and working conditions of laborers; urged window displays and posters; believes wage earners control deciding vote; distributed 2,880 pages literature throughout the state, also large number of posters. Erie reports talks on household sanitation. Columbia worked with city nurses, aiding sick and inefficient mothers. Putnam put up a vigorous fight against “free beer” at Fireman’s Carnival on Labor Day—and won! Department literature and posters distributed at county fairs and institutes; superintendent advocates early Christmas shopping and greater consideration for clerks and household helpers.

Ohio—Fannie Custis, Xenia. Placed department program in 1914 Handbook; talked to 25 Sunday schools; addressed 4 Institutes and 5 Unions; wrote 70 letters and 25 post cards; secured observance of temperance lesson and anti-cigarette programs; used sociological tree in state and county work; distributed 5,982 department leaflets. Nineteen superintendents reported; 37 meetings; 43 sermons; 7 columns printed; literature distributed in 16 factories, 4 barber shops, 3 express offices and 2 rest rooms. Religious services held in factory at noon time by city pastors under leadership of foreman resulting in 80 conversions. Logan union took \$10 prize for W. C. T. U. float in Labor Day parade. Mrs. Custis’ son made Temperance and Labor superintendent in Y. P. B. Ohio wins the national department banner.

Oregon—Lucia F. Additon. Great activity in campaign; special literature and posters in workshops, factories and all places fre-

quented by wage-earners; wrote 20 articles for press refuting false arguments concerning labor's side in campaign for "dry" Oregon. Found work for 3 unemployed. One union reports department discussed at nearly every meeting; put scrap-books in barber shops; homes of 500 laborers visited; out-door meetings held; 300 copies Union Signal sent into laborers' homes who were "wet" voters. Year's work largely campaigning for a "dry" Oregon. Much work not reported.

Pennsylvania—Rose Orr Thayer reports: Letter published in state paper with Plan of Work; visited unions; talked for department at Institute; distributed 125 pamphlets, 60 papers, 40 Union Signals, 12 State Bulletins; published 500 original "Song of Labor;" pages of literature placed in shops, oil refineries, etc., 9,463.

Utah—Mrs. Marcus Jones, Salt Lake City. Literature sent. Gave paper at state convention.

Washington (East)—Hattie C. Vaughan, Issaquah. Department demonstrations 4; temperance and labor play given twice; wrote story for Union Signal; literature distributed, 1,530 pages; posters, 140; campaign postcards 24; sermons, 2; made 2 banners.

Washington (West)—Carrie Lampson, North Yakima. Published 8 articles and 1 leaflet; wrote 65 letters; canvassed her own precinct thoroughly 4 times, distributing leaflets and Union Signals throughout the campaign. Special "department calls," 150. Used in department work, \$10.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES

Mrs. L. F. Additon, National department associate and lecturer, published 25,000 pages of literature; special campaign leaflets; samples sent to every state; 3 articles to Union Signal; wrote every state superintendent; addressed 4 labor unions, Y. M. C. A., and 3 special noon banquets. Held class in political science with special reference to wage problems. Discussed initiative wage measures before voters at public meetings; had charge of the department during Mrs. Whitman's absence from the United States.

Mrs. B. C. H. Washburn, National organizer, reports 50 lectures; distributed 2,000 pages of literature.

Mrs. Lora LaMance, National organizer, gave 24 addresses, reaching above 3,500 laborers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue to emphasize the vital relationship between the teachings of Jesus and the economic questions of today, for the Gospel of Christ, rightly understood and practically applied, is ever the solution of every human problem. The risen conscience must do constructive work, building with what we have; not looking too far from the

work in hand, except to gain the supreme vision. Be prayerful and judicious; do personal work with the indifferent. When possible secure a good speaker on Chautauqua and other programs.

In license states urge legislation against granting license to saloons within one mile of any industrial plant. Continue efforts on the leisure problem and work for supervised playgrounds, public comfort stations, recreation centers, rest rooms, etc. Co-operate with superintendents of Sunday school work, securing attendance of workmen's children which often helps bring the whole family under good influences. Work for and enlist friends who will work for measures preventing industrial accidents and occupational diseases; secure Compensation Act for needy mothers. Strive to bring about the time when all shall have vigorous health, strong mentality, moral fortitude and active spiritual life.

It is only reasonable that every worker shall be able to earn and receive a living wage; that the masses as well as the classes shall dwell in pleasant homes; that squalor shall give place to cleanliness, ugly back yards to blossoming gardens; when our nation shall become a noble commonwealth, strong, happy, free and wholesome. Since the Temperance and Labor department deals with efficiency and conservation—is both humanitarian and economic—its appeal is both ethical and practical and should enlist every white-ribboner throughout the land.

It is important to lay foundations of respect for labor in the child mind through manual training and school gardens. Encourage thrift and self control through school savings banks and the non-use of narcotics. Proclaim the good news that temperance and labor are two of the best physicians known to mankind. True to our principles insist upon the "living wage."

WORK OF NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT

Letters written, 105; leaflets distributed, by National superintendent, 28,854; by state superintendents, 69,187, making 98,041, beside "large quantities" and many "uncounted." Published 1,500 campaign post cards; sent out numberless posters, etc. The year has been a strenuous one for many of our workers. In declining re-election, made necessary by failing health, I wish to thank most heartily my co-workers and state superintendents and especially to acknowledge indebtedness to my faithful associate, Mrs. L. F. Additon, who has been an inspiration and efficient helper through all my eight years of service.

MAE M. WHITMAN, Superintendent.

JUVENILE COURTS, INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AND ANTI-CHILD LABOR

Counting up the reverses and the successes of the year we always feel encouraged, for the tendency is ever upward, but the slowness of it is often heartbreaking. There are many things for which to rejoice. The Palmer bill has been one of the educative factors of the 63rd Congress and providing as it does for the prohibition of interstate commerce in child labor made goods marks a distinct advance. It seems to have a fighting chance for passage.

Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia now prohibit night work for children and the District and sixteen states have reduced the working day for children under sixteen years of age to eight hours. Seven states prohibit the night messenger service to persons under 21, and ten to persons under 18, and California forbids all night work for persons under 18. Twenty-six states have so strengthened the requirements concerning work permits that there is reasonable assurance that a child under working age will not receive one, says the National Child Labor Committee. In every state, inspection of child labor has been made more efficient except in Georgia and North Carolina, which need it badly, and in North and South Dakota. Tennessee forbids agricultural work to all under fourteen years, during the school term, as well as all other gainful occupations. New York forbids tenement work for children under 14, and twelve states, the District of Columbia and eight cities have regulated the street trades (set an age limit).

Alabama's best exponent of this department work is the "Fairhope" school.

Arkansas—The superintendent has sent out about 10,000 pages of literature; written 100 letters; used the child labor exhibit; assisted in initiating the child labor law which was undertaken by the labor unions of the state; visited 25 unions and held private conferences in the interest of the department; has written two leaflets particularly applicable to the state; arranged several programs, some of them for the "Minutes and Year Book" of the state W. C. T. U.; has represented the department in many allied organizations' meetings, speaking on such subjects as Birth Registration, Industrial Education, Playgrounds, Mothers' Pensions; held several meetings in the interest of the proposed industrial school for dependent and delinquent children, a bill for which she has ready for introduction at the next session of the legislature; has assisted in two debates on subjects belonging to the department; has endeavored to remove at least one boy from a county jail; made one visit to an insane asylum finding there several feeble-minded children; has sent literature to probation officers and conferred with charity workers. Playgrounds

and school gardens have multiplied and interest in industrial education is growing steadily.

California (North)—Reports a plan outlined in the beginning of the year providing for co-operation with the Parent-Teachers' Association and other organizations in active work for school and public playgrounds; the protection of youth, especially along the lines of prevention, and the enforcement of the child labor laws. The machinery of the juvenile court is operating well, and industrial education is advancing rapidly as new schools and funds make possible.

Illinois—Ninety-five reports received, 28 of which show much interest and much work done; 14 counties have probation officers; 10 public playgrounds; 2,433 probationers reported; 678 pensioned girls and boys. The superintendent delivered 65 public talks and distributed 3,500 pages of literature. Petitions for a detention home have been circulated, probation officers have been appointed, through the efforts of the department, worthy mothers assisted in obtaining pensions, much charity work done for probationers and their families, children wrongly placed out "restored;" study made of the department and of the defects of the juvenile court law.

New Jersey—Child labor laws enforced by the state department of labor and the school authorities. No night work for children under 16 allowed and in some dangerous occupations none under eighteen years of age. There are many supervised playgrounds; work has been done in the interest of the Palmer child labor bill. The juvenile court law is applicable to all counties, but a special judge is appointed in only two counties.

Truant officers are efficient in the two counties reporting. The state has six institutions for the care of dependent and delinquent children, the majority of them co-educational. A measure of self government is allowed in some of them. Manual training and industrial education are fairly general and compulsory education in force.

New Mexico reports a new superintendent anxious to start the work.

New York—Each county having held one department meeting; the Palmer bill worked for; child labor day observed; two playgrounds established; the department being better understood; probation receiving more attention and probation officers selected with more care, especial attention being given to religious training of the probationer; eight counties have distinctive children's courts; 41,000 children in greater New York received work certificates, but the new law requires that each child must have had six school years; Brooklyn is soon to have two new vocational schools; playgrounds receiving more attention and new ones being established in all cit-

ies; the superintendent has written 200 letters, 50 postals, made 25 speeches and prepared a program for use of local unions.

Ohio—Eighty-eight counties have juvenile courts, many W. C. T. U. women acting as probation officers; women have reported 5,124 neglected and delinquent children; 500 have been released on probation; 200 committed; men act as truant officers and enforce the compulsory school law fairly well; 12 detention homes; 300 children “placed out;” manual training in sixth, seventh and eighth grades of schools; children found working illegally in cotton, box and other factories; 29 factories visited by the superintendent, who has also helped establish four more playgrounds, distributed 628,875 pages of literature, made 10 talks and devoted 5 programs to subjects of the department; 13 W. C. T. U. local superintendents have reported; thousands of bouquets, garments, toys, groceries and other things given out to needy ones, and “yet the report does not show half the work done.”

Utah reports some probation officers among whom are W. C. T. U. members; two detention homes; compulsory education law enforced and manual training given from fourth grade through high school; child labor law strictly enforced through state department of labor; three playgrounds helped; one juvenile court judge getting out motion pictures “The Boy and the Law,” the “Girl and the Law,” “The Child and the Beast”—and these will be put on all over the country; one detention home providing instruction in trades for girls reports splendid success in preventing future delinquency, and one for boys with little less good results.

Virginia—A juvenile court established in Lynchburg doing excellent work.

Hawaii reports the first organization of boy scouts among probationers and their splendid start in the work; all the counties having juvenile courts; 513 probationary officers, almost all volunteers; probation is supervised; 465 children before the courts, 402 released on probation; 63 committed; 86 homes found; compulsory education law enforced; two detention homes maintained; manual training in two grades of public schools; four purely trades schools; juvenile court enforces child labor law; four children have been found working illegally in canneries. Mrs. Whitney, Hawaii’s W. C. T. U. president, sends these facts gathered from the records of her son who is a juvenile court judge.

California (South)—Three counties have superintendents. The Los Angeles court handled 1,700 cases, 300 of which were girls; 42 “homes” in the state, some of which are visited by this department; the state superintendent is a probation officer in the River-

side Juvenile court; this superintendent has done the thing which your National superintendent has so often requested, she has set down the cause of juvenile delinquency and, after summing up, says 90 per cent of the cases come from homes broken up by divorce and drink; only six attended Sunday school and all attended moving picture shows.

Texas—This state superintendent asked one of the juvenile court judges what the W. C. T. U. could do to render the greatest assistance and he replied "help establish a home for delinquent girls." Since that time the W. C. T. U. has assisted in the establishment of a delinquent home in one county. The superintendent has also read books and magazines and corresponded with such juvenile court workers as Judge Lindsey. She reports that the last legislature made some provisions for a state training school for girls conditioned upon the raising of a similar amount of money by other means. The superintendent thinks compulsory education would be the greatest gain to the state.

Indiana—Superintendent has sent literature to all county superintendents with copies of the state child labor law, plan of work and report blanks; attended one child welfare meeting and presented the department subjects to Chautauqua; wrote one article for the state paper. There are many volunteer probation officers, seven paid; 1,427 children brought before the juvenile court, 764 committed and 25 placed in private homes; manual training given in the majority of the public schools; 56 visits to industrial schools; 14 visits to factories; child labor law well enforced; curfew law in the majority of towns and cities and it is enforced; 109 visits to playgrounds; 160,000 pages of literature distributed; 18 meetings held. There is but one detention home and in some places children are still committed to jail.

Maryland—Reports that the last legislature passed a bill providing for a state training school for girls, for which a carefully selected board of women and men are planning and it is expected to be a splendid institution of its kind. Baltimore has five policewomen.

Minnesota—All counties have juvenile courts; 20 have paid probation officers who are supervised; the compulsory education law is enforced; in 8 grades of the public school manual training is given; 2 trades schools have been visited; child labor law enforced; thousands of pages of literature distributed; 15 sermons and talks reported; observed child labor day; one program given in each union; four superintendents reported.

Nevada—Four playgrounds and the women thoroughly absorbed in getting equal suffrage.

North Carolina—Ashville has a juvenile court; Winston-Salem a

parole law and is placing prisoners on probation; plans made for introducing an indeterminate sentence and a probation bill. The number of institutions for the care of dependent and delinquent children is too small, says the report, but the tendency in all of them is toward the cottage plan.

Oregon—Industrial training in schools increasing and developing in every way; trade schools are growing in number; the department of Safety for Women and Children is under the direction of a white ribboner; many schools have elaborate playgrounds with good supervision; school gardens have received much attention.

Tennessee—Some W. C. T. U. women are acting as probation officers; compulsory education law fairly well enforced; some manual training in schools; efforts being made to strengthen the child labor law and for the uniform working age law; children found working illegally in mills and the newspaper service; attention given all the time by this department to playgrounds and in the larger towns they are supervised by the board of education and the park commission; the superintendent has made many talks on the subjects; the vocational school is rapidly becoming popular both in urban and rural districts; enforcement of the compulsory education law is emphasizing the need of better roads; modes of conveyance, modern school buildings and the consolidation of schools have made it possible to have better teachers and to utilize the school plant for recreational purposes for the entire community; a model playground will be exhibited at the state fair; women and the daily papers are agitating for censorship of moving pictures; special schools for delinquents in Memphis and Nashville; the juvenile court is becoming an important factor in aiding children; plans made for a girls' industrial school and mothers' pensions at the next session of the legislature.

Texas—Reports wonderful work being done along industrial educational lines for her negroes and that it is extending into the rural districts.

Reports have been received from 342 cities maintaining regularly supervised playgrounds; St. Louis spends \$35,000 annually on 16 centers; Milwaukee, \$57,000 on five; Los Angeles \$61,654 on six year-round playgrounds, fifteen summer playgrounds and one summer camp.

Your superintendent has distributed 25,000 pages of literature; written 1,000 letters and postals; made 30 speeches; written 45 articles for publication; visited institutions in two states and in Italy; attended five W. C. T. U. conventions in the interest, partly, of this department; attended and spoke at one State Teachers' Association

meeting one State Physicians' meeting, one State Club meeting, two state Conferences of Charities and Correction; addressed 20 schools; attended 15 club meetings; furnished material for many debates and assisted in three; attended a ten-day Rural Life Conference, discussing topics pertaining to the department; used a borrowed exhibit in some meetings; written and revised six leaflets and report. Several bills now ready for the legislature and will be introduced at the request of your superintendent and the campaign in their interest carried on. Many programs furnished during the year. This is a most important department of the W. C. T. U. work. It will eventually not only equip all the citizens of this country for efficient citizenship, but will choke out the things that handicap, among them the liquor traffic.

Illinois gets the department banner, and Ohio the prize for best all round report, with Tennessee a close second.

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD, Superintendent.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

Alabama—Mrs. Anna B. Hail, superintendent, has done excellent local work and has reached out as far as conditions permitted. She was the second to win prize in the "Voices" list, and did not stop with the prize meeting but repeated the program several times and reports enthusiastic interest wherever given. She will bring all unions in Alabama "up to the colors" the coming year.

Arizona—Mrs. E. A. Braxton is a new superintendent but will be a success, for she "wants to know." She has written to every union in the state.

Arkansas—Mrs. Clio Harper, just elected. President Rutherford is a zealous promoter of parliamentary knowledge and can be counted on as first-class aid to Mrs. Harper, whom she predicts is the right woman in the right place.

California (North)—Mrs. Sara B. Ayres. By reason of the illness and death of her husband and the strenuous campaign pushed so vigorously by the officers and the unions, it is easy to understand the brevity of her report. Secretary Anna E. Chase has lent a hand as usual and the state is again on the 100 Honor Roll, with parliamentary effort still increasing.

California (South)—Mrs. I. W. Gleason is still at her post and is one of the best of the many good superintendents. Her report (except that of Michigan) was the first received. It records too much of interest to be compressed in these few words, but this scribe dare not write it out.

Colorado—Mrs. Mary E. Parks not only interests the white-ribboners, but does fine work in the women's clubs. She asserts that

an "outsider" can have no conception of their whirlwind campaign. That it has somewhat hindered the usual parliamentary activity goes without saying, but with the help of her strong ally, President Hungerford, the state is again on the Honor Roll.

Connecticut—President Buell reports for her state. She is a strong believer in parliamentary usage, but is not so optimistic as to believe that with a constant change of local officers the unions will reach parliamenatry perfection.

Delaware—Mrs. Mary E. Webber has written to all unions asking them to follow recommendations of National superintendent in giving at least ten minutes at each meeting to parliamentary practice. She avers that she was never before so much encouraged.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Isabella W. Parks, new superintendent, sounds a bugle note in her report. The interest so plainly manifest in her first attempts at "drills" in public meetings causes her jubilation. We may look for great things from D. C. in the year to come.

Illinois—Mrs. Anna L. Scott, because of illness and other untoward happenings, has not quite equalled her former achievements, but with the practical help of Mrs. Hattie E. Waite of Geneseo the state is on the Honor Roll and the superintendent will more than "make good" the coming year. She is one of the best in the list of superintendents.

Indiana—Mrs. Mattie Cummack Gibson, a long time superintendent, reports increased interest. She is the only superintendent who gives the financial figures reported by local unions. They secured through parliamentary work \$985. It must be said just here that the National superintendent does not ask that question on her report blanks, but Indiana superintendent does. It would be of great interest only that few unions will keep correct acocunts. How many will begin now?

Iowa has no superintendent, but through the effort of President Ida B. Wise Smith is on the Honor Roll for the first time. A steady look-out is kept for the woman for superintendent. The parliamentary questions and the orders for department literature prove that the Iowa rank and file are not without interest.

Kansas—Miss Mary E. Dobbs declares that Kansas women want to do things in an approved manner, but she not only fills the chair of corresponding secretary and editor of state paper but has "moved" self and all office fixings and correspondence budgets three times during the year just closing and therefore her report is briefer than usual. This chair "rules" that a "moving" record of that māgnitude should cover all sins whether of omission or commission. All the same Kansas is on the Honor Roll as usual.

Louisiana—President McKinney is not at fault because the name of the new parliamentary superintendent is mislaid. But watch out for the report at the close of the coming year.

Maine—Mrs. Elizabeth Powers Wetherell did not come into her kingdom in time to compile her report, though much good work has been done during the year. The superintendent of Washington county, Mrs. Jennie E. McAndrews, is entitled to especial mention. She has corresponded with every union in her county and placed 75 "Studies" and 100 "Drills." Two parliamentary clubs were organized each of which held a public meeting of enthusiastic interest.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Martha L. Kneil, a new superintendent but much interested and is sure that the majority of unions in the old Bay State do creditable work. She speaks with great enthusiasm of a series of four drills given by President Stevenson at state headquarters in Boston.

Michigan—Mrs. A. S. Benjamin is in a state that works both by counties and districts. Just half the districts duplicate the department but the others do praiseworthy work. Michigan uses the "blanket report" which enables every local union to report directly to the state superintendents, and a host of good and true white-ribboners show their faith by their works.

Minnesota—Mrs. Myrtle A. Watson. Notwithstanding many untoward circumstances the superintendent reports advancement, the unions still calling for department literature and many genuinely interested. Lack of health prevents the superintendent from doing such active work as she desires.

Mississippi—Mrs. E. Fanny Clark has just been elected, but as she has had experience in former years and is a zealous promoter of parliamentary knowledge, it is expected that during the coming year the work will reach high water mark.

Missouri—Mrs. Bernice Van Matre is just elected. The work the past year has been carried by state treasurer Thomas who insists that she has been too much burdened to do this department any justice, but that is by far too modest a declaration. Our promoted Permelia Mahan was a hard woman to follow, but Missouri proves by her place on the Honor Roll that parliamentary effort is not much slackened, though in common with the other campaign states the unions have worked to the utmost limit.

Nebraska—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Johns spends her winters in Florida, and so works more than half the year at long range, though she works both in Florida and Nebraska. She followed our promoted Mrs. Daily, and her long absence from the state has made her first year a trying one, but in spite of all Nebraska is again on the Roll of Honor.

New Mexico—Miss Ulmer, a busy teacher, could not retain her place, but the many letters received by the National superintendent prove that the women of the state desire parliamentary knowledge. They may even now have a new superintendent.

New York—Mrs. Emma C. Payne declares she can do better work the coming year. As a new superintendent she was of course without experience. The interest is steadily increasing, not only in unions but in clubs, the Christian Endeavor and other societies. Drills are reported in institutes and county conventions, and in the Y. P. B. much practical work is carried forward. The superintendent is herself a county president and has pushed the work in her several unions. Watch out for New York at the close of the fiscal year of 1915.

North Dakota does not duplicate the department, but President Anderson keeps an eye to the several unions and orders department literature for conventions.

Ohio—Mrs. Nora B. Fontious is new and followed that hard-to-beat superintendent, Mrs. Wyer, but her report reads like a romance. Only fear of the waste basket prevents giving it in full. One or two items must not be omitted. She wrote 272 letters and postals; wrote the National superintendent 28 letters and her leaflets for the year (Drills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, "Parliamentary Voices," and "Why Study Parliamentary Law") totaled 2,600. The award committee without hesitation gave her the \$5 gold piece for best report.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Belle Davis failed to send report, or else it went astray.

Oregon—Miss Susie A. Cope has not been silent even in the midst of the state struggle and her letters have proven of interest, but report blank has not yet been received. Mrs. Kemp has already signified her desire to promote parliamentary knowledge.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Olive Pond Amies has never done a better year's work. Besides her state work she has given a ten-minute drill in her own Philadelphia union at every meeting and has given three courses of lessons to paid classes. No state sends out from headquarters so much department literature as Pennsylvania. Every new union receives a No. 1 Study (they order by the 100), and hundreds of Drills and other leaflets go direct to state supply office.

Rhode Island does not duplicate the department, but Secretary Olney and office secretary Francis keep department supplies and furnish teachers, or at least "helpers" on call of the union.

South Carolina—Mrs. A. E. Waite gave a most satisfactory drill at state convention. She not only responds to white-ribbon calls, but to calls from missionary and other societies. Gave a series of parliamentary talks to the Home-Makers Club (National superin-

tendent will vouch for well-kept homes by the sensible members of the Club) and improved business methods soon became apparent.

South Dakota—Mrs. Luella A. Ramsey now guides the parliamentary hosts and notwithstanding the campaign distraction kept the women in mind of their parliamentary obligations.

Tennessee—Mrs. S. H. Thompson has kept in touch with the National superintendent and is trying to become “used” to her new duties. She has an able ally in President Holman and Tennessee women will better meet parliamentary responsibilities a little later on.

Texas—Mrs. E. S. Tracy after a long absence is again at the parliamentary helm. She has a manual of her own but uses the regular department literature in her dealings with white-ribboners. Though more than seventy years young she is a parliamentary enthusiast.

Virginia has no superintendent, but even during that glorious whirlwind campaign, President Hoge conducted drills in seven institutes. She is looking for a woman not already overburdened who **has qualifications for a parliamentary superintendent.**

Washington (East)—Mrs. A. J. Albring did splendid work the first half of the fiscal year, being the first to win out in one of the prize lists. She was “journeying” the summer through and resigned as state superintendent, but she still holds the position in her own county and does valiant work in clubs and other societies. Name of new superintendent is not yet received.

Washington (West)—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns is not only state parliamentarian but state corresponding secretary, edits state paper and acts as field worker. Mrs. Munns and Mrs. Amies are the only superintendents who not only work for nothing but also for pay. Mrs. Munns is in great demand in clubs and other societies and has placed 300 of the “Parliamentary Studies” during the year. In this regard she surely stands at the head of the class.

West Virginia was unfortunate in that the new superintendent, Mrs. Clark, was so burdened with her college duties and responsibilities, that she could not serve. Her letter to the National superintendent was most gracious and full of regret that she could not accept the department. The new superintendent is Mrs. G. M. Stillman, Lost Creek.

Wisconsin—Mrs. W. A. Lawson still preaches and practices parliamentary law. As every one knows she “goes about,” but with all her other doings she has again placed her state on the Honor Roll. She insists that the interest cannot be questioned, as 140 drills were reported, to say nothing of those not reported.

Y. P. B.

The Y. P. Branches have seemed to "wake up" as never before, Missouri being entitled to special mention. Miss Ratekin, state secretary, has kept your superintendent happy by her evident practical interest, and the parliamentary superintendent, Mr. Curtis, sent a fine report that would be given place in full could this scribe make the space elastic. The Missouri Branch is the only one that made a 500 leaflet order—"Drills," "Voices," "Why Study Parliamentary Law." Mrs. Ross Hayes Schachner has manifested her solicitude "for law and order" the year through and has certainly made glad the heart of your superintendent.

ORGANIZERS

The only organizers sending a report of their parliamentary work are Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Bilz. They are hereby commended. Several others have sent letters of inquiry with orders for literature.

HONOR ROLL

The following states are entitled to the degree of Honor indicated by the numerals (these are given in round numbers, no fraction of fifty reported): Colorado, Iowa, New York, 50 each; California (North), Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Washington (East), Wisconsin, 100 each; California (South), Illinois, 150 each; Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, 200 each; Washington (West), 300.

Mrs. McAndrews, president Washington county, Maine, and Mrs. Lockwood, president Oakland county, Michigan, 50 each. Mrs. Waite, Illinois, Mrs. Gillette, Nebraska, and Mrs. Hollingshead, Ohio, 50 each. These are all included in their several states.

Prize list for first six "Voices" meetings in the order in which they were held: Mrs. Jessie A. Webster, Mich.; Mrs. Anna B. Hale, Alabama; Mrs. I. W. Gleason, California (South); Mrs. Nora B. Pontious, Ohio; Mrs. Hattie E. Waite, Illinois; Mrs. Jennie Smiley, Michigan.

PRIZE LIST FOR STUDIES

Mrs. A. J. Allbring, Washington (East); Mrs. I. W. Gleason, California (South); Mrs. Olive Pond Amies, Pa.; Mrs. Margaret C. Muns, Washington (West). Both of these prize lists had a time limit, with Mrs. I. S. Gleason on both.

A. S. BENJAMIN, Superintendent

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

The institutes continue to grow in number as their value comes to be better understood. There is an increase of over thirty-one per cent in the number of local institutes held, while the county institutes show very small decrease in number. Twenty-seven states have reported.

The 1611 institutes reported include twenty states, 471 district and county, 1,105 local, and fifteen institutes held in connection with chautauquas. The attendance was gratifying, totaling 227,906. There were given 1,611 lectures, 192 medal contests, 358 socials and 112 other forms of entertainment. New members were secured, 2,866 active and 527 honorary being added to the rolls. The opportunity to spread the knowledge of our work was not neglected, 1,136 subscriptions being secured for the Union Signal, 1,162 for the Young Crusader and 1,225 to the state papers. Most of the subscriptions include a subscription to the state paper in the dues, which accounts for the small number of these subscriptions. An almost startling amount of literature was distributed, 4,044,791 pages being reported. one hundred and ninety-nine workers were engaged in giving instruction. Twenty-five new unions were organized as a result of institute work, twelve Y. P. B.'s and fifteen L. T. L.'s. The receipts amounted to \$6,302.09.

Illinois is again to be the custodian of the banner for the best all round report. New York has done exceptionally fine work in the department, the group meetings and original programs being especially worthy of comment. Illinois has held the largest number of local institutes (240), has reached the largest number of people (90,000), distributed the greatest amount of literature (3,200,000 pages), and has organized the greatest number of new unions (16), through institute work. California (North) deserves honorable mention for subscriptions to the Union Signal (300), and Indiana for the Young Crusader (277). Ohio added the largest number of new members through the department (905).

A third edition of the Superintendent's Manual has been printed during the year.

Campaign states have found the institute a very practical way of interesting and instructing both our own members and those outside the ranks. All state superintendents report the interest growing and the value of the institutes becoming more and more recognized.

Alabama—Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, superintendent. There is an encouraging revival of interest in institute work. The women are realizing its importance as they see its value to the individual member. Four county and ten local institutes have been held and the work has paid its way. Jefferson county deserves special mention, having held four county institutes with attendance larger than that of state conventions.

California (North)—Mrs. Addie G. Estes, superintendent. The institutes held this year were never better and a truer indication of their real value was never more manifested, viz., to train the indi-

vidual member and help her realize her relation to this great "university of reform." Eighty-five institutes were reported, and the eighty lectures given in connection were mostly for California "dry" amendment. There were 266 members received. White-ribbon recruits were quite a feature. Subscriptions for the Signal, 300; Crusader, 166; literature distributed, 5,050 pages; two unions and two L. T. L.'s organized; receipts, \$654.01; expenses, \$622.89; attendance, 13,085.

Florida—Mrs. G. H. Northrop, superintendent. Seven local institutes held, with an attendance of 900. New members, 28; subscriptions to state paper, 22; pages of literature distributed, 6,000; one Y. P. B. and one L. T. L. organized.

Idaho—Mrs. Jennie Hanson, superintendent. One state, two district, four county, one chautauqua and seven local institutes held, with an average attendance of thirty; members secured, 10; literature distributed, 500 pages.

Illinois—Mrs. Ephra Marshall, superintendent. Eighty county and 240 local institutes held, with an attendance of 90,000. The local unions were especially helpful in securing prohibition. Members secured, 450; Union Signal subscriptions, 100; Young Crusader, 125; state paper, 173; pages of literature distributed, 3,200.00; W.'s organized, 16; Y. P. B.'s, two; receipts, \$2,250; expenses, \$2,200.

Indiana—Mrs. Rose Pearce, superintendent. Two state and 51 county institutes held and a beginning made in local institute work, three being held. These last were held in one county and resulted in a much increased interest in department work and many new members were secured. Attendance at institutes, 16,000; new members, 318; Union Signal subscriptions, 175; Young Crusader, 277; literature distributed, 35,600; L. T. L.'s organized, 3; receipts, \$485.60; expenses, \$500.

Kansas—Mrs. Nannie G. Orr, superintendent. Two district, fifteen county and thirty-eight local institutes held, with an attendance of 5,014; new members secured, 40; Union Signal subscriptions, 130; Young Crusader, 99; pages of literature, 14,129; one L. T. L. organized.

Maine—Mrs. Fannie B. Damon, superintendent. One county, two chautauqua, and twenty-three local or group institutes held, with an attendance of 2,344; new members, 14; literature distributed, 2,850 pages. At state convention two conferences were held and a series of organizing institutes planned.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Anna E. Stoddard, superintendent. Four state institutes held at state headquarters; ten county and twelve local institutes were also held, conducted largely on the school of methods plan; attendance, 1,600; 97 new members secured.

Michigan—Mrs. F. B. Perkins, superintendent. Out of 406 unions in the state, 62 held institutes; one district and 14 county institutes were also held; attendance, 9,300; new members, 440; subscriptions to official papers, 200; \$100 worth of literature was sold or given away. "The result of the institute is increased efficiency and increase in membership. In our institute work we advertise freely; have a splendid program; have literature sales tables and a poster display."

Missouri—Mrs. Nettie Hill May, superintendent. Sixty-four suffrage and 105 other institutes held; members secured, 105; literature distributed, about 8,450 pages.

Montana—Mrs. I. N. Smith, superintendent. Thirty-seven institutes held, with an attendance of 4,493; Union Signal subscriptions, 10; literature distributed, 22,345 pages; receipts, \$88.75; expenses, \$72.40. A suffrage campaign being on, the institutes largely dealt with that subject. Many street meetings also held in connection.

Nebraska—Mrs. Adelaide Rood, superintendent. Two county and six all day institutes reported, fifty half day institutes. The latter were called woman's meetings, but institute methods were used; instruction in department work being given.

New Jersey—Miss Esther Elfleth, superintendent. One state and seventeen county institutes held, with an attendance of 3,100. New members, 31; Union Signal subscriptions, 29; Young Crusader, 27; state paper, 48; literature distributed, 3,079 pages; receipts, \$264.98; expenses, \$191.04.

New York—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, superintendent. A total of 154 institutes held; two state, 105 county, 40 group; nine Y. P. B. and department schools of methods; attendance, 15,400; members secured, 274; Union Signal subscriptions, 62; Young Crusaders, 61; state paper, 125; literature distributed, 20,000 pages. Our suggested program contained an outline for a congress of reforms and a W. C. T. U. clinic, both of which were popular and were used for both local and group institutes. The growth of the group meeting is noticeable this year. Several unions easily accessible unite in a day's meeting. Four or five of these are held in a county, the county officers preparing a uniform program. These are held in addition to the county meeting. Two new unions were organized through institutes; two Y. P. B.'s; one L. T. L.; receipts \$1,100; expenses, \$1,050.

North Dakota—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, superintendent. One state and fourteen district institutes held and three in connection with chautauquas; attendance, 350; Union Signal subscriptions, 10; Young Crusader, 30; one union organized. Twenty-one state and national workers have been employed, all of whom have held meetings which may properly come under the head of institutes. The institute became a great factor in the suffrage campaign.

Ohio—Mrs. H. D. Van Kirk, superintendent. Institutes held, 223; attendance, 31,422; W.'s organized, 2; L. T. L.'s, 6; Y. P. B.'s, 5; members secured, 705 W.'s, 200 Y. P. B.'s, 440 L. T. L.'s; 510 Young Campaigners; 18 White Ribbon Recruits; 739 subscriptions to state paper; 114 to Union Signal; 152 to Young Crusader; pages literature distributed, 646,320; receipts, \$646.06; expenses, \$383.17.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Abbie Hillerman, superintendent. Fifteen county and three chautauqua institutes held, with an attendance of 2,500; new members, 6; Union Signal subscriptions, 8; Young Crusader, 5; literature distributed, 2,000 pages; one union organized.

Oregon—Mrs. Henrietta Brown, superintendent. Thirty-six state twenty-two county and three chautauqua institutes held, with an attendance of about 1,000. The counties and local unions which hold institutes frequently are well informed and ready for any kind of service.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Sylvia Norrish, superintendent. Four district, nine county, one chautauqua, three local and sixty group institutes held, with an attendance of 6,359. Members secured, 119; Union Signal subscriptions, six; state paper, 25; literature distributed, 6,073 pages; one W., one Y. P. B. and one L. T. L. organized. A number of counties are divided into districts or groups with group officers who have charge of the meetings.

Tennessee—Mrs. Silena M. Holman, superintendent. Thirteen counties held institutes, some of them held several, twenty-three being reported, with sixty-two unions represented. Good attendance and much interest.

Texas—Mrs. A. D. Adams, superintendent. Ten state, seven district and three local institutes held, with an attendance of 1,000; members secured, 105; Union Signal subscriptions, 25; Young Crusader, 30; literature distributed, 5,260 pages.

Virginia—Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, superintendent. Twelve institutes held, participated in by fifty-nine local unions and attended by 1,987 people; one hundred members won; fifteen subscriptions for the Union Signal; forty-one for the Young Crusader, and eight for the state paper secured; receipts, \$87.32; literature distributed, 7,435 pages.

Washington (East)—Mrs. Anna Angier, superintendent. Eleven local institutes held, with an attendance of 2,551; 20 members secured; Union Signal subscriptions, 10; Young Crusader, 5; literature distributed, 2,000 pages.

Washington (West)—Mrs. M. C. Munns, superintendent. Two county and thirty-three local institutes held, with an attendance of 3,445; members secured, 47; Union Signal subscriptions, 39; Young Crusader, 30; literature distributed, 1,150 pages.

West Virginia—Mrs. Ellen M. Chevront, superintendent. Two

districts, one county and one local institute held; attendance, 700; four members secured; 350 pages of literature distributed. The department is new in this state but is winning friends.

Wisconsin—Mrs. W. A. Lawson, superintendent. Five county, one chautauqua and ten local institutes held; attendance, 1,700. Some counties divide the unions into three groups, each group holding an institute.

From Connecticut Mrs. Hattie M. Newton reports a county institute with an attendance of 75.

Mrs. Lora La Mance reports assisting with nine institutes in five different states.

MARGARET C. MUNNS, Superintendent

ANTI-NARCOTICS

Many encouraging reports have come to us recently along department lines. Congress has a bill restricting the sale of cocaine, opium and other harmful drugs, and when the wholesale druggists met in St. Louis recently a resolution was passed favoring this bill. The tobacco habit among members of the church has been a topic for discussion in many church conventions, notably the Southern Methodists, meeting in Oklahoma City, where a resolution prohibiting the use of tobacco by ministers was passed. At previous conferences this resolution was introduced by the temperance committee and failed to pass. This year the W. C. T. U. department of Anti-Narcotics got behind and under the resolution, and lifted the brethren out of the smoke zone.

The superintendent has given out vast quantities of literature—more than in any previous year. It has gone to chautauquas, colleges, churches and individuals. This means that year after year this drain upon the department becomes more heavy. The states report much more literature distributed than any previous year.

I have not given Anti-cigaret Sunday, the voting contest, or the magazine work separately, as every state has observed Anti-cigaret Day. Many states had voting contests, and every state did some work with the magazines. The National superintendent asked every state superintendent to secure members in memory of Mrs. Stevens, and many reported favorably. The superintendent of Indiana started what she called the "picket plan" which is the presenting to merchants a petition asking that the tobacco and cigaret laws be enforced.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has made the announcement that after October 1, no chewing of tobacco or gum will be allowed in the offices of the company and no smoking of tobacco in any form.

The Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union passed resolutions urging the State Teachers' Association to recommend to the public school boards that no teacher be employed who is addicted to the use of tobacco.

REPORT BY STATES

Rhode Island—Educational work done in the public schools, Sunday schools, vacation Bible schools, Christian Endeavor Societies, mothers' meetings, etc. State superintendent gave 125 addresses. Much literature distributed. Warnings given against narcotic drugs.

New Jersey—A worker has been employed to visit the schools. Pages of literature distributed, 7,275; pledges signed, 125; good work done against drugs.

Nebraska—Educational work done along the lines of essays, contests, medal contests; addresses with charts; 150 talks given by Mrs. Rood; over 30,000 children reached; a miscellaneous assortment of literature distributed and some leaflets published; 156 budgets of literature containing 15,600 pages sent out by the state superintendent; 6,310 pledges signed; about 2,500 in Sunday schools; law against the use of cocaine rigidly enforced.

Georgia—State law compels the use of anti-narcotic text books; 12,150 pages of literature distributed; 34 meetings held; business firms refuse to employ cigaret smokers.

West Virginia—One county refused to grant license for the sale of cigarets; 4,125 pages of literature distributed; 172 pledges signed; much literature on drugs distributed.

Vermont—Literature distributed; sermons preached.

Indiana—There is a determination to get rid of tobacco in every form. Tobacco users pledged, 1,200; pledges against the cigaret 1,024; talks in schools 400; sermons preached, 196; literature distributed, 64,000; essays written, 200; mass meetings, 12. Our women have had chart drills; have attended institutes and presented subject; visited superintendents of schools urging them not to employ teachers who use tobacco; contests held; "no smoking" cards placed on many lawns; some have been successful in keeping smoking men out of places where foods are kept; 50,000 leaflets and posters sent out.

Maryland—Pages of literature distributed, 10,000; 250 subscribers to Young Crusader; Friends' First Day school observed Anti-cigaret Sunday by having the harmful effects of cigarets told by a physician; a school principal who refused to admit students who used tobacco, a life insurance man, a traveling man, a business man and a mother; a colored Anti-cigaret League organized; the Seventh Day Adventist Church refuses to receive anyone into membership who uses tobacco.

Ohio—Women all over the state have worked as never before by distributing literature, talking in schools, holding public meetings, and asking ministers to preach against narcotics. Many schools and colleges have been visited and successful work done; over 200,000 pages of literature distributed; 996 pledges reported; the fight against drugs has been active in Cleveland and many druggists have been arrested and fined.

Connecticut—Literature distributed, 4,625 pages; 287 signed pledge; 17 meetings held; 32 addresses given.

Kansas—Talks in schools, 98; 5,439 pages of literature distributed; 921 pledges signed; people warned against the danger of drugs; 19 sermons preached; 6 addresses given; 8 papers read; 72 articles printed.

South Dakota—Lectures on tobacco given; thousands of pages of literature distributed; 300 pledges signed on Anti-cigaret Day; headache tablets containing opium, cocaine, etc., barred by law.

Washington, D. C.—Has no superintendent, but Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley has done excellent work. She is working among children on playgrounds with posters and leaflets and pledge cards; has organized an Anti-Cigaret League and has held an essay contest.

Colorado—Talks given in the public schools; 692 essays written; 4,490 pages of literature distributed; 2,189 pledges signed.

Oregon—Pages of literature distributed, 2,745; pledges signed, 3,000; 7 grocerymen were persuaded to cease selling candy cigarettes, pipes, etc. One ministerial organization of Salem pushed the matter of law enforcement and persuaded the council to pass an ordinance. The Cornwallis council passed an ordinance forbidding anyone under 20 years of age to smoke on the streets. No smoking is allowed in the street cars of Portland.

Maine—Literature distributed at state and county fairs, also at schools and colleges; articles published in the press, and strong papers read at public meetings.

Wisconsin—Literature distributed. Most of the unions observed Anti-Cigaret Day.

Missouri—The State Normal School at Warrensburg gave a fine educational demonstration; thousands of school children have been reached; 7,000 pages of literature distributed; 662 pledges signed, 620 on Anti-Cigaret Day.

Kentucky—Sermons preached; boys have been telling thrilling stories as to the harmful effects of the use of tobacco; good work done among students; Anti-Cigaret Leagues organized; medal contests held; Sunday schools held open air meetings on Anti-Cigaret Day; 2,500 pages of literature distributed; 1,270 pledges signed; 700 on Anti-Cigaret Day.

Illinois—Pages of literature distributed, 5,757; 200 boys arrested for smoking on the streets; pledges 2,337; 50 meetings held; 134 essays written; the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago passed an ordinance forbidding the use of tobacco in their buildings.

New Mexico—County superintendents of schools have added a clause to their teachers' contract requiring them to abstain from the use of narcotics; judge of a judicial district has prohibited smoking during court; literature distributed, 15,000 pages.

Iowa—The last legislature passed a law prohibiting the use of tobacco in any form by any student in the public schools. Anti-Cigaret and Non-Smokers Leagues organized in high schools. Educational work done with charts; literature distributed; voting contest held with 97 out of 98 voting for the enforcement of the Anti-Cigaret law; 700 pledges signed. There has clearly been an awakening of greater interest. In one town the women launched a unique campaign against the smoking habit.

Massachusetts—Twenty meetings held; 10 sermons preached; 20 addresses given; 994 pledges signed; 3,790 pages of literature distributed; a sketch dealing with cigaret smoking written and given by amateurs.

Arizona—Pages of literature distributed, 1,395.

Arkansas—Children have been taught the evil effects of tobacco; the law being enforced; 85,000 children pledged; literature distributed.

Tennessee—Efforts made to suppress the sale of narcotic drugs and to enforce law regarding same. Attention of the public has been called to the danger of headache medicine.

New York—Fifty-four sermons preached; 73 lectures; 209 other meetings held; 80 talks in schools; 40,120 pages of literature distributed; 1,058 protests against the use of drugs, and lectures by physicians on the same subject. Sent out plan of work with material for program to every union. One hundred dollars spent in department work. Consider the work in public schools best done. The department has improved in thoroughness.

Montana—Literature distributed; pledge cards signed; arrests made for violation of law; Anti-Cigaret Sunday observed; will ask school boards to refuse to employ teachers who use tobacco.

Delaware—Nineteen meetings held; 10,000 pages of literature and 2,400 blotters distributed; 200 essays written; pledges secured.

Washington (East)—Literature distributed; articles written for the press; essay contests held.

New Hampshire—Literature distributed; Anti-Cigaret Sunday observed; pledges signed; lectures on drugs given.

Mississippi—Literature distributed.

Washington (West)—Literature distributed; talks and sermons given; pledges signed; smoking in Seattle street cars prohibited.

Florida—Literature distributed.

Michigan—Thirty-two local department meetings; 13 public meetings; 4,558 pages of literature distributed; violaters of law arrested and convicted.

California (South)—One hundred fifty talks in public schools; 12,500 pages of literature distributed; 25 meetings in churches; 800 signed pledge; 50 articles written for press; teachers and principals actively interested; billboards used, and the subject presented at Teachers' Institutes.

Minnesota—Five hundred pledges signed; good work done.

Texas—Pledges signed, 2,250; pages of literature distributed, 1,500.

Pennsylvania—Pages of literature distributed, 45,710; blotters, 7,566; stickers, 2,265; lectures given, 68; sermons, 351; public meetings held, 10; addresses given, 14; public schools visited, 45; posters, 24.

Mrs. Helen Graves Dietrick, lecturer for the department, has given addresses in schools and Sunday schools in Connecticut, Delaware and New York—104 schools with 10,387 pupils. Has sent out 29,000 blotters and over 50,000 pages of literature.

Mrs. M. A. B. Smith has given 5 talks to children; 15 addresses in schools, 80 talks to children and young people.

Mrs. Nannie Curtis delivered 90 addresses and reached 50,000 pupils.

Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, associate for the department, has been very helpful; more women and many more men are interested.

ELIZA B. INGALLS, Superintendent

SCHOOL SAVINGS AND THRIFT

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has done a valuable work in instituting school savings teaching. The School Savings Bank Department which embraces thrift teaching by any form or method favored or devised by educators or bankers for the collection and banking of the spare and earned pennies of children in the public schools is widening its work yearly. The waste of money when invested in idleness, in cheap candy, soft drinks, cigars and what leads up to the tobacco, alcohol, health-breaking and moral recklessness habits has arrested public thought. The figures and facts gathered a few years ago in small statistical tables and from a few schools have reached such proportions that we can report that 300,000 school children in the United States have saved and de-

posited to their bank credit as their school savings over \$5,000,000. The United States comptroller of the currency heeds and prints the figures in his reports to Congress; the United States commissioner of Education asks for full information on the subject to embody in a bulletin of the Bureau of Education; the American Bankers' Association solicits the privilege of using the statistics in their prints, and there is a cordial desire to share the good inews.

We need the enactment of laws to make thrift teaching a part of the regular school curriculum. If we labor persistently on as bearers of the good news and blazers of the way we can help make this simple thrift teaching general. There never was greater need of it. The waste of war and of alcohol in war and in peace, which can never be true peace until we are rid of alcohol and the personal impurities it engenders, should bring the necessity of pressing on and on in this great formative character building work.

Alabama has no W. C. T. U. superintendent, but Miss F. M. Harrison of Birmingham has written up the School Savings Bank system, during the year for the "Birmingham Age-Herald," having been liberally supplied with literature by your superintendent. Bankers and teachers in Birmingham and other towns in the state have requested prints and instruction, which have been sent, and there is promise the school savings system will be established in some of the schools. Schools savings are collected in Tuskegee Institute where our literature is used.

Arkansas—Some work done by local members. Mrs. Bowman, the state superintendent has not been heard from. I have had requests for information from the superintendent of Little Rock public schools and from the superintendent of the Argenta high school.

California—Mrs. J. L. Pendleton, superintendent, reports 200 pages of literature distributed and the presentation of the subject to 1,100 teachers at the California Teachers' Institute. The system of School Savings Banks is in acceptable use in the public schools of San Francisco, Berkley, Oakland, Alameda, Campbell, San Jose, Los Gratos, Saratoga and seven schools in Santa Clara Valley and the aggregate savings, in so far as she reports them, amount to \$272,405.85.

Colorado—Mrs. Ida N. Taylor, superintendent, has had essays written on the advantages of saving pennies by the school children, for which prizes were awarded.

Connecticut—Mrs. Ella S. Bennett, superintendent of the department in Willimantic W. C. T. U., has been the active leader in the introduction of school savings banks into all public schools of that town, including the State Normal Training School. Literature has been freely used in this state. The school savings system through

its influence is in acceptable use in the public schools of Danbury, Derby, Hartford, Watertown, Thomaston, Milford, Shelton, Middletown, Norwich and the town of North Canaan. Last spring the system was established in the public schools of New London and this fall it was taken up by the ten public schools in Windsor. Meriden and other towns are considering its adoption.

Delaware—Mrs. Kate Atwell, superintendent, has distributed 400 pages of literature. No new points are reported as adopting the system this year. Hockessin and Yorklyn, two country schools that took up the system under the local W. C. T. U. last fall, are enthusiastic in the work. In Hockessin the deposits have been \$68 and in Yorklyn \$57. Middletown, New Castle and other points having school savings in use are doing well.

Georgia—A teacher in Marietta and bankers in Atlanta and other places have asked for and been supplied with literature. The system established a year or two ago in Fitzgerald public schools was successful at last hearing.

Illinois—The able superintendent in this state who died last year is sadly missed. She had the department in excellent condition and some good county superintendents. Through direct correspondence we know of the continued success of school savings in the public schools of Rochelle, Rock Island, Quincy, Moline and Joliet. Forty public schools in Chicago are receiving and caring for the scholars' savings. The Woman's Catholic Club of Evanston, with the help of your National superintendent introduced the system into St. Mary's school in September.

Iowa—School savings are successful in Ida Grove under the lead of the W. C. T. U. The W. C. T. U. of Durmont is holding School Savings Banks meetings and expects to introduce the system into their schools. The New London, the Tennant and other local W. C. T. U. organizations express the same hope. They have been supplied with free literature. School savings are in successful use in the Burlington, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids public schools.

Indiana—Some county and local superintendents in communication with the National superintendent. The system taken up in nine public schools in Marion last spring through the local union there. The Jefferson public school in Fort Wayne that we helped in instituting the system reports through its principal continued success.

Minnesota—Mrs. Minnetta C. Miller, superintendent, has done active work, distributing 700 pages of literature. Garden City through its local union placed school savings banks in the schools this fall, Menkoti is doing the same, Vernon City doing well with the thrift teaching and it has the high approval of the community, as has Hastings and Redwood Falls, where it was adopted this year. Dur-

ing the past year 5,695 scholars in Duluth have deposited \$28,606 as their school savings.

Maine—Mrs. Ella Barton Smith, superintendent, has done telling work and reports it well. She has printed an excellent leaflet for circulation in the state. She gives a summary of figures from four county superintendents. Literature distributed, 1,220 pages; 10 visits made to schools. In six schools in Augusta the scholars' total deposits for the year were \$1,263.14, a decided increase over the previous year. School superintendent much in favor. In Waterville the system is in 8 schools, 557 scholars having now on deposit, \$133.88. The amount of school savings deposited by the scholars of the Belfast public schools during the year is \$1,150.75. From Rumford and other points using the system I have no figures.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Annie Damond, superintendent. The W. C. T. U. of Grafton started the system there this year. It is also in use in Chilmark, West Tisbury and other small places under the care of the W. C. T. U.. The state educational department of Massachusetts has the institution of this work in charge under its law of compulsory education in thrift, and the cities and towns are gradually falling into line. The treasurer of the Summerville savings institution gives the figures of school savings in 25 schools for the year 1913. The amount is \$11,340.59 and the slogan is "Every child in Summerville should have a bank account."

Maryland—Mrs. Emil F. Massey, superintendent, appointed this year. Has had literature for distribution. Nothing to report as yet. The public schools of Chrisfield established the school savings system in October.

Michigan—Mrs. Lockwood, superintendent, aroused live interest in the W. C. T. U. of the state in this good work. It has had the approval of the educators for some years. The system of school savings was taken up in Walled Lake public school last May through the efforts of the local W. C. T. U.

Missouri—Mrs. Estella Rose, superintendent, has distributed department literature and done good work in and around Marsfield. The superintendent of the Shelbyville public schools and the head of the Manual Training high school of Kansas City have recently asked my aid in introducing the School Savings Banks system. Our gifted associate superintendent, Mrs. Middleton of Kansas, has spoken at different times through the year in her lectures of the great value of saving small amounts of money. She sends a report of the school savings in Kansas City from September 1913 to September 1914. The number of depositors was 5,037 and the amount of money deposited, \$40,985.48.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Perley Hale, superintendent, has distributed

1,000 pages of literature. She reports the deposits of the scholars at Greenville increasing and the system doing well in other schools.

New York—No superintendent. The local unions at Rhinebeck, Wappingers Falls and Middleville instituted the school savings system in the public schools this year and forward encouraging accounts of the interest of the scholars and of the communities.. The Board of Education in New York City intend to establish school savings banks in all the city schools. They now have it successfully in some. The bankers who will care for the money are advancing thrift ideas and giving thrift talks which are most useful in bringing to the attention of the public the value of systematic economy. Our literature has been consulted and drawn from for their prints and our relations are most cordial and co-operative. They cannot in any way relieve us from our duty to the rural districts where the school forces are often waiting for the help of the W. C. T. U., the pioneer in this work. The National superintendent has on file a goodly number of letters of inquiry from educators, editors and W. C. T. U. members in this state.

North Dakota—We have letters from Casselton, Rolette, Amenia and Grand Forks testifying to the good results of the system in the schools. In Grand Forks the amount of the scholars' savings is the subject of frequent newspaper comment.

Ohio—Mrs. Laura Schelling, a local W. C. T. U. superintendent of Salem, has been active in giving practical demonstration of School Savings Banks methods at teachers' meetings and had 1,500 cards printed with telling facts of thrift work and distributed, in addition to 1,000 pages of other savings literature. The Guilford School in Cincinnati is establishing our system. Mrs. Fisher, president of the Morrisville union, introduced school savings into the Wilmington public schools in May and writes, "Everyone thinks it is a grand thing for the children."

Oregon—Mrs. Fannie M. Court, superintendent, has done much to forward the cause of School Savings Banks in her state. She distributed 1,500 pages of literature, has the system in the Portland public schools; has interested the School of Commerce and Reed College and it is proposed to place the savings banks system in the rural schools of the state with the co-operation of the local banks.

Pennsylvania—There has long been school savings banks in a number of the cities and towns, dating from the time we first gave publicity to this work in 1889. Its popularity has continued in some of the cities thus early adopting it. Many young people who were public school boys and girls at that time have paid for their higher education, started themselves in business ventures and done other helpful and useful things with their school savings. In Williams-

port the school savings of the scholars since the work was taken up aggregate, \$319,422.59; in Pittsburgh, \$688,600; in Chester, \$692,400, and the school savings in these and in some 200 other schools adopting the system since then run the children's savings to about \$2,000,000. During the past year through the W. C. T. U. the system was established in the Arnold public school in Philadelphia and in seven schools in Montgomery county. The state banner was awarded to Mrs. Alexander, superintendent of Philadelphia county.

South Carolina—No W. C. T. U. aid, but I quote the following from the South Carolina state department of education, December 6, 1913, Mr. W. K. Tate, state supervisor of elementary rural schools, wrote me saying: "Some of our school principals in South Carolina are interested in school savings banks. The National Bureau of Education has referred me to you for information. Will you kindly furnish me with whatever you have for distribution on the subject." Under date of October 1, 1914, Mr. Tate sent the following: "Your leaflets with reference to school savings banks were put to good use last year in Columbia. A school savings bank was instituted by one of the principals of the city schools, and the Parker Cotton Mill Company instituted in their 16 mills in South Carolina a system of saving. I thank you for your generous assistance in this matter."

Texas—Mrs. Hattie Newkirk, superintendent, has distributed literature and reports much interest manifested by educators and bankers. In Paris the system is in successful operation. I have had requests for literature from Dallas, Galveston and Marshall.

Tennessee—Our literature has been mailed liberally in response to the demand of educators in this state. Through its influence some of the schools in Chattanooga last year took up the school savings bank system with good results. I have no record of the letters from Tennessee I have replied to this year but have at this date one from the principal of the West Tennessee Normal Training School, Memphis, and another from the head of the commercial department of the Central High School of that city each desiring full information concerning the method of establishing the School Savings Banks system.

Vermont—Mrs. A. R. Cowles, superintendent, reports: "I have written and sent literature to all the larger schools in the state. Hardwick, Newport, Middlebury, Newport Center and Barton public schools have the system in approved use. Montpelier, Troy, Westfield, St. Albans and Vergennes are considering its establishment. Educators are becoming more interested in the work."

Washington (East)—Mrs. Mary E. Weller, superintendent appointed last spring, has distributed literature and done good initiative work.

West Virginia—Mrs. Reppa Price, who was the active superintendent, went through suffering to higher fields of labor during the year. She wrote me last on February 11: "I know you will be glad to hear that we have school savings banks instituted in the second ward school building. They took up the first collection this morning in nine rooms. The Board decided to put it in one school building this winter and if it was a success institute it in all the buildings in the city of Morgantown." I have no report from this or other points in the state.

SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER, Superintendent

MEDAL CONTESTS

More and better grades of contests have been held this than any preceding year, owing largely to the action taken at the last National Convention that "Contests be included in the plan for National Constitutional Prohibition." There has been more activity shown in other organizations, churches, Sunday schools, public schools, colleges, etc., who have seen the results in the making of votes for prohibition.

Alabama—Mrs. J. N. Chandler, superintendent. This is the only state from which I have not received a report, but from correspondence I have reason to believe that the work has greatly increased.

Alaska—No superintendent. A very successful contest held by the state treasurer. The president of the territory says, "the medal contest department is best adapted of all others to the peculiar citizenship and conditions of the far north." Literature has been sent to each local union.

Arizona—Mrs. Grady Gammage, superintendent. Seven contests held. The superintendent's work has been largely in the field, but she hopes next year to report one hundred contests.

Arkansas—Mrs. J. N. Robertson, superintendent. The report shows a large increase over last year. They held their first diamond medal contest at the state convention. Five Y. P. B.'s and one L. T. L. organized as a result of this work.

California (North)—Mrs. Luella Schwab, superintendent. "This has been a very successful year in the Medal Contest department. We reached the two hundred mark (never before reached in our state) and thirty more, making an increase of 114 contests over last year's work. The pledge card system was used with splendid results. Great interest and enthusiasm manifested."

California (South)—Mrs. L. R. P. Kyes, superintendent. "Our slogan is, one contest or more for every union before next state convention. The interest is growing and we are helping make votes for California dry."

Colorado—Mrs. Daisy Eigler, superintendent. An increase of 75 contests over last year makes a splendid report. Ten contests held at parlor meetings and a number of L. T. L. and Y. P. B. contests were held. Undoubtedly the splendid work done helped greatly in making votes for prohibition.

Connecticut—Mrs. A. E. Cutler, superintendent. This state is small in area, but in the work of this department has for several years excelled many of the larger states. This year's report shows a splendid increase of contests.

District of Columbia—Mrs. C. H. Hanson, superintendent. One local superintendent, Mrs. H. S. Petrie, interested the Parent-Teachers' Association of her vicinity and succeeded in holding 19 silver medal contests in Brookland schools in the seventh and eighth grades. She has also held five gold medal contests, creating immeasurable temperance sentiment. The district superintendent sent circular letters to each union. Best report ever received from District of Columbia.

Delaware—Miss Letha M. Joseph, superintendent. Owing to illness in the family very little work was done this year. A matron's contest was held at the state convention.

Florida—Mrs. Etta B. Mendenhall, superintendent. Many more contests than ever before. Moving picture houses were often used for holding contests. In campaign counties, contests helped to great advantage and in several cases changed the votes from "wet" to "dry." Classes were taken to outside places by superintendents. Contest classes are being organized over the state as a means toward state-wide prohibition.

Georgia—Mrs. M. L. McLendon, superintendent. A contest held at the state convention; one at the commencement exercises at Emory College; another at the Inter-Collegiate debate at the technological Y. M. C. A. in Atlanta.

Idaho (North)—Mrs. Lina J. Stauffer, superintendent. Contest held at state convention. Better work promised the coming year.

Idaho (South)—Miss Daisy Beatty, superintendent. A grand gold contest at the state convention aroused considerable interest. More contests will be held the coming year.

Illinois—Mrs. A. E. Carman, superintendent. Eighty-three members gained through the contest work. Five contests held at Chautauquas, where thousands listened attentively to the speeches. Illinois excels in holding the largest number of high grade contests and in sending the largest amount of money to help the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for national prohibition.

Indiana—Mrs. Julia Overman, superintendent: "There has never been a time in the history of our department, when there was greater

reason for pushing the medal contests into every city, hamlet, and village, than the present time."

Iowa—Mrs. M. A. Thompson, superintendent: "Contest work has helped materially in organizing seventy-five new unions. New members have been gained, seven reported at one contest. Contests held at many of the district and county conventions.

Kansas—Mrs. J. M. Young, superintendent. A gain of thirty-eight contests over last year reported; 794 pages of literature distributed; 450 pledges to hold contests sent out with good results.

Kentucky—Mrs. Florence Loomis, superintendent. As many again contests were held this year as last. While the work has not been taken up generally by the local unions several localities have done unusually good work.

Louisiana—Mrs. E. E. Israel, superintendent. Decided gain over last year. Many interested in prohibition who could not have been reached any other way. Work most encouraging.

Maine—Mrs. Jennie Price White, superintendent. A limited report.

Maryland—Miss Florence A. Hammond, superintendent. Twenty members secured through contest work; contests making prohibitionists; an increase of contests held this year.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Ada Frisbee, superintendent. Much interest is taken in this work in certain localities which will result in many more contests being held in the state. Work done by Mrs. Wells, who has recently moved to Maine, helped greatly. Twenty L. T. L. contests were held of which one was a gold.

Michigan—Mrs. M. E. Butler, superintendent. Report shows a slight decrease in the number of contests, but more than makes up in the holding of high grade contests. Five diamond and two grand diamond contests were held.

Minnesota—Mrs. Jessie Johns, superintendent: "We have not increased the number of contests held over the preceding year, but have held many more of the high grade contests. One superintendent held twenty-four contests, all with young men from nineteen to twenty-six years of age. The work is very popular. More money was raised this year than ever before.

Mississippi—Mrs. Sidney Hodges, superintendent. Interest in this work is spreading to the schools of the state. The principal of the high school at Pinola held a series of very successful contests. A grand gold contest was held at state convention.

Missouri—Mrs. M. E. Golladay, superintendent. Missouri reports a larger increase in the number of contests than any other state. The receipts have been unusually large, \$136 being the receipts from one contest, where the contestants were all married men. Contests

held on Labor Day and at camp-fires, institutes and parlor meetings. A double contest held at the state convention—a diamond matron, and one by little children which was very interesting.

Montana—Mrs. W. E. Curran, superintendent. Increased in number over the preceding year. Considering the conditions excellent work has been done.

Nebraska—The work of this department is in the hands of the general officers of the state W. C. T. U., with Mrs. Corey as secretary. This change prevents us giving a full report. There is every indication that there will be a revival in this department in the coming year.

Nevada—Mrs. D. Wetlauffer, superintendent, reports no contests held.

New Jersey—Mrs. S. Savina Ackerson, superintendent. The contests have increased in number, also in grade. The Y. P. B. of Ashbury Park held twenty-nine contests. They now have nineteen silver, two gold and two grand gold medals.

New Mexico—Mrs. Mollie C. Leaming, superintendent. On account of a change of superintendents during the year it is impossible to give an accurate report. Mrs. Leaming has held sixteen contests in Indian schools.

New York—Mrs. Lula E. Walker, superintendent. The work has been most gratifying. Nearly every local union has reported that the contests have materially helped the cause of prohibition. One county held a contest in every local union, another county held fifty-five, one of which was a diamond and five were grand gold contests. The Young Peoples' Branch had a successful diamond contest at their state meeting. One special feature is a call from school superintendents for books and literature. One county school commissioner gave \$26 in recitation books as prizes to the schools. With each book was given a letter to teachers urging them to help the W. C. T. U. in this special line of prohibition endeavor.

North Carolina—Mrs. Mary E. White, superintendent: "I am very glad to report an increase in number of contests held. I shall make every effort to have better work done the coming year."

North Dakota—Miss Emma Lockwood, superintendnent: "Contests held at several district conventions. The largest receipts were from a country church where there was no W. C. T. U. One superintendent has been very successful in holding contests in the Sunday schools."

Ohio—Mrs. E. L. Bowman, superintendent. Ohio is in the list of states showing an increase and has also held the largest number of contests of any state. Receipts unusually large. Seven diamond and one grand diamond were among the high grade contests held.

Oklahoma—Mrs. M. E. Rankin, superintendent. Much interest is shown in the work. A fine contest was held at state convention. The outlook is splendid for the coming year.

Oregon—Mrs. Margaret Houston, superintendent: "Oregon has been pushing the contest work in the prohibition state campaign with splendid results. We are confident that contests have made many prohibition voters."

Pennsylvania—Mrs. H. Frances Jones, superintendent: "Ninety-five more contests held this year than last. Many interesting and encouraging reports have come to me of an arrest of thought, 'a vote cast, a soul saved.' Those in the state winning grand gold and diamond medals, we propose developing for future use in our ranks."

Rhode Island—Mrs. George S. Perry, superintendent. "A double diamond contest was held at the state convention, vocal and declamatory. Three contests in Italian. One was held at graduating exercises. First diamond music contest was given at the state convention. Our contestants, both speakers and singers, have given their services at Sunday evening services."

South Carolina—Mrs. Lena Smith, superintendent. The work is becoming more popular and the people understand its worth better. This year there will be a greater effort to enlist the teachers of the state in the contest work.

South Dakota—Mrs. R. Westaby, superintendent. Contests held in moving picture auditoriums at Wessington Springs. A change of superintendents prevents a full report but the work is promising.

Tennessee—Miss Cenia A. Patton, superintendent: "Special effort to increase the interest in this department. We shall try to reach the Sunday schools and public schools and ask each union to take up this work."

Texas—Mrs. C. G. Crites, superintendent. An imperfect report due to a change of superintendents.

Utah—Mrs. W. A. Wight, superintendent. A splendid contest was held at state convention. More contests this year than last.

Vermont—Mrs. Emily Spencer, superintendent. Vermont is in line with the states that have increased the number of contests. More interest manifested.

Virginia—Mrs. W. L. Ould, superintendent. A decided increase in interest; 33 more contests this year than last; 16 L. T. L. contests held; outlook bright.

Washington (East)—Mrs. Stella M. Sailor, superintendent. More high grade contests this year than last. The work more generally taken up by unions. Effort being made to have a superintendent in every local union in the state.

Washington (West)—Miss Mauryce C. Currey, superintendent.

One county superintendent reports a married men's class. In this county Young Campaigners were enlisted in contest work, later to be organized into an L. T. L. Miss Mary M. Wade, superintendent of King county, held sixty-five contests. The state officers are enthusiastic on the good results and say that hundreds of votes for prohibition were made through this work.

West Virginia—Miss Lura Bonnett, superintendent. In proportion to the number of contests held there has been a large number of high grade medals awarded. Local superintendents did not report and only a meager report of work can be given.

Wisconsin—Miss M. J. Money, superintendent. A special edition of the state paper containing instructions and interesting facts concerning the work was brought out. Several successful contests held.

Wyoming—Mrs. M. J. Allen, superintendent. We hope to specialize on the work of this department the coming year.

SUMMARY

Number of declamatory contests reported by 49 states, 4,540; essay contests, 153; proceeds from all contests reported by 41 states, \$25,975.02. Ohio held the largest number of contests, 393; Missouri and Illinois close competitors. Indiana reports the largest amount of money in net receipts, \$4,450. The largest net receipts from one contest (in North Carolina), \$192. Thirty-two states held contests at state conventions. Twenty-seven states show a decided increase over the previous year.

PRIZES

National banner, won by Missouri for having the largest increase in number of contests.

Silk flag, won by Illinois for holding the largest number of high grade contests.

One hundred recitation books, won by Ohio for holding the largest number of contests.

One hundred recitation books, won by Mrs. Mary Wade, a county superintendent of Washington, for holding the largest number of contests including high grade.

Gold medal, won by Mrs. Wells of Massachusetts, local worker, who held thirty-three contests, including two diamond.

Silk flag, won by Mrs. C. N. Trompen of Chicago for sending in the largest sum of money to the Campaign Fund from a contest.

Gold and silver stars won by local superintendents holding the largest number of contests: Lucile L. Evans, Decatur, Ill., 32 contests, gold star; Mrs. N. Rowell, Selma, Calif., 29 contests, silver star; Mrs. H. S. Petrie, Washington, D. C., 24 contests, silver star; Mrs. Margaret Kelly, St. Paul, Minn., 24 contests, silver star; Mrs.

Laura Garside, Salem, Ohio, 23 contests, silver star; Dr. Hudson, California, 22 contests, silver star.

ADELIA E. CARMAN, Superintendent

EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE

This department has "enlarged the place of its tent, stretched its curtain, lengthened the cords and strengthened the stakes," since it not only underlies all department work but has entered largely into all state and national campaigns. Your superintendent has given service in five different states; held 175 Evangelistic and Young People's meetings; aided in thirty institutes and conventions; helped in five campaigns; issued ten new leaflets and one booklet, "Women of the Bible;" sent literature into forty-eight states, also Alaska, Manitoba and Porto Rico; secured 6,460 votes for nation-wide prohibition and kept in close correspondence with all superintendents.

NATIONAL EVANGELISTS

Rev. Mary L. Moreland preached 155 sermons; held 285 Gospel meetings; addressed 6 young peoples' societies; distributed 90,000 pages literature; observed 5 prayer days; aided in three conventions; gave 60 Bible readings; let books from her loan library; made 1,300 visits; enrolled 400 on prayer list; gave out 12 Bibles.

Rev. Eugenia F. St. John preached 110 gospel sermons; gave 190 lectures; addressed 168 young peoples' societies; helped in 3 series of meetings; distributed 4,400 pages literature; observed 5 prayer days; held 60 cottage meetings; had 180 conversions; distributed 4,400 pages literature; conventions, 16.

Mrs. J. K. Barney has done grand work in Rhode Island.

Rev. Etta Shaw preached 285 sermons; helped in 50 revivals and series of meetings; made 25 visits; held 50 cottage or Bible meetings; distributed 1,500 pages of literature; talked in 9 young people's societies.

Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag did excellent work in California and held meetings in New Hampshire; distributed 1,500 pages of literature. Ill health prevented further work.

Miss Cassie Smith has done excellent work in Evangelistic services and Bible readings in her own state.

Mrs. Elizabeth Houghton has given seven months' work to California; preached 35 sermons; made 3,200 visits; secured names on the dry enrollment and distributed literature.

Mme. Layyah A. Barakat held 80 Gospel meetings and 10 Bible meetings; observed 4 prayer days; made 150 visits; enrolled 150 in the sisterhood; held 48 meetings in almshouses; secured 75 pledges,

900 for national prohibition; held 29 mission meetings; gave out 19 Bibles and Testaments; distributed 500 pages of literature.

New York wins the prize for sending on time the most complete report. Pennsylvania ranks second.

WORK IN THE STATES

Arizona has done much personal and campaign work, and distributed literature.

California (North)—Held 294 Gospel meetings; 259 neighborhood meetings; observed 13 prayer days; made 1,125 visits; held 9 co-operative meetings; 34 in almshouses; secured 300 pledges; 8 street meetings; gave out 514 Bibles and Testaments; distributed 40,375 pages literature; 70 names on prayer list; 9 conversions.

Colorado—Held 151 Gospel meetings; 357 cottage meetings; 5 special days of prayer; 1,055 visits; 112 services in almshouses; 20 pledges; gave out 4 Bibles; 200 pages literature; 400 votes for nation-wide prohibition.

Connecticut—Held 418 Gospel meetings; 374 Bible meetings; observed 2 prayer days; made 800 visits; 199 co-operative meetings, 130 in almshouses; 28 pledges; 149 mission meetings; 104 Bibles given out; 40,000 pages literature distributed; 45 on prayer list; 2,000 votes for nation wide prohibition.

Georgia—Held 106 Gospel meetings; 30 cottage meetings; observed 4 prayer days; made 50 visits; 2 co-operative meetings; 91 in almshouses; secured 88 pledges; given out 514 Bibles and Testaments; distributed 40,375 pages literature; 70 names on the prayer list; 9 conversions.

Idaho (South)—Held 25 evangelistic meetings; 8 cottage meetings; 1 prayer day; made 10 visits; 15 co-operative meetings; 12 in almshouses; 89 pledges; gave out 58 Bibles; held 40 street meetings; literature, 1,736 pages; Young People's meetings, 11.

Illinois—Held 1,000 Gospel meetings; 675 cottage meetings; 5 prayer days observed; visits 4,145; co-operative meetings 253; pledges 1,000; Bibles given out, 431; pages literature distributed, 25,000; mission meetings, 91; young peoples, 10; sisterhood enrolled, 35; for nation-wide prohibition, 1,588.

Indiana—Gospel meetings held, 5,017; cottage meetings, 414; special days observed, 5; visits, 6,736; co-operative meetings, 131; almshouse, 316; pledges, 3,158; mission meetings, 165; Bibles and Testaments given, 205; literature, 32,418 pages; Young Peoples' Societies 84; sisterhood, 180; nation-wide prohibition, 5,000; on prayer list, 2,000; books loaned, 100; conversions, 496.

Iowa—Gospel meetings, 110; cottage meetings, 73; co-operative, 18; almshouse, 647; mission, 66; visits, 268; literature 597 pages.

Kansas—Held 461 Gospel meetings; cottage 376; co-operative, 5;

in almshouses, 35; visits, 2,966; pledges, 551; Bibles given out, 189; literature, 31,363 pages; Young Peoples' Societies, 6; on prayer list, 45; conversions, 32; 900 pieces laundry furnishings for almshouse and in homes.

Maryland—Gospel meetings, 200; cottage, 70; almshouses, 112; special prayer days, 5; visits, 1,055; pledges 20; pages literature, 10,657.

Maine—Held 24 Gospel meetings; 11 in almshouses; 5 prayer days observed; 78 visits; pledges, 1,298; Bibles given out, 36; literature, 5,575 pages; 500 votes for nation-wide prohibition; untold numbers in the church; 16 enrolled in sisterhood.

Michigan—Held 963 Gospel meetings; co-operative 40; almshouses, 346; cottage, 414; prayer days, 6; visits, 219; pledges, 10,000; Bibles and Testaments, 750; literature, 23,418; conversions, 41.

Minnesota—Held 4,000 Gospel meetings; 50 cottage; in almshouses, 100; visits, 150; pages literature, 25,000; Young Peoples' Societies, 5.

Montana—Held meetings, 25; visits, 150.

New York—Held 3,630 Gospel meetings; 1,338 cottage meetings; co-operative meetings, 18; mission, 1,000; almshouse, 385; visits, 6,142; pledges, 1,567; Bibles and Testaments given out, 180; literature distributed, 225,062 pages; Young Peoples' societies, 100; nation-wide prohibition presented in almost every church; 2,200 conversions.

Nebraska—Held 36 Gospel meetings; cottage meetings 25; literature, 10,656 pages; 7 on the prayer list.

New Jersey—Held 438 Gospel meetings; 213 cottage meetings; 14 co-operative meetings; almshouse, 1,854; secured 1,458 pledges; made 1,655 visits; distributed 173,099 pages literature; enrolled 770 in sisterhood.

New Hampshire—Held 28 Gospel meetings; cottage 48; almshouse, 802; mission, 16; prayer days, 13; visits, 128; pledges, 1,083; Bibles distributed, 1,485; literature distributed, 2,236; sisterhood, 154; enrolled for state-wide prohibition, 1,245.

North Dakota—Held 13 Gospel meetings; 6 cottage; almshouse, 12; observed 11 prayer days; visits, 183; pages literature, 11,732; Young Peoples' societies, 5; votes for nation-wide prohibition, 1,400.

Ohio—Held 756 Gospel meetings; 918 cottage or Bible services; observed 79 special days of prayer; made 3,135 visits; held 1,141 co-operative meetings; secured 1,367 pledges; gave out 1,208 Bibles and Testaments; distributed 35,610 pages literature.

Oregon—Held 13 Gospel meetings; 466 cottage meetings; 12 in almshouse; 2 prayer days; 183 visits; distributed 11,732 pages literature.

Pennsylvania—Held 882 Gospel meetings; 905 Bible meetings; 76 prayer days observed; visits 1,833; co-operative, 987; mission, 750; pledges, 979; Bibles and Testaments given, 299; pages literature, 354,638; Young Peoples' societies, 133; enrolled in sisterhood, 970; number on prayer list, 924; conversions, 205; benefits, 900.

Massachusetts—Held 809 Gospel meetings; secured 1,180 pledges; distributed 23,814 pages literature; visits, 177; benefits for the needy at almshouses and other institutions, 176; packages with garments, delicacies for the sick and other supplies given away, afternoons spent in sewing for the sufferers after the fire at Salem.

Rhode Island—Held 500 Gospel meetings; 144 cottage; series of Gospel meetings with Mrs. Barney as leader, 50; observed 2 special prayer days; distributed 15,000 pages literature; 2,000 votes for nation-wide prohibition.

Tennessee—Held 9 Gospel meetings; 33 mission meetings; 5 prayer days observed; 50 visits; 100 pledges.

Virginia—Held 88 Gospel meetings; 182 cottage meetings; 9 co-operative meetings; 91 in almshouses; 25 special prayer days; made 686 visits; 88 pledges; 146 Bibles and Testaments given out; 597 pages literature.

West Virginia—Held 23 Bible meetings; in almshouses, 135; mission meetings, 149; 5 prayer days observed; made 358 visits; Bibles given out, 104; literature distributed, 15,000 pages; benefits, 900.

Washington—Held almost continuous Gospel meetings; made personal visits; distributed literature; observed 5 prayer days.

Florida—Held 25 Gospel meetings; 18 co-operative; 15 Bible; Crusade bands, 12; Bibles in schools, 18.

SUMMARY

Total number Evangelistic meetings held, 51,308. Visits made, 36,899; special prayer days observed, 350; pledges secured 35,288; meetings in almshouses, 2,182; benefits in almshouses and like institutions, 3,289; pages literature distributed, 1,527,348; Bibles and Testaments given out, 6,950; votes for nation-wide prohibition, 20,563; meetings with young people, 659; number on prayer lists, 6,053; white ribbon sisterhood, 2,963; number turned to Christ, 3,657; Bible studies taken, 556; books loaned from loan libraries, 500.

MARY E. KUHL, Superintendent.

UNFERMENTED WINE AT THE SACRAMENT

This superintendent has disposed of more literature this year than ever before. There is always a demand for it when prohibition campaigns are on, for then the questions to be answered are, "What kind of wine did Jesus make at the wedding?" and "Does the Bible

sanction wine drinking?" "What kind of wine was used at the Lord's Supper?" etc.

California's superintendent sends in her usual good report; 282 letters written; two Episcopalian and several Swedish churches have ceased to use alcoholic wine; 570 pages of literature distributed to Germans.

This has been a very active year for the Virginia superintendent, one of the states to adopt state-wide prohibition.

The same may be said of Ohio, where the National superintendent was in the front rank of the battle for prohibition.

Georgia also deserves special mention, the superintendent having sent out 136 letters and distributed 4,572 pages of literature.

Minnesota has a diligent superintendent.

We failed this year in reaching the "House of Bishops" with our National memorial. The Bishop having it in charge reported it as being lost in transit.

But by a resolution carried in the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Brooklyn, N. Y., they were notified of the position and the opinions held by the W. C. T. U., and of the Bible arguments for the use of unfermented grape juice at the Holy Communion in place of alcoholic wine. We have presented these arguments from the pulpit and through the press during the past year. And in answer to the question on the department report blank sent out this year, "Shall we cease our efforts, as a temperance organization, until every church in Christendom abandons the use of alcoholic wine?" the unanimous answer was, NO.

H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD, Superintendent.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"Time in its onward flight" has brought us once more to the season of the year when the work done by us is reported. And we are encouraged to find "something attempted and something done."

Missouri's superintendent writes: The department has made progress; one high school reports the Bible read as literature,—Old Testament characters—Daniel, David, etc.—being studied; in a number of schools the Bible is read at the opening of the morning session. The Ten Commandments have been placed on the walls of about fifteen schools during the past year by the W. C. T. U. We are working cautiously that we may not stir up opposition. This department carried on by the National and the state is educating our people to act with an intelligent zeal.

Nebraska's superintendent reports eighty local and county superintendents and 8,000 pages of literature distributed. Public sentiment is growing in favor of reading the Bible in the public

schools. Many sermons, lectures, parlor meetings, during the year and more public meetings in the interest of the department than ever before. A local superintendent wrote a very valuable paper on the subject for a meeting in her own town. The state superintendent loaned this paper to unions by request and it went around with its message and did good in stirring up friends to the necessity of being alert and doing something if they did not want to see the Word entirely shut out of the schools of the state. The state superintendent of public instruction is in sympathy with the movement.

California (North)—Reports the department in its infancy as it was created as a separate department but a year ago. Have 13 local and county superintendents; letters written, 146; postals, 55; letters received, 43; postals, 31; pages of literature distributed, 19,769; subject presented at 75 institutes, at a number of county conventions and meetings; sermons on the subject reported, 10; articles published in papers. One union reports the Bible studied as literature in the eighth grade, an original dialogue given at an institute, literature distributed and much other work done. An address given by a county superintendent was published in all the towns papers, and printed copies were sent to the principals of many schools. A superintendent received permission from the School Board to place the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes upon the walls of the grammar school. At a county convention the editor of the state W. C. T. U. paper gave an inspiring address on the Bible in the schools. The state superintendent wrote to all county presidents in the interests of her department—in all 193 letters and 51 postal cards. The banner of this department goes next year to the county doing the **best all round work and reporting**. This has been a year in which issues of great importance took the time and attention of the women.

Iowa reports the Bible read in public schools; thirty meetings held in the interests of the work; literature distributed, 500 pages; several talks given; copies of the state law which says the Bible may be read in the schools have been secured and the superintendent will get it into the hands of as many teachers as possible.

Idaho—Public sentiment growing in favor of reading Bible in the public schools. Two articles sent to the press. Twelve thousand pages of literature distributed. Have plans laid for larger work for the coming year. Lora S. La Mance writes, I gave one "Talk" at our Institute on "Our Duty as the Bible in the Schools."

Indiana reports twelve meetings held in the interests of the Bible. Lectures, 10; parlor meetings, 2; articles sent to the press, 3; pages of literature distributed, 27,697. In answer to the question,

Is public sentiment growing in favor of reading the Bible in the public school, the superintendent answers, "Yes, decidedly."

Minnesota's superintendent reports: "Have written 100 letters, distributed 2,000 leaflets, sending fifty or more to different parts of the state to pastors and prominent people. Wrote to all the district presidents relative to selections from the Bible to be read in the schools. It is becoming generally recognized that character building is lacking in our public schools, and that something must be done to develop character. Have succeeded well in getting others to work and hope for favorable results."

North Dakota—Superintendent held four meetings in the interest of the department; 8 sermons; 4 lectures; 2 parlor meetings; three articles for the press; eight superintendents. Twenty-two churches observed the day of prayer for schools; distributed 2,000 pages of literature; sent 646 circular letters.

Ohio, New York, Georgia, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Texas, New Hampshire, California (South), Kansas, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Florida have distributed much literature through superintendents of other departments or new superintendents of the Bible in the Schools.

Many reports were received too late to be embodied in my report other than to give this summary of the work done: Letters written, 2,369; lectures, 1,389; addresses, 910; petitions, 203; school boards, 100; sermons preached, 878; subject presented before 307 institutes and 63 chautauqua assemblies; pages of literature distributed, 492,340.

The National superintendent has endeavored to keep in close touch with the state superintendents and render assistance in every way possible, offering suggestions for programs, sending free literature when needed, contributing articles for the press. Gave thirteen addresses, presented the cause at Chautauqua, N. Y., at two Teachers' Institutes in Pennsylvania, and before the teachers and high school of Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 28 (Frances Willard's birthday). Have given many times more literature free this year than in any previous year. Six superintendents in their reports suggest more, much more, free literature.

The state appropriations are in most cases so small that the work is hindered if the National superintendent cannot give help. From all sources the reports are encouraging. Five new state superintendents have been appointed since the last National convention. Let us trust in God's promise to those who are faithful to the cause of truth and righteousness, remembering that "of ourselves we can do nothing."

JEAN BUCHANAN WYLIE, Superintendent

PROPORTIONATE AND SYSTEMATIC GIVING

There is perhaps no problem that causes so much solicitude and imposes such a heavy tax on the nerve forces of this organization as the problem of finance. It has never seemed right that good work, human work, work that is surely approved of God, should always be handicapped for want of money. There must be a reason. The fault cannot lie with God, so it must be that something is wrong with us. The one way to know is to consult the Book wherein is written the rules and commands that should govern our lives. There we find that God specifically says that we should set aside one-tenth of all we have for Him, and that when we do not do this we are robbing Him. It seems a fearful thing to rob God, and there is little wonder that so-called Christian people are unable to do the things they should. God promises a blessing, a financial blessing, to those who keep His commandments. It takes no mathematician to know that if we paid our debt of the tithe we would never need for means to carry on our work.

Sisters, we need money in our National treasury, as well as in our state and local treasuries, to equip our workers in the field. If we will tithe faithfully we shall have it. We have God's promise. Are we afraid to trust Him? I do wish the women of our organization would experiment with tithing for one year and see what the outcome would be. This crying need for money all over the world to finance good works is all because the Christian people are not obeying God and are robbing His treasury to use upon themselves. The tithe is the only just, equitable and righteous way; it is the way appointed by the One who made all things, and why we try to evade it and set up our poor, pitiful and inadequate ways to try and raise a little to give (?) to God's work is one of the things hard to understand. The interest in tithing seems to be increasing all over the nation judging by the reports from superintendents and others. Different societies, the churches and leading periodicals are discussing the tithe and more people are tithing than heretofore.

Three splendid leaflets have been written by women of our department this year, viz: "Responsive Readings," by Mrs. Maude W. Bell of Adamsville, Tenn.; "A Talk on Tithing," by Mrs. Fannie E. Black of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia," and "Proportionate and Systematic Giving and Its Relation to Nation-wide Prohibition," by Mrs. Bessie A. Thompson, Lexington, Ky. Every W. C. T. U. woman should read these leaflets..

The tithing superintendents in the different states have asked the tithers to contribute to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund. Because of the campaigns this fall in the several states, where every

dollar had to be pressed into service and the calls for help from war-smitten Europe, this offering is not what we had hoped, but small as it is it will help a little and will be carefully and wisely expended in the greatest, bloodless battle ever fought.

Arkansas—Mrs. Minnie Burton, Morrillton. Pages of literature distributed, 13,224; number who practice tithing, 213; meetings held in interest of department, 3; readings given at institutes, missionary societies and at conference last spring.

Arizona—Mrs. Sarah M. McMurray, Casa Grande. Meetings held in interest of department and much literature distributed.

California (South)—Mrs. M. Alice French, San Diego. Pages of literature, 36,458; sermons and lectures, 14; families supplied with literature, 45; communications, 46; amount expended in department work, \$21; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$3.

District of Columbia—Mrs. Hattie Shontz, Petrie, Washington. Pages of literature distributed, 450; families supplied, 100; new superintendents have been appointed and subject presented at state convention.

Connecticut—Mrs. E. P. Brown, Willimantic. Large quantities of literature sent to fairs, county conventions and Endeavor Societies.

Georgia—Mrs. R. G. Barnett, Newnan. Pages of literature distributed, 8,819; families supplied, 144; number practicing tithing, 266; gain during year, 10; meetings held in interest of department, 74; sermons and addresses, 51; columns in daily papers, 8; Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s held special meetings on subject of tithing.

Idaho—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Priestorff, Lewiston. Pages of literature distributed, 1,156; families supplied, 150; number who tithe, 20; gain during year, 20; meetings held in interest of department, 2; sermons, 1; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$1.

Illinois—Rev. Mary I. Moreland, Mazon. Pages of literature distributed, 35,000; families supplied, 500; meetings held in interest of department, 301; sermons and addresses, 10; numerous articles in daily papers.

Kansas—Mrs. Isabel Hubbard, Wellington. Active work along all lines and much literature distributed; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$58.50.

Kentucky—Mrs. Bessie A. Thompson, Lexington. Pages of literature distributed, 8,910; families supplied, 35; number of those who tithe, 24; sermons and addresses, 7; sent leaflets adapted to children to all the L. T. L.'s in state; Lexington ministers preach often on tithing; personal letters written, 56; circular letters, 171; report

blanks sent out, 172; amount for Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$1.50.

Maine—Mrs. Susan M. Grant, South Windham. Pages of literature distributed, 8,590; families supplied, 580; meetings held, 33; sermons and addresses, 8; columns in papers, 7; copies of "Christian Steward" taken, 9; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$14.40. Superintendents throughout state have done excellent work.

Maryland—Mrs. Anna L. Neighbors, Buckerestown. Pages of literature distributed, 3,700; families supplies, 20; number tithers, 50; increased interest shown at convention; meetings held, 8; sermons and addresses, 4; columns in paper on tithing, 2; resolution recommending tithing adopted at state convention; letters written, 33; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$33.00.

Michigan—Mrs. Grace E. D. Sibley, Breckenridge. Pages of literature distributed, 39,000; meetings held, 19; sermons by pastors, 23; number of local superintendents, 12; tithing bands organized, 5; number reporting special work in churches, 7; number presenting subject to Christian organizations, 3; unions holding special prayer service for the department, 9; letters written, 136; cards written, 91.

Nebraska—Mrs. Stella Banks, North Platte. Pages of literature distributed, 4,550; number of families supplied, 105; number of those who tithe, 30; meetings held, 12; sermons and addresses, 6; L. T. L. has been instructed; articles in state papers, 3.

New Jersey—Miss Elma A. Mathis, Asbury Park. Pages of literature distributed, 2,600; families supplied, 5; number of known tithers, 31; meetings held in interest of department, 12; sermons and addresses, 5; trying to get L. T. L. and Y. P. B.'s to take up this work; subscriptions to "Christian Steward," 9; 148 copies of "Christian Steward" distributed; amount contributed to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$5.

North Carolina—Mrs. A. L. Tomlinson, High Point. Superintendent has been ill but sends this fine report of work done from a sick room: Pages literature distributed locally, 1,135; through state, 17,737 pages; many families supplied and the L. T. L.'s instructed.

North Dakota—Mrs. Alice May Coheen, Sherwood. Pages of literature distributed, 1,000; many tithers in state and interest growing; talks given on this subject at state convention.

New Mexico—Mrs. Florence J. Link, Las Cruces, appointed July 6. Churches and Endeavor Societies taking up tithing and several local superintendents appointed in the state; literature distributed at fairs, conventions, societies, etc.; money contributed to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$344.18.

New York—Mrs. Sadie A. Hall, West New Brighton, S. I. Pages of literature distributed, 17,953; families supplied, 283; number

known tithers, 434; gain in this year, 17; meetings held in interest of department, 79; sermons and addresses, 63; Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s doing splendid work; tithers have given to state work, \$581.82; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$24.52.

Ohio—Mrs. H. B. Wisner, Berea. Pages of literature distributed, 1,818; families supplied, 200; sermons preached, 26; meetings held, 28; interest in tithing increasing in missionary societies, people wanting to learn about the method; many articles furnished magazines and papers.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, Oklahoma City. Many pages of literature distributed; work presented at state convention and to churches and societies; 95 coin cards distributed; amount contributed to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$3.

Oregon—Mrs. C. A. Hoy, Portland. Pages of literature distributed, 3,936; number of known tithers, 83; meetings held, 12; money expended, \$8.56; sermons and addresses, 18; columns in papers, 1; L. T. L.'s instructed; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$8.40.

Tennessee—Mrs. Maud W. Bell, Nashville. Pages of literature distributed, 1,810; number known tithers, 75; gain this year, 15; meetings held, 9; sermons and addresses, 20; subject presented at conventions and institutes; columns in church papers, 3; letters written, 175; articles in state paper; written leaflet and had 5,000 copies distributed; secured the co-operation of ministers; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$1.50.

Texas—Mrs. W. T. Eaton, Tyler. Pages of literature distributed, 5,420; families supplied, 320; number known tithers, 291; meetings held, 11; sermons and addresses, 23; 18 unions have taken up the work and are using mite boxes; amount contributed to Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund, \$2.

Washington—Mrs. Lola J. Flagg, Seattle. Pages of literature distributed, 4,300; number of known tithers, 58; meetings held, 8; sermons and addresses, 38; letters and cards written, 90; \$48.62 raised in tithers' campaign fund used in state work.

Associate Superintendent's Report—Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, Lemon Grove, California: Literature distributed, 8,000 pages; leaflets enclosed in all letters written in campaign work; used the part of appropriation received in forwarding prohibition in California through W. C. T. U. channels.

Personal Report—Number of state superintendents, 35; pages of literature sent out, 201,640; money received from National for department work, \$100; money received from individuals for leaflets, \$3.29; total, \$103.29. Money expended in department work, \$174.80;

money sent associate superintendent, \$50; total, \$224.80. Letters and postals written, 300.

KATHERINE B. PATTERSON, Superintendent

PRISON REFORM

The past year has been productive of much good in reform legislation. More states have experimented with road work for the men with but slight guarding. Everywhere it is proving satisfactory—a benefit to the state and to the men. The farm colony plan is receiving more attention and the coming year will see many states taking legislative action for this measure.

In principle and in spirit the honor system is the practicalization of Christianity. Honor is another name for character and the honor system is meant in its higher phases to bring a man back to the best that is in himself. It is a happy omen that penologists realize this and are carrying this plan to its highest fulfillment with the men behind the bars.

Very satisfactory returns have been received in response to the questions sent out. More literature has been distributed, more pledges secured more evangelistic services held and more advanced legislation secured. The states reporting are summarized as follows:

California (North)—Mrs. Jean Sinclair, superintendent. Went before the board of state prison directors and asked that a petition “to remove from the state the liquor traffic” be placed before the convicts for their signature. Was met by absolute refusal, the chairman stating that “the prisoners were dead men in the sight of the law and could sign no petition.”

Indiana—Mrs. Daisy Taylor, superintendent. Issues a comprehensive, helpful, printed plan of work. Holidays in the jail observed with special services; thousands of pages of leaflets distributed; over three hundred evangelistic service held; ninety pledges reported.

Idaho (South)—Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, superintendent. Mothers’ day observed and 200 carnations distributed. The superintendent has visited Idaho state prison 14 times during the year; also visited Oregon penitentiary. She is known to the prisoners as the “Little Mother of the West.”

Idaho (North)—Mrs. Eva E. Walser, superintendent. Since the state has been divided the report seems smaller, but good work has been done in county institutions and the superintendent has kept informed concerned the men who have gone to the state penitentiary.

Iowa—Mrs. Abbie A. Drummond, superintendent. Special services held in the prisons on holidays; ten conversions reported. A

woman's reformatory building has been authorized by the legislature and will be built as soon as possible.

Illinois—Mrs. Amanda Millhouse, superintendent. More than 400 pledges have been signed and 84 conversions reported. The new superintendent, Mrs. Olive Ferriss, presented the petition for National prohibition to the chaplain of Joliet penitentiary who took it to the men while at dinner asking all who would sign, if they had opportunity, to rise; 1,200 men, nearly all who were present, rose. The warden refused to let them sign the petition.

Kansas—Mrs. Emma E. Smith, superintendent. Forty-eight of the 105 counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary last year, and 87 did not send an insane patient to the asylums; in 14 counties no jury has been called to try a criminal case for 10 years; 53 counties have empty jails; 38 counties have empty poorhouses and the second lowest death rate in American is in Kansas— $7\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand. The superintendent has urged relief work for prisoners' families and social service help for children and the aged in institutions.

Kentucky—Mrs. F. E. Locke, superintendent. The wardens cooperate in the reform work of the W. C. T. U. Gifts of candy, rans, food, medicine, clothing and money have been much appreciated.

Maryland—Miss M. O. Jackson, superintendent. Flowers and literature have been distributed; pastors asked to preach on prison reform; pledges presented and signed to some extent by prisoners.

Massachusetts—Mabel Reynolds Makepeace, superintendent. Calendars with helpful sentiments have been provided for prisoners. Three hundred copies of the Gospel of St. John were distributed. Progress has been made in public opinion which will materially advance reform legislation. The taxpayers of Massachusetts spend \$6,500,000 for the operation of the police, the courts and the prisons.

Minnesota—Miss Maude Shave, superintendent. The annual flower mission service at Stillwater was attended by 47 white-ribboners, with an audience of 1,153 men who paid close attention to Miss Hendrix's address. Each received the customary bouquet and text tied with white ribbon. Employment has been found for discharged men.

Missouri—Mrs. Minnie Ratcliffe, superintendent. Twelve pardons have been secured, 90 have been paroled; employment secured for 200, and several sentences commuted. Mothers' Day observed by special services and the presentation of carnations. One hundred conversions reported.

New Hampshire—Mrs. M. W. Palmer, superintendent. Evening school provided, and for those capable correspondence courses are arranged; Mercy Home at Manchester under care of the W. C. T. U.; sixty-six per cent of prisoners paroled keep their parole; hope to have petition for prohibition presented to the prisoners.

New Jersey—Mary S. Wright, superintendent. Has 26 probation officers and 6 parole officers; 6 police matrons; juvenile courts in large cities; a good library in the Trenton prison and a day and night school with 400 in attendance. The usual work of the department has been faithfully carried on.

New York—Mrs. G. M. Gardenier, superintendent. The Honor prison at Great Meadows is almost ideal. It is for first termers only. Has no walls, nor striped garb. Inmates are put upon their honor; if they violate that they are committed to more severe prisons. The regular department work carried on to fullest extent.

North Carolina—Mrs. Elizabeth Stevick, superintendent. Legislation much needed to keep boys under fifteen years of age from the chain gang; children and prisoners' families helped by the Carolina prisoners aid society, with which the W. C. T. U. co-operates. The state has not the indeterminate sentence law.

Ohio—Mrs. H. A. Reese, superintendent. Much personal work done by the superintendent. She holds weekly services in both men and women's departments; assist families and children; Mothers' Day and other holidays observed.

Oregon—Mary M. Blaine, superintendent. The campaign for state prohibition has overshadowed all other work in the state. The convicts at the Salem penitentiary voted four to one for prohibition. Eighty-seven and one-half per cent of the convicts are in prison as a result of the saloon.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. E. W. Gormly, superintendent. Department work has been well carried on. Madam Layyah Barakat has done good work in Philadelphia county. A strong argument against the liquor traffic was made when 1,008 out of a total of 1,478 prisoners at the Eastern penitentiary signed an appeal addressed to the Pennsylvania legislature asking for state-wide prohibition.

Rhode Island—Mrs. J. K. Barney, superintendent. Death penalty has been abolished for many years. Our workers go quarterly to the Howard Settlement with literature and gifts and are always welcomed. Rhode Island is moving on slowly in reform work, but is gaining ground from year to year. Upon release all prisoners are given a card to get help, shelter, work or funds.

South Dakota—Mrs. Lucy A. Borneman, superintendent. Mothers' Day and other holidays observed in institutions. The superintendent is president of a woman's board of investigators, is also police matron; has interested the prisoners in night school, in chorus singing and in committing scripture to memory.

Tennessee—Mrs. Lucy E. Gray, superintendent. Since prohibition prevails jails in the small towns are empty to a large extent;

great improvement noted among the prisoners; stripes have been abolished in Nashville; good use is being made of the parole.

Utah—Mrs. Emma Montgomery, superintendent. Steps are being taken to have the petition for prohibition signed by all who wish to do so. Efforts being made to secure part of the earnings of prisoners for their families, or to have it put aside for the men upon their release. Usual work of the department well done.

Vermont—Mrs. Mary A. Dawes, superintendent. Books and testaments have been secured for the jails; services held and literature distributed. Superintendent obliged to resign on account of illness.

Virginia—Mrs. C. O. Fleming, superintendent. Buildings have been thoroughly renovated through the influence of the department; much evangelistic work done.

Washington—Mrs. A. Bush Brackett, superintendent. Literature in 6 different languages used. Petitions for national prohibition to be circulated among the men. Mothers' Day observed and carnations distributed; employment secured for the men and families helped; a new separate school for girls soon to be obtained.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Sarah O. Knight, superintendent. Have made special effort to have Prison Sunday observed and to get libraries established. Have also urged the women to attend court when women and girls are involved.

MINNIE B. HORNING, Superintendent

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN

We come again with words of cheer and love for the faithful women interested in railway men, streetcar men, postmen, policemen and firemen. Perhaps all the women have done well with their work, but some have done their best.

One of our state superintendents, Mrs. Clara D. Abrams of Maryland, passed from labor to reward since our last National Convention. She has been greatly missed by the white-ribbon comrades in her state.

Many kind letters have been received from the superintendents and state presidents, for which I am very grateful. The report of this year shows that our work is growing rapidly. Thousands of letters have been written, hundreds of dollars have been spent in the work, and over 82,000 leaflets have been distributed in our department. The itemized and summarized report here given is only a partial record of the work and includes part of the National superintendent's report.

Maryland—Elizabeth J. Cecil, superintendent. Visits to hospitals, 18; number of reading rooms, 3; pledges signed, 26; bouquets, 20; public meetings held, 5; messages sent in the way

of condolence, 16; pages of literature distributed, 3,804; and 85 men in this department were remembered with flowers and fruit.

Montana—Mrs. B. O. Johnson, superintendent. Six railway corporations in the state. Work done on the Northern Pacific. Number of local superintendents, 4; pages of literature distributed, 2,450; blotters, 150; text cards, 300; several reading rooms for the men; one rest room is being built and \$500 raised by one union; 2 meetings held.

Florida—Mrs. Elizabeth Beebe, superintendent. Meetings held in police stations, 17; given away—3 quarts of preserves; 1 quart of syrup; 6 baskets of flowers; 4 baskets of vegetables; 2 baskets of fruit, 1 glass of jelly; 2 chickens; one-half dozen eggs; ten quarts of milk; cared for one woman in the depot two days and paid for ticket to her home, a distance of 150 miles; cared for young girl in the depot one-half day, paid for 2 meals and a lunch, total \$1.25; sent much literature and flowers to a convict camp; kept boxes at depots well filled with literature for both white and colored readers; in some places a matron is kept at depot to be helpful to women and girls; cared for husband and wife and six children for one week; number of visits to hospitals, 27; funerals attended, 2; floral emblems given, 2; quite a number of reading rooms in the state; magazines donated, 470; pages of literature distributed, 2,451.

Missouri—Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, spoke to 300 railway men in Tacoma, Washington, in the interest of state-wide prohibition.

West Virginia—Mrs. Sarah A. Bond, superintendent. Meetings held, 3; pledges signed, 47; pages of literature distributed, 10,108; number of testaments, 1; magazines, 200; books given away, 21; reading rooms, 1; visits to hospitals, 24; bouquets, 37; Christmas cards, 326; Thanksgiving and Easter cards, 52; Decoration Day leaflets, 416; railroad officials very respectful and much interested in our work.

Kansas—Frances M. Carnahan, superintendent. Work in our department done upon six different railroad incorporations; district superintendents, 8; county superintendents, 11; public meetings held, 98; song services, 5; pledges, 78; pages of literature distributed, 74,291; Bibles, 3; magazines donated, 14,618; books given away, 7; visits to hospitals, 42; bouquets, 368; scripture texts 150; Christmas cards, 35; conversion, 1; 72 signed for prohibition; 4 parks arranged; Union Signal sent to five for one year; money spent in the work, \$68.80.

North Carolina—Mrs. J. D. Carter, superintendent. Work done upon one railroad; meetings held, 5; socials, 2; pledges, 25; cabooses

equipped, 25; state superintendent reports railroad officials decidedly more temperate than in former years.

South Dakota—Mrs. L. L. Innman, superintendent. Work done on 4 different railroads; meetings, 1; socials, 1; several emergency boxes equipped; literature kept in depots; many visits made to hospitals; bouquets, 50; pages of literature, 7,000; visits, 50. Six unions reported work done.

Maine—Mrs. Helen A. Thomas, superintendent. Work done upon four railroads; public meetings held, 27; police stations, 6; pledges, 30; emergency boxes supplied, 12; pages literature, 8,300; magazines, 30; visits to hospitals, 30; bouquets, 200; sermons preached, 20; talks to streetcar men, 20. Much more interest manifested in our work.

Nebraska—Mrs. Annette Nesbitt, superintendent. County superintendents, 6; local superintendents, 12; meetings, 2; socials, 1; pledges, 2; Bibles, 10; bouquets, 100.

Washington—Mrs. Mary E. Wilde, superintendent. Cabooses equipped, 6; much literature distributed; Bibles, 2; Testaments, 2; books, 1; floral emblems, 1; conversions, 1.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Nellie M. Hutchinson, superintendent. Ten superintendents reported work done; pledges signed, 5; emergency boxes, 2; 1 bushel fruit given; many flowers given away on June 9; flags on Memorial Day; clothing to one family; trying to have campaign edition of the Union Signal sent to the fire stations, police stations and car barns; posters in use so far, 116; one union paid \$5 for advertising in street car; pages of literature, 67,669; 45 calls reported.

New Jersey—Mrs. Eleanor A. Maurer, superintendent. Our work is represented on four different roads; county superintendents, 16; local, 7; public meetings, 54; police stations and shops, 52; Testaments given, 25; magazines, 500; blotters, 325; tracts, 2,400; emergency boxes, 4; visits to hospitals, 4; bouquets, 13; potted plants, 2; text cards tied with white ribbon and flag, 500 to postmen, 206 to policemen, 200 to firemen and 300 to others; pages of literature, 7,536; money spent, \$13.57. One union reported 1,130 cards sent to China; state superintendent delivered an address for our work at Jamaica, Long Island.

Indiana—Mrs. R. P. Cole, superintendent. County superintendents, 16; public meetings, 24; police stations, 6; socials, 3; churches, 22; pledges, 131; cabooses equipped, 20; emergency boxes supplied, 4; magazines, 794; books, 48; reading rooms, 42; visits to hospitals, 187; Testaments, 4; bouquets, 1,270; text cards, 938; 18 unions observed Railroad Men's Sunday; funerals attended, 46; floral emblems, 19; conversions, 16; literature 58,962 pages; services ren-

dered in sickness and fires, 244; much personal work done for the men and their families; money used, \$57.90; 322 yards of white ribbon; blotters, 3,629; papers, 1,742; subscriptions to homes, 264; socials, 14; horse and buggy used 13½ days in the work; wall pockets supplied, 30; hours spent with the aged and infirm, 240; visits to railroad Y. M. C. A.'s, 224; social calls on families, 408; sick calls, 91; personal talks, 61; gospel tracts, 2,450; books loaned, 10; meals, 70; garments, 76; music for funerals, 2; letters for aged and infirm, 23; 1 doctor bill paid for man in our department; 2 papers written for meetings; several Bible readings given; 16 memorial cards sent.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. M. Ella Stewart, superintendent. County superintendents, 47; locals, 79 reported; public meetings, 142; meetings in police stations, 128; pledges signed, 1,212; cabooses equipped, 51; emergency boxes supplied, 87; pages of literature, 336,717; Bibles given, 69; Testaments, 98; copies of the Psalms, 2; magazines, 2,278; books, 207; reading rooms, 1; visits to hospitals, 82; bouquets, 6,656; plants, 18; fruit, 11 baskets; song services, 4; much literature, greetings, flowers and post cards for postmen, policemen and firemen; funerals attended, 18; emblems given, 8; services rendered at wrecks or fires, 22; 5,009 papers given; 100 posters, 56 blotters; 114 text cards; 4,653 flags; 3,858 tracts; 8,781 cards; 13,782 Christmas greetings; 149 packages of literature in addition; 338 letters written in interest of the work.

Ohio—Mrs. Clara Nixon, superintendent. Work being done on four different roads; public meetings held, 32; meetings in police stations, 11; in churches or halls, 20; Bibles given, 3; Testaments, 3; magazines donated, 516; books, 15; visits to hospitals, 86; bouquets, 30; text cards and holly tied with white ribbon, 150; floral emblems, 50; superintendents reporting, 20; pages of literature distributed, 42,383.

New York—Mrs. Kate A. S. Habecker, superintendent. County superintendents, 32; local superintendents reporting, 53; temperance stickers used, 1,020; meetings held in shops, 27; social, 21; in open air 18; in churches or halls, 94; pledges taken, 53; cabooses equipped, 20; emergency boxes supplied, 16; Bibles given, 24; Testaments, 281; copies of Sermon on the Mount, 25; magazines donated, 2,606; books, given, 79; total abstinence societies, 3; reading rooms, 6; visits to hospitals, 118; growing plants, 136; bouquets, 1,227; bundles of clothing given, 488; canned fruits, 22 quarts; baskets of fruit, 140; maple syrup, 4 cans; bottles of grape juice, 32; glasses of jelly, 140; eggs, 16 dozen; loaves of bread, 50; candy, 10 pounds; wall mottoes, 59; tracts, 1,772; temperance papers, 1,940; blotters, 2,885; pages of literature, 315,500; money spent in the work, \$118.65. At Niagara

Falls a matron is employed by the Travelers Aid and supported by the Travelers' Aid and the W. C. T. U.

Colorado—Mrs. Jeannette Shaffer, superintendent. Work done on five different railroads; public meetings held, 10; gospel temperance meetings, 5; visits to the sick in homes, 40; in hospitals, 24; bouquets, 48; pledges, 2; pages of literature distributed, 2,100; books 3; Bibles, 1; many of the railroad men of Salida have banished liquor from their banquets and their wives have joined the W. C. T. U.

North Carolina—Mrs. F. V. Barrier, superintendent. Public meetings held, 2; social, 2; pledges taken, 47; several cabooses were equipped; engine cabs equipped, 6; pages of literature distributed, 1,067; Bibles given, 2; Testaments, 9; magazines, 35; books, 20; visits to hospital, 15; state superintendent wrote 48 letters in interest of the work. Money spent, \$2.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Jennie Smith, superintendent. Work has been done on the Baltimore & Ohio road; superintendents reporting, 2; public meetings held during the year, 8; at police stations, 10; pages of literature and cards distributed, 1,100; number of copies of Psalms, 10; books given away, 20; railway reading room, 1; visits to hospitals, 6; button hole bouquets, 1,500; meetings held with streetcar men, 5; much personal work done.

Delaware—Mrs. Mary T. Waller, superintendent. Public meetings held, 10; a number of song services held; pledges, 1; railway reading rooms, 7. A great many visits were made to the hospital; many flowers given to the men; floral emblems also bestowed; a number of funerals in this department were attended. Special sermons were preached on Railroad Men's Day; pages of literature, 2,000.

Texas—Mrs. L. S. Ginn, superintendent. Much work has been done in the state but owing to sickness and death in the family of the state superintendent no itemized report was given.

California—Mrs. M. E. Jenks, superintendent. County superintendents, 4; number of pamphlets distributed, 90; papers distributed, 600; visits to the sick and flowers given, 2; fruits and delicacies sent to the sick; plans of work of the National superintendent sent out; copies of the Gospel of St. John, 390; pages of literature, 5,760.

Michigan—Mrs. Charlotte Pittee, superintendent. Some work has been done in the state, but owing to sickness and other pressing duties in the home the superintendent gave no itemized report.

New Hampshire—Miss Maude Sanborn, superintendent. Number of superintendents reporting, 3; many visits made to hospitals and many flowers given; the railroad Y. M. C. A. at state capital has been furnished with the Union Signal, also with posters and literature for use in no-license campaign; pages of literature, 24,674.

Washington (West)—Mrs. Minnie Schumaker, superintendent. Calls made, 7; pages from Bible, 140; county superintendents, 4; thousands of pages of literature distributed and a number of talks given.

Utah—Superintendent reports a fine medal contest arranged by a railroad conductor's wife. All the contestants were wives of railroad men. Mrs. Lora La Mance held one rousing meeting for men in the railroad department.

SUMMARY (PARTIAL)

Meetings held, more than 1,000; pledges signed, 1,761; emergency boxes supplied, 235; blotters, 18,695; tracts, 50,600; magazines given, 21,973; visits to hospitals, 1,364; text cards, 18,667; yards white ribbon used, 528; Christmas cards, 13,160; floral emblems, 61; bouquets, 11,422; services at wrecks, 321; Testaments, 913; Bibles, 87; books, 332; funerals attended, 95; money spent, \$985.95; pages of literature, 2,073,041.

ELLA L. KROFT, Superintendent

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Motto—"Patience and perseverance accomplish great things."
Flower—The white carnation. Texts—"The Lord shall reign forever." Psalm 146:10; "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters."
—Isa. 32:20.

Every state has been heard from.

Alabama—Mrs. Case distributed literature.

Alaska—Superintendent sent comfort bags and literature.

Arizona—Mrs. Wakefield distributed literature.

Arkansas—Mrs. Roberts did good work at Naval Hospital

California (North)—Mrs. Bradley, superintendent, corresponds with and pledges soldiers in the Presidio.

California (South)—Mrs. Sheldin reports, through Mrs. Taft, a W. C. T. U. parade through the camp of the Soldiers' Home, stopping at places for speaking, etc. The children's float attracted the veterans.

Colorado—Mrs. Butler gave dinner and an entertainment Memorial Day to the veterans. Has a Sunday school for the soldiers.

Connecticut—Mrs. Griggs does good work in Soldiers' Home.

Delaware—Mrs. Chambers, through Mrs. Donnell, placed Miss Willard's picture in the Soldiers' Reading Room and built an addition to this room costing, \$150. The thanks tendered by the Forty-fifth Company showed their appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Dounell, the W. C. T. U. of Delaware City and Newcastle Company.

District of Columbia—Is interested at the Fort, Soldiers' Home,

Navy Yard and, through Mrs. Willey, superintendent of marines, does good work with the trumpeter and drummer students at the Marine Barracks.

Florida—Mrs. Head organized a Sunday School for the soldiers at Fort Dade and sent many signed pledge cards to your National superintendent.

Georgia—Mrs. Rowe sends literature to lightships and halls where soldiers visit.

Hawaii—Mrs. Whitney received literature.

Idaho (North)—Distributed literature sent by superintendent.

Idaho (South)—Mrs. Rose holds meetings regularly at the Soldiers' Home. Seven veterans became honorary members.

Illinois—Mrs. Dines has organized a C. T. U. in the State Soldiers' Home. Cook county did fine work.

Indiana—Mrs. Telfer reports two conversions.

Iowa—Mrs. Gordon distributed literature given by the superintendent.

Kansas—Rev. Mary Sibbitt did much personal work; visited the sick, paid \$69.75 for flower emblems for veterans and keeps an interest in the C. T. U. at the Soldiers' Home.

Kentucky—Mrs. Shaw pledges soldiers.

Louisiana—Mrs. Abbie F. Wright had literature from superintendent.

Maine—Mrs. Lizzie Towle is very enthusiastic over many pledges taken and many soldiers becoming Christians.

Maryland—Miss Grace Moore does good work at the Fort.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Wilson sent scrap books, literature and comfort bags to all the Sailors' Missions on their coast. The L. T. L. wins prize for comfort bags.

Michigan—Mrs. Lipe does great work among the sailors with meetings and literature. She has had a gain of 173 per cent and takes a prize.

Minnesota—Mrs. Nellie Wash holds meetings at Soldiers' Home and sent some supplies to Texas City and Vera Cruz for our soldiers.

Missouri—Mrs. Keepers placed flags on eight school houses and had a fine entertainment on Prohibition Flag Day. Will make 900 comfort bags for sailors on the U. S. S. Missouri. (They have fitted this ship once with comfort bags).

Mississippi—Mrs. Mitchell memorialized conventions and Congress in the interest of chaplains. Is getting ready comfort bags.

Montana—Literature was distributed.

Nebraska—Mrs. Corell did work for C. T. U. in Soldiers Home.

Nevada—Distributed literature.

New Hampshire—Superintendent sent literature.

New Jersey—Mrs. Patterson, had a float in the Memorial Day procession, assisted in decorating the graves of the soldiers and sailors, held weekly meetings, through Mrs. Lucy Sloat of Newark, with the C. T. U. in State Soldiers Home, and conducts Gospel services in Sailors' Mission two evenings a week.

New Mexico—Mrs. Dean is doing good work.

New York—Miss Alexander distributed 2,387 comfort bags, placed 1,200 on the U. S. S. New York. The captain of the ship thought it a splendid thing and said, "It will mean so much to the men." Our good friend Mrs. Maus is holding weekly services in the military prison. The Thacher C. T. U. continues its good work and influence at Snug Harbor. A C. T. U. was organized in the Soldiers' Home at Bath by the National superintendent. Much personal work is done on the Canal and literature distributed. New York receives prize for greatest amount of work done.

North Carolina—Distributed literature.

North Dakota—Had literature given by superintendent.

Ohio—Mrs. Marshall distributed 1,256 Bibles and Testaments, pledged 325 soldiers and sailors and furnished a room in the Sailors' Bethel where Mrs. Tait does splendid work, reaching about 6,000 sailors a year.

Oklahoma—Received free literature.

Oregon—Mrs. Dagleish helped with entertainments at Seamen's Institute and visited sailors on the ship at Christmas time, giving holly and Christmas cards.

Pennsylvania—Miss Heiner is preparing comfort bags for U. S. S. Pennsylvania and has a nice fund raised for a rest room for the navy boys at League Island. Meetings were held regularly on ships in port by Miss Ranck. Meetings held at Soldiers' Home with C. T. U.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Barker served luncheon to 268 navy boys from the training station. The superintendent personally visits the sick in the hospital, entertains and cares for these boys in her home, and wrote and sent out 432 cards to her boys.

South Carolina did good work at the practice grounds for the navy.

South Dakota—Mrs. McKay has held meetings in State Soldiers' Sanitarium.

Tennessee—Mrs. Jones. Department literature was given.

Texas—Mrs. Larsen. Good work done in the C. T. U. at Texas City. The C. T. U. at Texas City is the means of helping many soldiers to a better life. A special service was held at the post in San Antonio where 1,000 comfort bags were distributed.

Utah—Mrs. Walker gave good literature at the encampment.

Vermont—Mrs. Simonds keeps up the good work with the C. T. U. in Soldiers' Home.

Virginia—Mrs. Eubank does splendid work in National Soldiers' Home through Mrs. Cogan, president of the C. T. U. The National superintendent visited this Home, Fort Monroe and Newport News.

Washington (East)—Received literature from the superintendent.

West Virginia—Mrs. S. Thacher is still gathering comfort bags for the U. S. S. West Virginia.

Wisconsin—Received literature from the superintendent.

Wyoming—Mrs. Stout received literature.

The Christian Temperance Unions report as follows:

Maine—Mrs. Towle, president, is encouraged by the interest of the veterans.

Virginia—Hampton—Mrs. Cogan, president, sends the fullest and best report. All social, red letter and patriotic holidays are observed, distributed 1,000 Easter cards to the veterans in the hospital, visited the hospital every other week taking singers and speakers, held forty business meetings and sent \$2 to the Willard Memorial Fund.

Kansas has lost its splendid president, but is holding meetings, Gave \$2 to Willard Memorial Fund.

Illinois (Danville)—Receives literature and supplies from this department.

Indiana (Marion)—Begs for the return of Julia Overman, and Ohio (Dayton) Rev. Emily K. Bishop.

California (Santa Monica)—Mrs. Taft keeps up her good work in the hospital and Soldiers' Gospel Mission.

Tennessee (Johnson City)—Needs our help also the Hermitage Confederate Home.

Mississippi—Mrs. Hoke Mitchell reports interest at Confederate Home.

New Jersey—Kearney is blessed in their good faithful president, Mrs. Sloat; the Gospel light there has burned for eleven years.

Vermont (Bennington)—Mrs. Simonds, president, is still at work.

Pennsylvania (Erie)—Has lost its good president, Mrs. Williams, and begs the W. C. T. U. for another; sent \$2 to Willard Memorial Fund.

New York (Snug Harbor) — Mrs. Funk, president Thacher C. T. U. sends a splendid report. Has helped the temperance work in money and influence. Sent \$2 to the Willard Memorial Fund.

New York (Bath)—Although organized this year is gaining in strength and good work. The good chaplin and family are all helping; sent \$2 to the Willard Memorial Fund.

Delaware (Fort Du Pont)—Mrs. Pennington, president, spent

\$150 putting on an addition to its Soldiers' (Donnell) rooms, where the soldiers spend all their time when not on duty, holding Gospel and other services.

District of Columbia (Washington) Marine Barracks—Mrs. Wiley, president, has held 50 regular meetings and taken 60 pledges among the boys from 15 to 17 years of age who are studying to become trumpeters and drummers to be sent all over the world on our battle ships.

The work for national prohibition, and our soldiers and sailors having been in and near Mexico, has very materially affected the returns of this department. Your National superintendent revised and printed new editions of department literature, two new leaflets, one Memorial Day leaflet, one on national constitutional prohibition, of which 15,000 copies were sent to the G. A. R. encampment. Eight thousand Christmas cards were given out; visited two Soldiers' Homes; organized a C. T. U. at Bath, New York, State Soldiers' Home, Navy Yard, and five forts; interviewed the Secretary of Army and Navy; addressed 95 meetings; sent out 2,384 letters, 500 postals, 5,000 pledge cards, 4,320 Songsters and 320 comfort bags. Spent in department work, \$8977.62.

SUMMARY

Meetings held, 2,420; Memorial Day meetings, 430; February meetings, 57; distributed 123,786 clippings; 75,323 magazines; 7,532 Memorial Day leaflets; 1,623,432 pages of literature; 7,786 Songsters; 73,240 tracts; 920 Bibles and Testaments beside those in comfort bags; 2,034 bouquets, 20 bushels of fruit, 250 glasses of jelly, 212 cans of fruit, 102 bottles of grape juice, 4,784 comfort bags, also candy, cakes and clothing; five loan libraries placed on ships. Money expended, \$2,674.10.

Prizes awarded as follows: Massachusetts L. T. L., for most comfort bags given out; Michigan for largest gain per cent in superintendents; New York W. C. T. U., for largest number comfort bags; Delaware, Donnell C. T. U., for largest per cent gain in membership; Virginia, Hampton Soldiers' Home C. T. U., for greatest per cent increase in membership.

ELLA H. THACHER, Superintendent

WORK AMONG LUMBERMEN AND MINERS

Our superintendents the past year have been working more than ever among the men and their families for a saloonless nation. Many meetings and services of various kinds have been addressed in camps and all sorts of places where the men are at work, as well as in halls and churches. Many have signed the pledge and many families have been greatly benefited and comforted. This year alone probably

twenty tons of reading matter and more than a thousand comfort bags, thousands of parts of the scriptures in many languages, hundreds of books, especially of the Bible Institute publications, have been placed among them. The department is under great obligations to the American Bible Society for large gifts of their publications in many languages; to the Bible Institute at Chicago; and to our friends in all parts of the country who have so thoughtfully and kindly remembered our work. We must develop our work and to this end are planning to send deputations of young college men into the woods and everywhere in our field to talk to men and inspire them to new life and duty.

Missouri—Mrs. L. S. La Mance writes: “I have been nine continuous months in state-wide campaigns and in that connection have been three times to miners and seventeen times to lumbermen. Two-thirds of this number have been in Washington. Mrs. Schumacher has been doing good work in that state.”

Georgia—Madge B. Merritt, a very busy woman of Macon, writes as follows: “I distributed 7,389 pages of literature; made one visit one Sunday to a quarry twenty miles above, and held a meeting to which every man, woman and child in the camp came, both white and black, for it was quite an innovation. I sent literature to them several times.”

New Jersey—Mrs. G. H. Gould, our superintendent, says it is very difficult to do much in this line.

California (South)—Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, one of our workers much interested in the work among the oil fields of her state, says that she has distributed hundreds of pages of literature and otherwise helped on the good work.

Iowa—Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott of Boone, state superintendent, says the work roots hard as there are so many departments now taken up. Mrs. Elliott reports progress and there is a disposition to keep on. There is a fine opportunity for the local union to take up the department of work among the miners.

Oregon—Mrs. Frances Liter, superintendent, has made a glorious record the past year. Literature distributed, 75,000 pages; 25 camps visited; barrels of literature sent out and comfort bags; 100 services held, 10 Sunday schools and 600 homes visited; traveled hundreds of miles; talked to thousands; children's meetings held. A splendid work has been done in getting “dry” votes.

Maine—The Pine Tree state, home of our lamented leader, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, through Mrs. Bigney sends the best report of the year's services—letters of thanks from the camps. Mrs. Bigney says the work is surely growing, and local unions that have never taken up the work are doing so now. Distributed 39,176 pages of litera-

ture; sent out 15 large boxes, 1 barrel, many large packages, Bibles and books in foreign languages, 40 large comfort bags suitable for a large crew, 2 large boxes of comfort bag supplies containing all sorts of surgical supplies; personal visits made and all sorts of good work done. The pledge for the coming year is to better the record. There are 30,000 men in the Maine woods in winter.

West Virginia—Mrs. Jackson of Jane Lew sends her best record this year. As she has been elected county president, she cannot serve as state superintendent. Rev. Helen Hill of Richwood has been appointed in her place. Mrs. Hill pledges herself to do the very best she can with the work committed to her care.

Michigan—Mrs. Peterson of Stephenson, superintendent, sends a stirring report. A camp missionary has been doing excellent work and there are hopes of the local clergymen taking up the work near them. Barrels, boxes, bags, packages, leaflets and 73 comfort bags have been sent to the camps; services of various kinds have been conducted; many have signed the pledge; work has been done that would take much space to tabulate.

California (North)—Mrs. Emma P. Long of Willits, superintendent, writes: "The department of work among woodsmen has done its share in helping to make the state dry. Literature, meetings of various kinds and work on many lines has been carried on with some success."

Pennsylvania—The work of the woodsmen in this state is largely in the county of McKean. There are about one thousand men. Mrs. Moody writes: "It is almost impossible to reach them for they are far apart. Literature and comfort bags have been sent to the camps. The men often carry the supplies on their backs." Mrs. Moody is doing a grand work among the men and their families. The state superintendent of Work Among Foreigners looks after the miners in this state.

Arizona—Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, Phoenix, superintendent, has been doing faithful and painstaking work. Visits to mines, letters written, literature distributed, pledges obtained from men, hospitals visited, also homes of miners and a lot of work done that cannot be recorded.

New Hampshire—The superintendent presented her twenty-third annual report at the state convention in the capital city. It was the very best of them all—Barrels, boxes (average weight 125 pounds), 50; comfort bags (nearly all union), 150; hundreds of books; Testaments and parts in many languages. The department this winter will send deputations from the colleges into the camps, under efficient leadership, to present the gospel of cleanness and righteousness to help dry up the saloon in state and nation.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Clara A. Webber, the efficient and methodical superintendent, sends the best report her state ever presented. Not a camp in the state, yet through the New Hampshire superintendent the work has grown beyond the most hopeful of the workers. Barrels and boxes, 42; comfort bags, 86; conventions, services, visits, letters, personal work and a large amount of work, including over eleven hundred miles of travel; \$75 raised for special work.

Louisiana—It is pleasant to note the opening of our department work under the care of Mrs. George L. Kirtland, Boyalusa. There has been a large amount of writing and a thorough study of the methods of work and conditions in the state. Public meetings; one L. T. L. organized; a dry charter obtained for Boyalusa; and in many other ways the department has been well cared for.

Kansas—Mrs. Belle Lucas of Pittsburg, the state superintendent, sends her annual report: Boxes, barrels, sacks, 89; many thousands of leaflets distributed; calls, over 1,200; garments given, 1,295; Loyal Temperance Legions taught, mines visited, sewing classes attended, pledges signed, men and women won to Christ, lives made clean and happy.

Alabama—Mrs. M. E. Bell of Birmingham is our devoted superintendent, and the work of the year while not yet fully developed is very encouraging. The work begun among the convict class deserves more than passing mention and the service rendered the families is worthy of our cause.

Minnesota—Mrs. Annie E. Ames is the state superintendent and right well she has done her work the past year. In this state are Rev. Frank Higgins, Rev. Matt Dally and a host of workers, both women and men. The year has been full of good things in this department. Boxes, barrels, packages and literature have been sent out, 183 comfort bags. Loyal Temperance Legions and other organizations have been started during the year. The distribution of the supplies has been mostly done through the missionaries.

Illinois—Harriet Darling Hall, superintendent, has done excellent work though she has been very much hindered by sickness in her family. She has conducted contests among the miners' children, distributed 53,838 pages of literature, mostly foreign. In her own words she tells a story of work abundant: "Personal work—I visited three coal-mining towns, making calls from house to house, holding afternoon meetings with the women and public meetings in halls and churches. In one town, Norris City, I stayed a week and conducted gospel meetings every night. I think great good resulted from this work. While I was at Norris, I worked up two contest classes that the county superintendent held later. In another town, I assisted

the pastor in meetings and organized a W. C. T. U., talked in the school.''

Washington—Mrs. Minnie Schumacher, superintendent. The work of the year has been far in excess of any previous year, both in quality and quantity. The great work done by Rev. Oscar H. McGill and the Baptist Missionary Society adds very much to the quality of the work. The Baptist society recently had a boat built and placed on the Columbia river. It is doing a good work among the thousands of woodsmen and miners. The work is now thoroughly well organized. We congratulate Mrs. Schumacher and all her helpers on their splendid work. The figures and statements leave no possible doubt as to which state wins the banner again this year.

Wisconsin—The superintendent, Mrs. Lucy A. Pardee, writes that not nearly as much lumbering has been done in her state as usual. Good work has been done, however.

Vermont—Mrs. Wright, superintendent. This state with at least five thousand lumbermen at work always does well. The men are scattered over a wide territory and many difficulties are encountered.

SUMMARY

Local unions taking up the work, 550; number making the department a study, 750; meetings held with and for the men, 1,000; L. T. L.'s and Sunday schools organized, 25; juvenile meetings held, 250; comfort bags made and sent out, (nearly all union bags), 1,500; barrels, boxes and sacks of reading, 250; packages, 1,500; Bibles, Testaments, parts, books in English and twenty languages, 3,000; number of men employed, 3,000,000; letters written, 700; miles traveled, 5,000; personal visits, 3,500; reading rooms and rests for the men instituted, 10; money raised, \$1,500; pledges signed, 300; garments distributed, 2,000; conversions, 25; Mothers' meetings, Sunday schools, evening schools and many forms of helpful and humanitarian work have been carried on in all parts of the country, much of which is beyond my power to tabulate.

MRS. W. A. LOYNE, Superintendent

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Sabbath observance is one of the Ten Commandments, the need of which the experience of the race has confirmed.

Civilization has followed in the wake of the Gospel. The rise and fall of civilized nations has been co-incident with their observance or non-observance of Christian teachings. No other command in the Bible is more definite or explicit than "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." Christ's own example and teachings further emphasize the need for proper observance of the Lord's Day.

History has proven that a Sabbath is as necessary for the in-

dividual and for the state as it is for religion. Today, more than ever before in the history of the world, if man is to continue to advance physically, intellectually and spiritually, does he need a Sabbath! The stress of modern economic conditions constantly calls for more efficiency. Good citizenship, social well-being, and individual efficiency, grew out of the observance of one day in seven, which man may spend in physical rest, in spiritual achievement, in the furtherance of family life, and in the worship of God.

Since the Sabbath is at the foundation of the social structure the state should demand its preservation. The state has as much right to establish a six day week as it has to establish an eight hour day. The dangers which threaten our civil and religious Sabbath are manifold. The lack of proper Sabbath laws and the lack of enforcement are deplorable. Railroad and steamboat traffic, and particularly Sunday excursions, place a heavy burden on employees. There was very little Sunday traveling or shipping before the Civil War, but at that time under the excuse of the "emergencies of war," Sunday traffic was begun and with this opening wedge the evil has spread.

Sunday newspapers, once condemned, then tolerated and now eagerly bought, lead to advertising real estate and other commercial enterprises. They encourage light literature instead of wholesome and religious reading; they deplete the attendance at churches, and degenerate boys into Sabbath breakers in their occupation as newspaper carriers.

Ignorance and thoughtlessness of Christian people, as to the necessity of upholding the Sabbath as an institution is seemingly on the increase. Commercialism and greed for money, as evidenced in amusement parks and Sunday shows, is nation wide. One of the strongest arguments against the liquor business is its degrading influence upon Sabbath observance, and upon the closer family ties. In all the dangers that menace the Sabbath may be found the element of greed and the carelessness of Christian people in meeting this enemy to civilization.

Summarized report is in total: Superintendents reporting, 1,806; pages of literature circulated (including press articles,, each paper counted as a one-page leaflet), 1,285,704; Sunday schools and Loyal Temperance Legions taught the Fourth Commandment, 8,952; Sabbath observance sermons preached, 4,490; public meetings held to promote better Sabbath observance, 1,924; Sabbath observance prayer meetings held, 2,431; signatures to petitions and pledges, 55,508; letters and postals written, 4,914.

The department pennant has been awarded this year to Mrs. L. E. Hudson, Olathe, Kansas, who also was the winner last year. The

\$10 cash prize offered to the state superintendent reporting the largest number of press pages has been awarded to Mrs. Carrie A. Day, Eugene, Oregon.

Arizona—Mrs. S. M. Cheek, Phoenix. Superintendents, 3; pages, 66; sermons, 12; public meetings, 3; letters and postals, 40; appropriations, \$2.

California (North)—Mrs. Christine Armstrong, Oakland. Superintendents, 18; pages, 4,092; press pages, 14,250; Sunday schools, and L. T. L.'s taught, 5; sermons, 37; prayer meetings, 5; public meetings, 13; signatures to petitions and pledges, 4,344; letters and postals, 72; appropriation, stationery.

California (South)—Mrs. Louisa Seymour Hedrick, Santa Paula. Pages, 167; petitions and pledges, 3,600; letters and postals, 200; working to secure California Sunday law; many sermons preached.

Colorado—Mrs. Matilda McClelland, Greeley. Superintendents, 12; pages, 717; sermons, 12; prayer meetings, 3; pledges, 12; appropriation, \$5.

Delaware—Mrs. S. A. Taylor, Wilmington. Superintendents, 31; pages, 9,945; press pages, 6,820; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 60; sermons, 42; prayer meetings, 11; public meetings, 13; pledges, 26; letters and postals, 92; appropriation, \$5. One union spent \$13 to have a store closed on Sunday.

Idaho (South)—Mrs. Ida Vandembark, Rogerson. Superintendents, 9; pages, 1,300; press pages, 61,840; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught; sermons, 72; prayer meetings, 20; letters and postals, 62; appropriation, \$2.

Illinois—Mrs. Jessie C. Butler, Urbana. Superintendents, 28; pages, 46,937; press pages, 33,000; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 8,144; sermons, 115; prayer meetings, 72; public meetings, 43; appropriation, \$14. Big city papers, war maps, etc., are encouraging Sunday newspaper.

Indiana—Mrs. Anna V. Wallace, Muncie. Superintendents, 56; pages, 41,066; press pages, 50,000; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 50; sermons, 131; prayer meetings, 42; public meetings, 91; pledges, 304; letters and postals, 302; appropriation, \$20; 19 blind tigers raided; one Sunday ball game stopped.

Iowa—Mrs. Ella R. DeLong, Waterloo. Superintendents, 29; pages, 6,500; press pages, 3,000; sermons, 35; prayer meetings, 40; public meetings, 100; letters and postals, 50; appropriation, \$5. One union was successful in a campaign they instituted to elect a city council which would enforce the law. Sunday baseball stopped in places.

Kansas—Mrs. L. E. Hudson, Olathe. Superintendents, 1,577;

pages, 191,666; press pages, 158,000; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 72; sermons, 1,208; prayer meetings, 1,604; public meetings, 1,204; signatures and pledges and petitions, 41,600; letters and postals, 294; appropriation, \$10; grain cutting on Sunday stopped in places; many Sunday shows stopped; house to house canvass; publish Sabbath observance laws.

Maine—Mrs. Phoebe A. Pinkham, Winthrop. Superintendents, 251; pages, 5,048; press pages, 81; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 95; prayer meetings, 101; public meetings, 210; pledges and petitions, 30; letters and postals, 450; appropriation, \$5.

Massachusetts—Mrs. M. D. Kneeland, Winchester. Superintendents, 33; pages, 8,124; press pages, 1,900; signatures to pledges, 82; believes co-operation with other Sabbath observance organizations to be of value.

Michigan—Mrs. Grace E. D. Sibley, Breckenridge. Superintendents, 65; pages, 91,449; sermons, 112; petitions and pledges, 605; public meetings, 136. Ice cream parlors and moving picture shows closed on Sunday in places. Two railroads refuse to run any more Sunday excursion trains.

Minnesota—Mrs. Myra Anderson, North Minneapolis. Superintendents, 25; pages, 1,322; sermons, 26; public meetings, 21; prayer meetings, 5; pledges, 12; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 25. Sunday baseball is great problem.

Mississippi—Mrs. Anna B. Price, Meridian. Superintendents, 4; pages, 74,625; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 15; sermons, 9; public meetings, 2; letters and postals, 147; appropriation, \$2; working for Saturday half-holiday.

Missouri—Mrs. Lura Pinkerton, Louisiana. Superintendents, 30; pages, 2,230; sermons, 40; public meetings, 20; letters and postals, 10.

Montana—Mrs. Vincent Hill, Brady. Superintendents, 1; pages 217; Sunday schools taught, 1; letters and postals, 10.

Nebraska—Mrs. Anna Reis, Armour. Superintendents, 54; pages, 64,000; press pages, 1,800; sermons, 78; prayer meetings, 100; letters and postals, 200.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Katherine L. Wright, Keene. Superintendents, 3; pages, 3,025; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s, 4; sermons, 10; public meetings, 4; letters and postals, 110; appropriation, \$4.

New Jersey—Mrs. Varila F. Cox, Vienna. Superintendents, 84; pages, 14,400; press pages, 3,250; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s, 74; sermons, 281; prayer meetings, 41; public meetings, 40; signatures, 1,439; letters and postals, 338; appropriation, \$10; educating laborers and foreigners; co-operation with Lord's Day Alliance.

New York—Superintendents, 193; pages, 31,522; press pages,

109,210; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 174; sermons, 572; prayer meetings, 304; public meetings, 113; signatures to pledges and petitions, 1,910; letters and postals, 736; appropriation, \$25; educating laborers and foreigners; some Sunday saloons closed; protests against Sunday baseball on school grounds.

North Dakota—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, Hope. Superintendents, 10; pages, 1,067; sermons, 25; letters and postals, 200.

Ohio—Mrs. Jessie Gibson, Bellefontaine (deceased September, 1914). Superintendents, 268; pages, 21,884; sermons, 16; pledges signed, 20; prayer meetings, 12; public meetings, 11; superintendents' meetings, 4.

Oregon—Mrs. Carrie A. Day, Eugene. Superintendents, 41; pages, 3,000; sermons, 66; public meetings, 42; press pages, 486,525; letters and postals, 161. Four papers read at institutes. Dance halls at Beaverton closed Saturday night at midnight. Okland moving picture shows closed on Sunday nights. Essays from Sunday school children.

Pennsylvania—Miss Anna E. Willson, Philadelphia. Superintendents, 150; pages, 70,127; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s, taught, 129; sermons, 367; prayer meetings, 40; public meetings, 34; signatures to pledges and petitioners, 464; efforts to close Sunday saloons, educating laborers and foreigners; ball games, parades and the sale of ice cream on Sunday not allowed in places. Remonstrating against Sunday newspapers.

South Dakota—Miss Emma Mead, Alexandria. Superintendents, 11; sermons, 26; pages, 1,939; prayer meetings, 2; public meetings, 3; signatures, 200.

Tennessee—Mrs. Laura Routon, Routon. Four hundred pages sent.

Texas—Mrs. C. A. Westbrook, Lorena. Superintendents, 50; pages, 5,648; Sunday schools and L. T. L.'s taught, 200; sermons, 600; prayer meetings, 20; signatures to petitions, 40. Educating laborers and foreigners; greatest obstacle to work is the inconsistent Christian.

Utah — Miss Louisa Frost, Ephraim. Superintendents, 6; pages, 145; press pages, 900; sermons, 10; public meetings, 1; letters and postals, 20. Salt Lake and Ogden post offices closed on Sunday.

Washington, D. C.—No superintendent; 66 pages sent.

Washington (East)—Mrs. F. L. Miller, North Yakima. Superintendents, 10; pages, 1,000; sermons, 1; signatures to pledges, 500; letters and postals, 40; appropriation, \$1.25.

Press pages not included in above statistics, 30,000; letters and postals sent by national superintendent, 640; samples of literature, 26,075 pages; sermons by National organizer, 98.

The largest daily in my own state, the Indianapolis News, refuses to report or to advertise Sunday shows.

SUSAN McWHIRTER OSTROM, Superintendent.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS, PURITY AND WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS

The great aim of the business world today is conservation and efficiency. The children are the most valuable assets of this nation and the W. C. T. U. is striving to save the children with clear brains and so train them that they will become the most efficient workers of the future. In the past the entire responsibility of the home maker has been placed upon the mother, but in the light of today we are realizing more and more that both mother and father are equally responsible for the character of their children and the influence that goes out from the home. More and more we are realizing the imperative necessity for an equal standard of morals for both men and women. More and more do we see the importance of beginning very early to train our children both by precept and example. Hence we can readily see how closely interwoven are the department of Mothers' Meetings where parents can together study child nature and child culture, the department of Purity in which we stand for "a white life for two" and impress upon our children this great truth so vital to the welfare of this nation, and the department of White-Ribbon Recruits in which the little ones are dedicated to the work of our great organization and taught the principles of total abstinence and purity.

We rejoice that Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., one of the largest universities in America, has this year instituted a course of lectures in the new science of Eugenics, the first regular course on this subject in the world. These lectures will be given by Cornell professors, by Prof. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Davenport, of Carnegie Institute, and other noted speakers from our large universities. They will be open to the public.

Reports of these three departments assure us of 14,327 white ribbon recruits dedicated to our work; 600 receptions held; 1,373 mothers won; 4,939 mothers' meetings; 533 parents' meetings, and 908 purity meetings held; 3,237 books in loan libraries; 500 purity sermons preached; 1,059,264 pages of literature distributed. of which 154,801 pages were purity leaflets. Segregated vice districts in cities have been destroyed and many school buildings having impure writings upon the walls cleansed through the influence of our women. Mrs. Lora LaMance delivered an address on Eugenics at Louisiana state convention, addressed parochial schools and held four mothers' meetings. Massachusetts organized 13 Parent-Teachers' clubs. New York held

a Parents' Parliament in Rome and 137 local unions observed Madam Willard's birthday, (January third) as Mothers' Day. In Ohio purity addresses were given in 144 schools and 67 Sunday schools, in 9 teachers' institutes, and 158 pastors aid in the work. The states report 99,066 books in their loan libraries. Your superintendent sent plans of work to every state and territory, also to Canada, England, South Australia and Jerusalem, and conducted a Parents' Parliament in Chautauqua, N. Y.

Alabama—Held 5 parents' meetings and distributed 5,000 pages of literature.

California (North)—Fifty-one mothers' meetings; 11 parents' meetings; 330 white-ribbon recruits, 19 receptions for them; 2 unions observed Mothers' Day; 23 books in loan library; 20 subscriptions for Union Signal, 102 for American Motherhood, and distributed 7,000 pages of literature.

California (South)—Eighteen mothers' meetings; 27 parents' meetings; 550 white ribbon recruits; 22 receptions; 4 mothers won for our work; 15 unions observed Mothers' Day; 95 books in loan libraries; 7,425 pages of literature distributed; club organized for study among young mothers; 13 subscriptions for Union Signal and 177 for American Motherhood.

Colorado—One hundred two mothers' meetings; 10 parents' meetings; 13 purity meetings; 77 white-ribbon recruits; 8 receptions; 5 mothers won; 7 purity sermons; 14 purity meetings; 6 subscriptions to American Motherhood and 2,690 pages of literature distributed.

Connecticut—Sixty-three mothers' meetings, 2 parents' meetings; 2,254 white-ribbon recruits; 2 unions observed Mothers' Day; distributed 20,300 pages of literature.

Delaware—Twelve mothers' meetings; 2 parents' meetings; 83 white-ribbon recruits; 300 pages of literature distributed.

District of Columbia has 24 local unions and 289 white-ribbon recruits. Held one reception.

Idaho (South)—Ten mothers' meetings; several parents' meetings; 123 white-ribbon recruits; 5 receptions; 3 mothers won; 15 subscriptions to Purity Advocate; 100 pages of literature distributed; purity presented at one convention and two institutes.

Illinois—Three hundred forty-eight mothers' and 32 parents' meetings; 3,126 white-ribbon recruits; 27 receptions, 38 mothers won; 19 unions observed Mothers' Day; 110 books in loan library; distributed 45,327 pages of literature; Champaign held 40 mothers' meetings, winning the state prize; 34 Union Signals taken and 37 American Motherhoods.

Indiana—Two hundred fifty-two mothers' meetings; 77 parents' and 70 purity meetings; 24 sermons; 74 purity pledges signed; 715

white-ribbon recruits; 75 receptions; 152 mothers won; 20 unions observed Mothers' Day; 176 books in loan library; 111,238 pages of literature distributed of which 12,753 were purity leaflets.

Iowa—Thirty-six mothers' meetings; 21 parents' meetings; 75 purity meetings; 170 purity magazine; 52 American Motherhood; 28 books in loan library; 114 white-ribbon recruits; 80 mothers won; 18,872 pages literature distributed of which 17,000 were purity leaflets.

Kansas—One hundred twenty-eight purity meetings; 85 sermons; subject presented at 5 institutes, 1 Woman's Club and 4 schools; 22,844 pages literature distributed.

Kentucky—Fifty-one mothers' meetings, 6 parents' meetings; 6 subscribers to Union Signal; 18 to American Motherhood; 427 white-ribbon recruits; 3 receptions; 8 mothers won; 2 unions observed Mothers' Day; 264 books in loan libraries; 17,995 pages of literature distributed.

Massachusetts—Has 300 local unions and 224 reported. Six hundred mothers' meetings; several parents' meetings; 227 purity meetings; 28 sermons; purity presented in seventh and eighth grades and in high schools; Mothers' Day generally observed; organized 13 Parent-Teachers' Clubs; distributed 59,380 pages of which 25,000 were purity leaflets.

Maine—Sixty-one mothers', 12 parents' and 16 purity meetings; 6 sermons, 700 white-ribbon recruits; 13 receptions; 10 mothers won; 3 unions observed Mothers' Day; 50 purity pledges signed; purity literature sent to every county; subject presented in 148 schools, 160 Sunday schools, one Teachers' Institute and several county conventions; 36 books in loan library; 8,500 pages of literature distributed, of which 6,500 were purity leaflets.

Minnesota—Two mothers' meetings, 14 white-ribbon recruits; one reception, one union observed Mothers' Day; distributed 200 pages of literature.

Missouri—Helped to clean up a segregated vice district in St. Louis.

Nebraska—Forty-nine mothers' and 17 parents' meetings; 306 white-ribbon recruits; 60 receptions; 20 mothers won; 47 purity meetings; 58 sermons; 45 books in loan libraries; 24 articles published in local papers; 335 letters written; 17 copies of purity magazine; 9,884 pages of literature distributed, of which 5,840 were purity leaflets.

New Jersey—One hundred ninety-two mothers' meetings; 10 parents' meetings; 4 purity meetings; 4 sermons; 2 lectures in schools; 806 white-ribbon recruits; 36 mothers won; 188 books in loan libraries; 13 unions observed Mothers' Day; 20,860 pages literature distributed.

New Hampshire—Twenty mothers' meetings; 11 white-ribbon recruits; 4 receptions; 3 mothers won; 6 unions observed Mothers' Day; 71 books in loan libraries; 904 pages literature distributed.

New York—Nine hundred fifty-one mothers' meetings; 265 parents' meetings; 75 purity meetings; 44 sermons; purity presented in 208 schools, 19 Sunday schools; 137 unions observed Mothers' Day; 8,579 white-ribbon recruits; 176 receptions; 224 mothers won; 27 white-ribbon recruits graduated into the L. T. L.; 120 birthday cards given; 1,255 books in loan libraries; one parents' parliament in Rome, N. Y.; 118,564 pages of literature distributed of which 41,245 were purity leaflets.

North Carolina—Reported mothers' meetings, purity work and distributing literature.

North Dakota—Forty mothers' meetings; 12 parents' meetings, 10 white-ribbon recruits; 2 receptions; 6 purity sermons; 36 books in loan libraries; distributed 21,536 pages of literature.

Ohio—Five hundred ninety-one mothers' meetings, 250 purity meetings; 10 parents' meetings; 170 sermons; subject presented in 144 schools; 67 Sunday schools, at 9 Teachers' Institutes; 2,373 white-ribbon recruits; 27 Union Signals taken, and 305 American Motherhood; 350 mothers won to our work; 243 purity pledges signed; 89,154 pages distributed of which 20,006 were purity leaflets.

Oregon—Seventy-nine mothers' meetings; 13 parents' meetings; 39 purity meetings; 25 sermons; 435 white-ribbon recruits; 43 mothers won; 2 unions observed Mothers' Day; 39 sermons, subject presented in 5 schools; 3 Sunday schools; 2 Teachers Institutes; 4 conventions; 24 books in loan library; 9,208 pages of literature distributed, of which 6,834 were purity leaflets.

Pennsylvania—Five hundred eighty-one mothers' meetings; 66 parents' meetings; 73 receptions; 200 mothers won; 65 unions observed Mothers' Day; 60 Carnation Day; 554 books in loan libraries; subscribed for 240 Mothers' Magazine, 294 American Motherhood; 157,150 pages distributed.

South Dakota—State superintendent addressed 24 mothers' meetings, 4 conventions; mailed purity literature to each teacher in the county. Purity superintendent published 4 articles in state paper, presented subject at state and district conventions, held 38 meetings, distributed 19,754 pages of purity literature and the Governor appointed a Purity Sunday.

Texas—Seventy-five mothers' meetings, 2 fathers' meetings; 524 white-ribbon recruits; 10 receptions; 4 mothers won; 6 unions observed Mothers' Day; 8 subscribers to Union Signal; 15 to American Motherhood; 6,830 pages literature distributed.

Virginia—Fifty-two mothers' meetings; 122 white-ribbon re-

recruits; 15 mothers won; 11 unions observed Mothers' Day; 3 subscribers for Union Signal; 4 for American Motherhood; 3,900 pages of literature distributed.

West Washington—One hundred five mothers' meetings; 29 parents' meetings; 835 white-ribbon recruits; 7 receptions; 4 mothers won; 13 unions observed Mothers' Day; 8 counties reported efforts to interest teachers in public schools and Sunday schools; 4 articles written for publication; 60 purity sermons; 233 books in loan libraries; 36,006 pages literature distributed.

West Virginia—One hundred forty-three mothers' meetings; 2 parents' meetings; 170 white-ribbon recruits; 3 receptions; 70 mothers won; 50 unions observed Mothers' Day; 16 subscribers for Union Signal; 105 for American Motherhood; 34 books in loan library; 8,510 pages literature distributed.

Wisconsin—Ninety-four mothers' meetings; 63 white-ribbon recruits; 26 subscribers for American Motherhood

First prize is awarded to Massachusetts for the largest per centage of local reports. Honorable mention given to Ohio and Connecticut.

First prize is awarded to Massachusetts for the largest percent-

Second prize awarded to Massachusetts for largest percentage of mothers' meetings. Honorable mention given to Illinois, New York and Colorado.

Third prize for largest percentage of white-ribbon recruits awarded to District of Columbia. Honorable mention given to New York, Ohio and New Jersey.

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK, Superintendent.

RESCUE WORK

The social evil has been one of the most prominent sociological issues in the United States this year. Official vice commissions have studied this question for four or five years in all the larger cities and in many of the smaller ones and today only in three states are there legalized brothels.

The federal government has enacted two laws against the importation of interstate traffic in immoral women and has established at large expense a branch of the department of justice to deal with criminal cases of this class. Since the enactment of the federal law against the interstate traffic in prostitution the department has secured 633 convictions with sentences aggregating 1,105 years against white slavers; 173 cases now await trial.

Twenty-five per cent of the states now have effective laws for the summary closing of brothels by the injunction process. One of

the greatest victories of the year was the passage of the Kenyon Red Light Injunction bill for Washington, D. C., by the United States Congress. The effort to secure employment for the inmates of the vice district after the law became operative met the unqualified approval of the whole country. An agreement between the United States and foreign nations for the suppression of the traffic in obscene publications, particularly post cards, has been ratified by Congress and inflicts penalties for its infraction.

The latest report from police chief in Chicago, as a result of a campaign against "movies," is that 343 films, 980 post cards and photographs were condemned. The bill for a federal motion picture censorship was a measure that met the approval of the country.

Seventy-nine of the large cities of the country have officially abandoned regulating or tolerating brothels. The municipal court of Chicago has instituted a psychopathic laboratory for the study of criminals. The Simon-Binet tests are applied to all persons coming before the court. It was found that 84 per cent were below normal mentality. Such scientific knowledge will in time be sure to change the whole punitive system. Sixty-three colleges are now giving instruction in some form of sex education, and a number of normal schools are receiving instruction.

Many of the great national and international bodies have voiced, in their resolutions, their indubitable standing in regard to toleration of vices by cities, and individual influence contributing thereto. Among them the Presbyterian Church of the United States in their general assembly declared against the present fashions in woman's dress as immoral. The General Federation of Woman's Clubs recommended simple and modest designs in women's dress and requested the United States Children's Bureau to prepare studies for mothers in sex instruction. As approving state laws making mandatory the reporting of venereal diseases, many societies could be named as voicing the same sentiments.

National lecturers have worked unceasingly. Rev. Eugenia F. St. John did excellent service in several states on her return from National convention last year. Early spring found Mrs. St. John on the Pacific coast and she helped in six cities for the elimination of the vice districts; these cities "won out" on the right side. Mrs. St. John gave 175 public addresses, conducted 89 mothers' meetings, besides giving many addresses to high schools and Y. M. C. A.'s, also talks to wayward ones who had lost the right of way. Gave out 11,000 leaflets.

Mrs. Lora La Mance has been out on the firing line for nine consecutive months in the campaign of the great West. She has given 98 addresses on white slavery and has held nine institutes in which

the Rescue department has been studied. One hundred unions have been reached with addresses and leaflets on the subject.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock has given six addresses, written 600 letters, sent out 1200 printed letters, given out 20,000 pages of literature and had hundreds of personal talks with young girls. The Helen L. Bullock Industrial and Training Schools for Girls, Elmira, N. Y., is doing a wonderful work in preventive rescue work. Many of these girls are rescued from demoralizing surroundings by our W. C. T. U. comrades, ages from twelve to twenty years. These girls have the advantage of not only grades and high school work, but of college instruction, beside the manual training.

REPORTS FROM STATES

Alabama grants licenses and leaves prostitution to the option of cities, and sends 500 boys and 400 girls to the Industrial (Reform) schools of the state. The Rescue Home at Birmingham is under the management of the Salvation Army. The W. C. T. U. helps in its maintenance. The Home is doing a grand work for children. Meetings have been held; lectures and sermons and literature have been given. The work along all lines is progressing.

Arkansas' superintendent has done great work; reports six unions heard from; girls have been rescued, employment found for some, others sent to their homes; visits made to hospitals, jails, Rescue Homes and to Homes of the Friendless, to railroad stations and travelers associations; "Warnings to Girls" posters put up; literature distributed; discordant families united; clothes and school books provided for the destitute; one baby taken from the red light district.

California's vice interests forced a referendum on the Rel Light Injunction and Abatement law of 1913. The unions and superintendents of the state have waged a terrific war, and the good women and men of the state voted by a large majority to retain the law. During the state-wide prohibition campaign lectures, sermons, street meetings, addresses in public schools and colleges were given and literature by the million pages handed out. Good men and women are working faithfully with the management of the Panama Pacific Exposition to keep all territory connected with the grounds free from vice conditions. California has two superintendents; both reported activity.

Colorado's superintendent is active. She has visited many towns and made calls for the maintenance of the Cottage Home for misguided girls.

North Dakota—Large bulletins, "Warnings to Girls" have been placed in railroad stations and hotels; girls rescued; homes visited, questionable places put under surveillance; juvenile court girls placed in Cottage Home where they receive training of every sort under an efficient matron; boxes of clothing, groceries and fruit sent

to the Rescue Home and besides the money contributed, a vast amount of literature distributed; lectures, sermons and school talks given. Preachers and public school teachers are helpful in disseminating instruction along this line.

South Dakota has worked along educational, religious and moral lines. Public and Sunday school teachers, ministers and physicians have entered this wide field of teaching correct and pure living among the young. Literature has done much to awaken the public to the prevalence of immorality, while sermons, lectures and personal work have been prolific in bringing in a better understanding of social conditions.

Georgia through its superintendent reports the largest amount of money raised for rescue work and a large number of services held in Rescue Homes and houses of prostitution. The poster "Warning to Girls" has been placed in all public places, and leaflets, papers, books, magazines circulated. Georgia must work to raise the "age of consent" from ten to eighteen or more years.

Hawaii—Honolulu Troop 12 Boy Scouts of America, consisting of twenty juvenile court boys, has been organized under the direction of Judge William Whitney. Of the thirty-three questions on the report blank of the department of Juvenile Courts Judge Whitney took time to answer twenty-one. From this report I took such answers as referred to the Rescue department and forwarded the rest to Mrs. Ruth-erford. The territory grants licenses but not segregation of vice; a number of white slave cases has been tried under the federal law; one Rescue Home is established and \$200 per month appropriated for its support.

Illinois sends a fair report. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has come out squarely against segregation of vice and promises to clean up the city. On August 1, the mayor of Peoria closed all disorderly houses.

Indiana's superintendent writes the Mann law is well enforced. The usual work done through our workers is reported and public opinion is growing in favor of enforcing all laws relating to the social evil.

Iowa W. C. T. U. sustained a great loss in the burning of the Benedict Home, established 34 years ago.

Kansas—Mrs. Thorpe, police matron of Topeka, has done a great work, not only for the capital city, but for the state.

Louisiana grants licenses and leaves the vice districts undisturbed wherever cities desire. The state has a Rescue Home where evangelistic services are held monthly. A committee of fifteen is making strenuous effort to abolish the segregated district and commercialized vice in New Orleans.

Massachusetts' Red Light Injunction and Abatement law went into effect September 1, 1914.

Michigan—The chief of police at Duluth makes the authoritative statement: "There is much less prostitution in the city since the segregated district was abolished."

Minnesota—The Red Light Injunction and Abatement law is being attacked on the ground that it is unlawful to confiscate property in the manner prescribed by law. All states are looking eagerly for the decision on this point.

Missouri—The segregated district of St. Louis was abolished March 1, 1914. The women worked courageously after the district was broken up, one party carrying the Gospel to the houses of ill-repute, another party offering work and financial aid. Twenty-six women were turned from the wrong path. Kansas City has passed an ordinance against joy-riding in motor cars after 9 p. m. by boys under twenty-one and girls under eighteen years.

Nebraska's superintendent sends a fine report of lectures, sermons and public meetings. Physicians, Sunday and day school teachers are taking interest in the matter of spreading the gospel of correct living.

New Hampshire sends a fine report of the Rescue Home and its beneficent work.

New York reports forty Rescue Homes, four under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. with twenty of our women on the board of management; Kings county pays expenses of the girls committed by the court; much money expended in Rescue work; 1,123 girls saved at an average of \$2.23 each.

Ohio sends a fine tabulated report of many forms of Rescue work being done. Visiting and evangelistic meetings have been held in Rescue Homes and houses of prostitution, in hospitals, prisons, work-houses and homes of the destitute; girls, children and babies sheltered; many meals given; positions found for the unemployed girls; articles of clothing furnished; literature distributed.

Vermont—One county president reports splendid work in holding department meetings and circulating leaflets.

West Virginia—Ninety-two police chiefs met in conference in Huntington and pledged themselves to the faithful performance of enforcing all law.

West Washington—Much work has been done but is not reported, writes the superintendent; \$2,000 is given yearly by the W. C. T. U. for their Rescue Home; girls rescued; homes found for children; literature distributed; meetings held in the interest of the department; services in Reform Schools.

SUMMARY

Girls rescued, 1,713; found employment, 256; homeless and needy girls (102 above sixteen) who have been helped, 326; sick children sent to hospitals or cared for in private homes, 1,100; delinquents, for 369 of whom homes have been found, 506; babies sent to hospitals, 11; wayward girls who have received help and advice, 670; men saved from drink in the Rescue missions of Philadelphia, 800; department meetings held, 1,135; meetings in Rescue Homes, 303; street meetings in vice districts, 290; sermons and lectures, 1,024; pages literature circulated, 1,134,978; visits made to Rescue Homes and houses of ill-fame, 5,611; meals given, 6,778; lodgings furnished, 2,902; raised and expended, \$560,354.40; many boxes of clothing, barrels of fruit and groceries, and several cars of fuel contributed to the Rescue Homes.

PERSONAL

Have donated many thousands of the leaflet "The Saloons the Great Exploiter of Vice," to the prohibition campaign states. Sent literature to Chautauqua assemblies, Congress of Mothers, International Dry Farming Congress, state expositions, state and county fairs, purity lecturers and meetings, officials in high standing in state and county, editors, local unions and to W. C. T. U. unions in Canada and Nova Scotia.

LURENDA B. SMITH, Superintendent.

 PURITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

During the past year there has been great interest exhibited in moving pictures because they appeal particularly to the children, and we are glad that there are so many educational ones in use, besides "John Barleycorn" and "Charlie's Reform," in the way of teaching temperance. There is still need for improvement, and we have tried in vain to have three temperance scenarios accepted for production by film manufacturers. Their excuse is the heavy expense of competent actors, suitable costumes, and staging arrangements. A first cost of \$1,000 is not unusual. The Edison company offered to produce scenarios for us if we could promise the sale of a number of their home machines to help them out on the cost. Mr. O. P. Austin, president of the Washington Film company, told me practically the same thing. These companies must first be assured that a scenario will meet popular favor before they will undertake the expense of producing it.

With the consent of our late dear National president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, your superintendent agreed to co-operate with the Reform Bureau, at Washington, D. C., in securing endorsements of the Smith-Hughes bill for a federal censorship of motion pictures under the care of the Board of Education, and sent out copies of the bill to every

state. Our women responded heartily and as it will come up again this winter I urge every Union to co-operate.

While there are many books being published that are deplorable in their wanton suggestiveness, yet there has been progress made among even the printers themselves. At the twenty-eighth annual convention of the United Typothetae of America and Canada, held in New York City, October 6, 1914, with 2,000 delegates present, T. S. Donnelly impressed everyone with his speech on "The Printer's Responsibility for the Respectability of his Product." He referred to "The new feeling of citizenship among printers" that prevents their shirking responsibility, and among other things he declared: "It is this feeling that we must encourage. We have stood for a fair price for a good job. We must go beyond that and see that what we print is right." He condemned "gold-brick circulars" and books of immorality prepared by printers of respectable reputation. "We should take the responsibility of knowing that what comes from our presses is right. We should be honest and consistent as printers. To my mind a prohibitionist who prints beer and whisky advertisements is not honest. . . . Don't you think we should see to it that the products of our presses are as worthy as our personal lives?" So much for purity in literature.

As an example of purity in art we will note an action taken by the Bill Posters' Union. At the annual convention of the Poster Advertising Association it was resolved by 3,000 members to utilize the advertising space at the disposal of the Association in slack seasons, for conducting free of charge a campaign of its own for the benefit of children throughout the country. Just before Christmas there could be seen in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx large and beautiful posters in twelve colors portraying the nativity of Christ. Everything to the minutest detail was exhibited and in the lower left corner appeared the words, "Ask your Sunday school teacher to tell you the story." The "Nativity" poster was the first production and 7,500 copies were distributed at a cost of \$10,000.

We have this year heard from thirty states, and wish that we could give due credit to each and every one, but cannot possibly do so. We have had short reports from the following states: Alabama, Mrs. Bussy; Arkansas, Mrs. E. T. DeVoss; North Carolina, Mrs. Margaret B. Pelton; Southern California; Connecticut; Georgia, Mrs. Madge B. Merritt; Iowa, Mrs. Shadle; Kentucky, Mrs. J. M. Richeson; Nebraska, Mrs. C. M. Shepherd; Minnesota, Rev. Alice H. Allen; South Dakota and Texas, besides what is contained in the following

SUMMARY

Pages of literature distributed, 401,727; meetings held, 285; Frances E Willard pictures placed in libraries and other public places, 50;

letters to editors, 54; letters written, 253; fountains erected, 22; sermons and addresses delivered, 1,148.

REPORT BY STATES

Of work not contained in summary:

California (South)—Through Mrs. J. A. Ward, sent out 60 copies of the Smith-Hughes moving picture censorship bill to be endorsed and forwarded to Washington.

Colorado—Mrs. L. N. McIntyre. Brought sentiment to bear upon one mayor so that he put away the tango and other indecent dances in theatres and other places, and called on chief of police to put nude pictures out of art store windows. Have a city ordinance excluding all offensive matter.

Florida—Mrs. E. E. Peckham. At state convention had a department demonstration which was conceded to be the best. Interest is increasing each year, and excellent work being done in every line. Twenty-three unions reported; are using W. C. T. U. mottoes and cartoons in public places; moving pictures well looked after; missionary societies, Sunday schools, woman's clubs, as well as pastors, editors, lawyers, and in some small towns every woman, seem interested; some report special meetings and that this subject is made prominent at every meeting. In our district conventions excellent papers are read upon the subject; pictures of Miss Willard and of Mrs. Stevens in our schools and libraries; W. C. T. U. blotters sent to school children.

Idaho—Mrs. M. Eva Beakley. Sentiment is already manifest against books that commend the use of liquor or tobacco. Resolution presented to city council requesting them to pass an ordinance against the popular dances.

Indiana—Mrs. Belle Tintsman. Fourteen counties signed Inner Mission pledges; efforts made to elevate standard of journalism; used mottoes, posters and cartoons trying to eradicate evil and provide better forms of amusements; have tried to enforce law; examined libraries and removed bad books; Allen county gave an exhibition of art where no nude pictures were displayed; placed temperance and other Christian literature in reading rooms, fairs, etc.; cleaned billboards and are trying to improve picture shows.

Kansas—Mrs. E. M. Adams. State censorship bill for moving pictures passed; instructed superintendent to make friends with moving picture men, investigate their films and arrange with them to introduce educational films, and with Sunday schools to use Bible scenarios but not on Sunday; are getting ordinances in cities giving censorship to Welfare Boards; have two districts, 97 county, and 378 local superintendents; seven articles written for publication, and 37 good books sent out; only 8 out of 700 newspapers print advertise-

ments of liquor or dealers of vice; read papers at meetings against novels that commend the use of liquor or tobacco; secured two playgrounds; 5 parks; excluded 9 bad books from libraries, and 27 dealers destroyed postcards; state law sent to every union; have interested 17 Sunday school conventions, clubs, etc., in the subject.

Maine—Mrs. Mary K. B. Varney. Eight county and 24 local superintendents; paper on literature read by state superintendent at Sunday school convention; papers do not print anything bad except tobacco advertisements. Editors try to please the best element. The worst thing I know is the present indecent dress of women. Temperance mottoes, posters and cartoons generally used, also blotters; the Bible is read in all the schools and the teachers are Protestant; sent out several hundred copies of the state law. Our women condemn literature that advocates the use of tobacco and liquors.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Ada M. Bisbee. Increased interest and better reports. In one place the women work through the chief of police. Moving pictures are looked after and men and women are working to secure elevating pictures and provide entertainments, and to induce every one to choose the pure in literature and life. More papers are excluding liquor advertisements. The Bible is being used more and more and effort made to elevate standards of journalism. Eleven indecent advertisements sent to Postmaster General with protest against their passage through the mail, and nearly every union in the state used temperance posters freely. Protested against novels that picture the use of alcohol and tobacco as harmless. Moving pictures are closely looked after, one being prohibited. Petitions for the Smith-Hughes censorship bill have been sent all over the state. One Christian Endeavor convention in Boston signed in behalf of 2,000 present. Songs at moving pictures show need of censorship. Five libraries have been examined and in one several books thrown out. In another town four valuable books were placed in library. Children's playgrounds are sustained, one union gave \$5 to help start one. The year has been one of great gain.

New Hampshire—Mrs. L. E. Story. Ten superintendents. Called attention of Postmaster General to indecent advertisements. State superintendent started a bird club and many children came to quiz me about birds, minerals and flowers; placed a picture of Miss Willard; lectured against the nude in art while at convention; had a quiz at a county convention; substituting good literature and nature studies renders indecent literature stale.

New Jersey—Mrs. M. S. Stout. Seven superintendents. Temperance blotters, 300 posters, 400 stickers on letters used; parades with temperance banners and pennants on floats held; articles written on movies, postcards, pictures and public amusement places, 27; play-

grounds, 3; educational pictures shown; 14 talks to mothers and teachers; 21 books on the subject; one union erected fences on three church grounds on which to show posters; actively looking after the law regarding the age limit of children attending moving picture shows; protested against suggestive pictures.

Nevada—Mrs. Florence H. Church. Pages of literature distributed, 100; placed temperance mottoes, posters and cartoons. Tried to elevate the drama; all kinds of amusements are improved.

New York—Mrs. Pritchard. Sent out 1,000 articles; had postcards removed from stores; liquor advertisements discontinued in some papers; Eva Tanguay pictures covered up; put posters, mottoes and cartoons in public places; protested against picture of Lincoln being used to advertise tobacco; poster parades held; classes formed among foreign element are taught the benefits of pure thoughts; papers have refused patent medicine advertisements; copy of state law sent to every union; many copies of the Smith-Hughes bill endorsed and forwarded to Congress; questionable dances and mode of dress have been put under ban in some places and immoral books circulating in a high school were detected and the law read to the pupils by the principal; a large poster in Brooklyn bore a picture representing the Savior with his hands extended over children as they entered a church; public officials visited with protest against nude pictures in windows. They were removed.

Ohio—Mrs. E. B. Loomis. Two hundred superintendents. Distributed 90 Bibles; 85 good books; wrote 4 articles; excluded vile books from libraries; protested to publishers against books that make the use of alcohol and tobacco appear necessary; W. C. T. U. and Woman's Clubs passed resolutions against indecent literature as cause of vice and crime; worked to purify drama and there is marked improvements; the nude in art excluded from public places and from advertising; the state law sent to unions and is enforced; have been greatly benefited by studying this department.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Kate Hughes. Twenty-seven county superintendents. Compel all films to be censored before being exhibited to the public.

Oregon—Myrtle Hollingsworth. Five superintendents, 3 unions; Helped to do away with objectionable bill-boards and publications; 3 unions tried to prevent circulation of bad literature among the young; 2 prevented obscene postcards being sent through the mail; 4 helping civic improvement clubs; 4 preventing objectionable books being placed in public libraries; have 3 loan libraries; 3 keeping purity books in circulation.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. H. H. Hubbert. Forty-nine counties. Three hundred twenty-seven proprietors of stores and newsstands have been

requested to obey the state law or take the consequences; results good; numerous letters sent to Congressmen in behalf of the Smith-Hughes bill for National Board of censorship for moving pictures; a copy of the state law and "Moving Pictures as Educators" sent to every moving picture place whose address could be ascertained.

Tennessee—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes Romine. Articles written for publication; splendid efforts made to elevate standards of journalism, excluding illustrations and details of vice and crime; also liquor and patent medicine ads; many temperance mottoes, posters and cartoons used; have lectured personally many times all over the state on novel reading; have worked toward the elevation of the moral tone of the drama and all other public amusements, including moving pictures; have interested women's clubs all over the state and have received great personal benefit.

Utah—Mrs. J. W. Aird. Considerable work done along the following lines: Criticism and complaint made against the common and suggestive pictures in picture shows; protests against pictures shown on office walls and nude pictures vulgarly suggestive hanging in windows; against unseemly postcards, vulgar advertising cards, especially cigaret cards found in the possession of young boys; also against immoral pictures on bill-boards; action taken against calendars picturing nude women and small misses with vulgar pictures on back. These objectionable objects were traced down and some promoters removed them at once; others were persistent until told that they were violating the law and outwardly yielded.

Washington—Mrs. A. V. Perry. Kitsap county superintendent. Fifteen local unions in county, most of them newly organized as well as the county; literature requested by a new union. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer, writes from Entel, Washington: "I planned for three parades and wrote 700 mottoes for banners; wrote 9 parade leaflets. People are putting up private bill-boards in their yards. The Y. M. C. A. paid for 1,000 posters. The unions are putting up streamers and posters."

Wisconsin—Mrs. Rose A. Catterall. Eleven counties. Sent 2 copies of state law to saloonkeepers and notified one to remove an indecent picture from his barroom. Placed posters and wrote 57 articles upon the subject.

HARRIET S. PRITCHARD, Superintendent.

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

Alabama—Forty social and 32 red letter day meetings; 66 active and 59 honorary members gained; 1,410 pages of literature given; offerings \$143.75; Frances E. Willard Memorial Day generally observed, and money contributed to the organization fund; receptions to

school teachers reported from several unions; meetings held for white-ribbon recruits.

Arizona—Twenty-four social and red letter day meetings; 8 lawn parties; gained 15 active and 12 honorary members; 1,767 pages of literature given; offerings, \$81.05; 5 unions held a memorial service for Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; 7 unions observed Frances E. Willard Memorial Day.

Arkansas—Eleven social and 18 red letter day meetings; unions observed Memorial Day and contributed to the fund; gained 12 members; offerings, \$8.10.

California (North)—Three hundred forty-two social and 163 red letter day meetings; Memorial Day observed and \$20 given to the fund; 110 unions observed July 4th; gained 175 active and 104 honorary members; 3,000 pages of literature given; meetings in the interest of political franchise have been most successful.

California (South)—Two hundred and one social and 115 red letter day meetings; some of the unions observed July 4th; 98 active and 47 honorary members; 194,000 pages of literature given; offerings, \$135.47.

Colorado—Two hundred and twenty-eight social and 103 red letter day meetings; unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$58.30 to the fund; gained 83 active and 6 honorary members; distributed 19,520 pages of literature; offerings 276.98; a legislative breakfast held by the Central W. C. T. U. of Denver and members were gained.

Connecticut—One hundred and seventy-one social and 137 red letter day meetings; 41 unions observed Memorial Day and gave \$90 to the fund; 57 active and 29 honorary members gained; 8,152 pages of literature distributed; offerings, \$168.91.

District of Columbia—Sixteen red letter day meetings; distributed 41,702 pages of literature; offerings, \$28; on some of the red letter days the superintendent, Mrs. Louise H. Earl, and her associates, used story-telling to the children in many of the Washington neighborhoods as an educational method.

Florida—Two hundred ten social and 49 red letter day meetings; 30 unions observed Memorial Day and gave \$168.50 to the fund; 3 unions observed July 4th; 84 members gained; 10,650 pages of literature given; offerings \$146; Willard Memorial and Flower Mission most interesting.

Georgia—Sixty-three social and 69 red letter day meetings; 25 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$53.75 to the fund; 3 lawn parties; 3 unions observed 4th of July; gained 116 active and 54 honorary members; distributed 12,344 pages of literature; offerings, \$189.95.

Illinois—One hundred and forty-two superintendents reports 375 social and 395 red letter day meetings; 99 observed Memorial Day and contributed \$259.25 to the fund; 60 lawn parties; 40 unions observed July 4th; 145 active and 65 honorary members; 62,825 pages of literature given; offerings, \$675.80.

Indiana—Two hundred twenty-three social and 150 red letter day meetings; 75 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$75 to the fund; 26 active and 80 honorary members gained; 4,000 pages of literature given; offerings \$226.50; meetings of unusual interest were mothers' meetings, purity, Fourth of July, Christian citizenship, Frances E. Willard's birthday, and a medal contest.

Iowa—One hundred ten social and 70 red letter day meetings; 27 unions observed Memorial Day; gained 100 active and 4 honorary members; offerings \$24.

Kansas—Six hundred and seventy social and 193 red letter day meetings; 7 lawn socials; 4 unions observed July 4th; Frances E. Willard Memorial Day observed by 26 unions and \$89 given to memorial fund; gained 203 active and 83 honorary members; distributed 84,547 pages of literature; offerings \$449.98. The most successful meetings were mothers', flower mission, Memorial Day, peace, 2 banquets, dinner given to people over 70 years old; 28 memorial pictures given to women and girls.

Kentucky—One hundred nine social and 93 red letter day meetings; 24 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$43 to the fund; 12 lawn socials; 3 unions observed July 4th; gained 119 active and 55 honorary members; 14,161 pages of literature given, offerings \$342.80. The greatest interest and most good reported through the departments of Social Meetings and Medal Contests.

Louisiana—Four social meetings; 4 active and 1 honorary member gained; 500 pages of literature given.

Maine—One hundred sixty-nine social and 153 red letter day meetings; the unions generally observed Memorial Day and contributed \$223 to the fund; gained 86 active and 54 honorary members; distributed 59,215 pages of literature; offerings \$126.82.

Maryland—Thirty-six social and 13 red letter day meetings; 34 unions observed Memorial Day and gave \$40 to the fund; 21 members were gained; dues socials and flower mission the most successful meetings.

Massachusetts—Two hundred sixty-eight social and 211 red letter day meetings; Memorial Day observed; 339 active and 72 honorary members gained; 11,233 pages of literature given, offerings, \$436.20.

Michigan makes much of social meetings and the red letter days are generally observed; many receptions given to teachers; school boards, etc.; February 17, March 1, and June 9 are observed

more generally than any others; the social feature of the work is emphasized.

Minnesota—One hundred and seventy-six social and 78 red letter day meetings; 31 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$63.85 to the fund; 17,315 pages of literature distributed; 188 new members gained; much interest created through membership contests.

Missouri—Four hundred and nine social and 510 red letter day meetings; 162 unions observed Memorial Day and donated \$319.39 to the fund; 40 lawn or grove socials; 23 unions observed July 4th; gained 498 active and 180 honorary members; distributed 219,282 pages of literature; offerings \$158.72; the Willard and Hoffman memorial meetings most interesting; receptions for school boards and teachers; dues-paying socials the greatest favorites; 175 local superintendents.

Mississippi—Two social meetings; Memorial Day observed.

Montana—One hundred thirty-eight social and 53 red letter day meetings; 20 unions observed Memorial Day; 4 unions celebrated July 4th; gained 128 members; distributed 142,800 pages of literature.

Nebraska—Three hundred ninety-three social and 369 red letter day meetings; Memorial Day generally observed and \$40 contributed to the fund; 19 unions held lawn socials; gained 81 active and 17 honorary members; 13,472 pages of literature distributed; offerings \$125.59; gained 8 superintendents, suffrage and mothers' meetings most interesting.

New Jersey—Six hundred and thirty social and 407 red letter day meetings; 171 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$299.15 to the fund; lawn socials and 4th of July celebrations gaining in favor; 58 lawn socials were held and 22 unions celebrated July 4th; 310 active and 120 honorary members gained; 98,853 pages of literature given; offerings \$781.33; a variety of meetings with receptions to teachers and to pastors and families; meetings with joint societies, literary socials and debates having decorations with temperance mottoes.

New Mexico—Most of the unions carry on this department.

New York held 3,038 social and 883 red letter day meetings; 278 unions observed Memorial Day and gave \$924.43 to the fund; 251 lawn socials; 56 unions celebrated July 4th; 1,711 active and 602 honorary members gained; distributed 111,182 pages of literature; offerings, \$2,504.69; many unions regard meetings to consider National Constitutional Prohibition as their most interesting socials; suffrage is popular, mothers' and scientific temperance instruction meetings are very successful.

North Carolina—Sixty-two social and 45 red letter day meetings; 11 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$33 to the fund; 4 lawn socials; gained 29 active and 14 honorary members; 2,300 pages of literature given; offerings \$130; the most successful meetings have been Memorial Day and January 15, day of prayer for national constitutional prohibition.

Ohio held 1,047 social and 466 red letter day meetings; 181 unions observed Memorial Day and gave \$318.54 to the fund; 86 lawn socials; 22 unions celebrated July 4th; 568 active and 189 honorary members gained; 276,600 pages of literature distributed; offerings \$589.45.

Oklahoma—Sixty social meetings; unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$50 to the fund; 8 lawn socials; 1 unions celebrated July 4th; gained 26 active and 20 honorary members; offerings, \$80.

Oregon—One hundred forty-one social and 97 red letter day meetings; 16 unions observed Memorial Day; 100 active members gained; offerings, \$40; most successful meetings were Memorial Day, Neal Dow Day and March 1 (Union Signal Day), the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Pennsylvania held 1,291 social and 524 red letter day meetings; money raised for Memorial fund, \$963.67; 67 lawn and picnic socials; gained 545 active and 139 honorary members; distributed 50,510 pages of literature; offerings, \$2,321.28.

Rhode Island—Sixty-three social and 50 red letter day meetings; 12 unions observed Memorial Day and give \$29 to the fund; 2 lawn socials; 1 union celebrated July 4th; gained 37 members; distributed 1,300 pages of literature; offerings, \$108.24.

South Dakota—One hundred and seventy social and 68 red letter day meetings; 26 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$63.70 to the fund; gained 74 active and 14 honorary members; distributed 620 pages of literature; offerings \$135.60; socials to which gentlemen are invited are the most successful in gaining members.

Tennessee—Five social and 10 red letter day meetings; Memorial Day observed; 2 lawn socials; gained 54 active and 25 honorary members; distributed 8,000 pages of literature; offerings \$80.84.

Texas—Ninety-three social and 47 red letter day meetings; Memorial Day was observed and \$315 contributed to the fund; 7 lawn socials; one union observed July 4th; gained 63 active and 28 honorary members; distributed 14,740 pages of literature; offerings \$87.92; socials in the home, and picnics were the most successful meetings.

Utah—Twenty-one red letter day meetings; every union in the state observed Frances E. Willard Memorial Day and the birthday

of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; Fresh Air Mission Day was observed by the unions in Salt Lake City and Ogden by an annual picnic.

Virginia—One hundred forty-nine social and 108 red letter day meetings; 70 unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$140.15 to the fund; 38 lawn socials; 5 unions celebrated July 4th; gained 126 active and 55 honorary members; distributed 26,027 pages of literature; offerings, \$346.56.

Washington (West)—One hundred ninety-four social and 76 red letter day meetings, 13 grove socials; unions observed Memorial Day and contributed \$61 to the fund; gained 198 active and 50 honorary members; 160,150 pages of literature given; offerings, \$261.18, purity and mothers' meetings most successful.

West Virginia—One hundred twenty-five social and 143 red letter day meetings; Memorial Day observed by the unions and \$67.04 given to the fund; gained 44 active and 48 honorary members; distributed 2,810 pages of literature.

Wisconsin held 194 social and 143 red letter day meetings; gained 114 active members; distributed 9,686 pages of literature; offerings \$141.30.

SUMMARY

Fifty-two superintendents; 42 reported; 11,677 social meetings; 6,138 red letter days; 20 states are on the honor roll for holding the greatest number of social meetings: New York 3,038, Pennsylvania 1,291, Ohio 1,047, Kansas 670, New Jersey 630, Missouri 409, Nebraska 393, Illinois 375, North Carolina 342, Massachusetts 268, Colorado 228, Indiana 223, Florida 210, South California 201, Washington (West) 194, Wisconsin 194, Minnesota 176, Connecticut 171, South Dakota 170, Maine 169; twelve for red letter days: New York 883, Ohio 566, Pennsylvania 524, Missouri 510, New Jersey 407, Illinois 395, Nebraska 369, Massachusetts 211, Kansas 193, North Carolina 162, Maine 153, Indiana 150; Memorial Day was universally observed and \$10,007.85 contributed to the organization fund; 684 lawn and grove socials; 292 unions celebrated July 4th; gained 5,980 active and 2,196 honorary members. Ten states are on the honor roll for increase in membership: New York 1,711, Ohio 568, Pennsylvania 545, Missouri 498, Massachusetts 339, New Jersey 310, Kansas 203, Washington (West) 198, Minnesota 188, North California 175. Distributed 1,754,342 pages of literature. Offerings, \$11,528.42. West Washington receives the banner for making the greatest percentage in membership at social meetings. The Y. P. B.'s of Ohio receive the prize for holding the largest number of social meetings, 471. The L. T. L. badge is awarded to Connecticut, whose legions have held the largest number of social meetings and observed the most red letter days in proportion to the number of legions in the State.

MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON, Superintendent.

FLOWER MISSION

Ministries, wholesome and healing ministries, rather than arrows, have found their way into the full quiver of the Flower Mission department—ministries not less calculated than the arrow to wing their way through intervening space.

Believing with Lord Shaftsbury that "every sigh prevented and every pang subdued is a song of harmony to the heart," the Flower Mission department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union continues its ministries, seeking to enlarge them and to widen its activities and to deepen its significance with the passing years. The W. C. T. U. Flower Missions in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York and other states have proved themselves mighty factors in the relief and uplift of scattered communities. The custom of observing June 9 with Flower Mission meetings in state prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and other public institutions goes on with unabated interest and growing significance—notably in those of Minnesota, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Michigan, Delaware and not a few other states. Advantage was taken at some of these meetings to bring up for discussion the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition. The Flower Mission superintendent of the local union of Houston, Texas, gave out 1,100 text cards and three boxes of comfort powders on June 9. At Thanksgiving, in the District of Columbia, an entertainment was provided for 100 children at the Children's Hospital—books, toys, ice cream and cookies were distributed. The Y. P. B. of the District of Columbia visited, June 9 the District Almshouse, also the Training School for Boys, where a play was given followed by the distribution of not a few good things. The New York Y. P. B. reports excellent flower mission work done; flowers distributed at Coney Island Hospital and to the Howard Home for Friendless Waifs; 156 pledges were signed through the influence of the Flower Mission department. Southern California sent \$155 to the relief of the flood sufferers of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, also many boxes of clothing, bedding, etc.; 3,000 bouquets were given out at the International Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society in Los Angeles. Northern Idaho adds as its quota to this year's report a generous amount of clothing distributed among the needy. In St. Joseph, Missouri, 135 vacant lots were cultivated. District of Columbia No. 2 gave \$12 to the poor. A family of seven persons were entirely clothed in East Washington. Massachusetts distributed 1,064 dozen of eggs, 1,700 baskets and boxes of fruit and delicacies among the sick and poor; and about 5,000 cuttings were given for window boxes in the North End tenement district of Boston. On June 9, in Alabama, a luncheon was served to the inmates of the Old

Folks' Home; the pantry was at that time filled with delicacies sufficient to last all summer.

The Flower Mission superintendent of Montana paid the hospital expenses for a surgical operation on a lad of twelve years, thus giving him a fresh start in life. In the remarkable report from Montana are the following items: \$247.50, physicians' fees; \$97, hospital bills; \$102.75, telephone bills for poor; rents paid, \$116.50; medicine, \$27; school books, \$18.45; carfares for poor, \$28.90; nurses' bills, \$82.50; clothing, \$103.62; magazines and papers given to poor, \$26.70; \$20 to a poor, aged woman; \$100 to a hospital; \$95 for repairing house and premises of a poor, aged couple; \$328 toward clothing and keeping three children in school.

Virginia distributed 10 loads of coal and 5,000 ice tickets among the poor. Connecticut gave Thanksgiving dinners to 10 families besides 200 meals to the poor. Iowa sent to Benedict Home 10 boxes and 11 barrels of supplies. Florida gave out 2,162 meals and distributed 88 Christmas boxes. The local union at Lake Charles, Louisiana, visited the jail at Thanksgiving, distributing flowers and text cards; at Christmas it served dinner to the inmates. Out of 67 counties in Pennsylvania 64 have Flower Mission superintendents who do much relief work in addition to that with the flowers. The department has helped to advance the two great issues, prohibition and woman suffrage. The superintendent of Oneida county, New York, reports 46 Flower Mission flower beds. Another county superintendent in that state reports 37 services held at the almshouses, besides much material aid given at Christmas and Easter.

June 9 was observed in Portland, Oregon, by distributing bou-tonnieres, with tags "vote dry" attached, to travelers at the Union Station. Kentucky, in addition to other relief work, furnished doctors and medicine for seven families. The Flower Mission superintendent of Georgia entertained in her own home twenty-one inmates from the Home for Old Women. A fruit and vegetable shower was given in Atlanta for the benefit of the factory people during the strike. A library has been donated to the prison in Little Rock, Arkansas, and to the female prisoners pieces with which to make quilts. Vermont sent 8 barrels and 2 boxes of clothing, etc., also \$25 to the victims of the conflagration in Salem, Massachusetts. Oklahoma gave a pound social for the benefit of a poor, suffering family. One union in North Dakota distributed flower seeds to girls and boys in the public school, another held a Flower Festival at which prizes were awarded. Hudson Union, Ohio, gave auto rides to 50 old ladies. In Southern Idaho seeds were given to prisoners to plant within the walls. In Kansas a load of furniture, also food, fuel and clothing, were given to a family whose home was burned.

In South Carolina a picnic was given to the inmates of a County Home and bouquets distributed. In Minnesota a park was made and supported—this gained many friends for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that community. Michigan sent 10 large Christmas loads to the poor; also helped 15 families through the winter months. One union in Delaware observed Arbor Day by planting apple trees on school grounds.

Prompted by the passing of the great leader of the white-ribbon forces, this department undertook, through its own constituency, to acquire a sum which might be fittingly added as a Flower Mission memorial to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund for National Constitutional Prohibition. The Flower Mission departments of these states have generously aided the project, contributing the following sums: Minnesota, \$1; Vermont, \$2; Western Washington, \$3; Southern Idaho, \$4; Kentucky, \$5; Michigan, \$3.50; Georgia, \$5.00; South Carolina, \$5; Kansas, \$5; Montana, \$5; Rhode Island, \$6; West Virginia, \$12; Illinois, \$17.10; state Flower Mission superintendent of New Jersey, \$25; Massachusetts, \$65.50; Connecticut, \$105.50; National Flower Mission department, \$20.90—total amount, \$290.50.

Through the influence of the Flower Mission department, 2,477 new members were gained during the past year and 856 persons actually reported, voted in favor of the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition. The observance of Arbor Day continues in various states, Indiana reporting 239 and Ohio 711 trees planted that time; in Massachusetts 4 additional trees were planted on historic Boston Common.

INCREASE ALONG DIFFERENT LINES OF WORK

(Figures indicate per cent of gain)

Bouquets: North Carolina, 250; Southern Idaho, 250; Mississippi, 325; East Washington, 100.

Growing Plants: Southern California, 300; Iowa, 450; Southern Idaho, 500; West Washington, 150; Rhode Island, 150; Mississippi, 1,500; Missouri, 150.

Text Cards: Nebraska, 125; Virginia, 100; Iowa, 400; Pennsylvania, 525; Maryland, 200; Oregon, 225; Southern Idaho, 100; New York, 200; Michigan, 100; Montana, 175; Mississippi, 300.

Visits to Institutions: Southern California, 375; Oklahoma, 150; Alabama, 350; Kentucky, 125; Arkansas, 275; Colorado, 175; Michigan, 600; Delaware, 125; Montana, 375; Massachusetts, 100.

Packages of Seeds: Southern California, 125; California, 400; Oklahoma, 200; Pennsylvania, 125; Maine, 1,300; Arkansas, 100; Kansas, 9,000; South Carolina, 150; New York, 800.

Visits: North Carolina, 225; Kentucky, 125; Montana, 125; Mississippi, 200.

Garments: South Dakota, 125; Arizona, 100.

Drives: North Carolina, 1,350; North Dakota, 500; Colorado, 350; Rhode Island, 300; Montana, 175; Mississippi, 600; East Washington, 500; District of Columbia, 125.

Members Gained: North Carolina, 500; Connecticut, 400; Pennsylvania, 175; Delaware, 250.

Money Expended: North Carolina, 175; Iowa, 175; Kansas, 100; Illinois, 125; Rhode Island, 125; Mississippi, 300; East Washington, 100.

Pledges: Connecticut, 200; Florida, 400; Colorado, 150; West Virginia, 100; South Carolina, 100.

Jellies: California, 125; Oregon, 125; Michigan, 200; Montana, 475.

Flower Mission Meetings: California, 275; Oregon, 200; Kentucky, 300; Colorado, 100; Missouri, 175; District of Columbia, 150; Alabama, 200.

Services in Institutions: Oklahoma, 250; Pennsylvania, 100; Maryland, 100; Southern Idaho, 100; Illinois, 225; Montana, 375; Missouri, 125.

Indiana planted 239 trees on Arbor Day. During the past year the National department has distributed 117,200 text cards, also innumerable pages of Flower Mission literature; has presented literature to Chautauqua, also to International Dry Farming Congress held at Wichita, Kansas. The department has issued six new leaflets besides reprinting old ones.

During the past year the National department has distributed more than 1,405,230 bouquets, 60,744 growing plants, 500,797 text cards, 6,115,457 pages of Flower Mission and other literature, 77,613½ tumblers and jars of jelly and preserves, 27,148 packages of seeds and 216,169 articles of clothing; 348,402 visits have been made to the poor and sick, besides 23,346 to public institutions; 31,747 drives and outings have been given to poor children, invalids and other worthy ones; 11,048 Flower Mission meetings are reported, 7,132 being held in institutions; our Red Letter Day, June 9, the birthday of Jennie Casseday, was very generally observed, Indiana reporting 634 meetings in that state. Through the efforts of this department 9,295 pledges have been signed and \$58,991.52 used in maintaining and extending its good work.

The first prize of Flower Mission literature, to the amount of five dollars, offered to the state reporting increase along the greatest number of lines of work goes to Montana reporting an increase along 14 lines; the second prize of literature to the amount of \$3 offered to the state reporting increase on the next greatest number of lines of work, goes to Southern California and Pennsylvania, each state re-

porting an increase along 13 lines; the third prize to the amount of \$2 offered to the state reporting the largest number of new members gained, goes to New York, reporting 470 new members.

The Loyal Temperance Legion prize, \$2.50, for the largest number of bouquets distributed by state legion goes to Oklahoma, reporting 5,000 bouquets.

Honor Roll: Largest number of bouquets, Kansas, 508,810; growing plants, New York, 12,048; text cards, Pennsylvania, 152,610; pages of Flower Mission and other literature, Montana, 1,560,400; jellies and preserves, New York, 9,362; packages of seeds, Kansas, 12,641; garments, Kansas, 67,645; visits to the sick, poor and afflicted, Ohio, 42,654; to institutions, Montana, 3,365; drives and outings, Montana, 68,851; services in institutions, Montana, 1,942; department meetings, Ohio, 542; pledges, Ohio, 2,462; new members gained, New York, 470; trees and shrubs planted, Ohio, 711; contributions to Flower Mission Memorial to Lillian M. N. Stevens, Connecticut, \$105.50; money expended, Kansas, \$9,118.

LELLA M. SEWALL, Superintendent.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Each year this department demonstrates anew its usefulness in reaching the people who are not yet thinking seriously about the great principles of total abstinence and prohibition. Each campaign state made large use of the methods of publicity put forth in the Plan of Work and in addition developed original ideas and plans. To go to the people is to succeed with our teaching. A prohibition campaign reveals a vast lack of information on the danger of all alcoholic drinks; a vast prejudice against all forms of law which would curtail profit from the sale of alcohol, and a vast indifference as to the value of life and character so fatally attacked by the poison of alcohol. Therefore our effort must be to give information on these points. First, alcohol is a poison, always harmful; second, laws forbid traffic in other poisons and should in this—prohibition is legal and logical; third, prohibition is profitable; fourth, the life of our free democracy is at stake, liberty and liquor cannot be partners in the government of this great country, true patriotism demands prohibition; fifth and greatest, the child is menaced in life, health and opportunity by this foe.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union publishes a great variety of leaflets which cover all these points adequately. This department recommends for the coming year to each state superintendent that she send \$1 to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois, which will secure a copy of each new leaflet as it is issued. Give careful study to these as well as to others and advise your

county and local superintendents in the choice of leaflets suited to the particular work in hand. Much random and unworthy stuff gets into print and is liable to be used thoughtlessly by inexperienced workers to the discredit of the good sense for which the W. C. T. U. is noted. Parades, floats and other spectacular demonstrations catch the public eye and make people think. Two leaflets helpful in the preparation of these have been published this year, one by Mrs. Lora La Mance and one by the superintendent; both may be obtained from National Headquarters. The department Plan of Work, free to all who wish it, gives comprehensive hints covering the wide field of open air work; write to the superintendent for it. "In a Nutshell" is a brief sketch of W. C. T. U. history to date and is useful in canvassing for new members, for use in public meetings, at fairs and indeed, everywhere that it is desirable to give individuals a condensed, readable statement of W. C. T. U. methods and principles. Order either from Evanston or from the superintendent, price 30 cents per 100.

Thirty states report this year and I cull from each the most interesting and suggestive of the doings:

Alabama did fine work at state fair and put up two fountains costing \$350.

Arizona had a parade of Young Campaigners on election day—and went dry!

Colorado—"One hundred and eight open air speeches to thousands we could not reach otherwise; 7 beautiful floats an object lesson; by request of Governor of state and Sons of Colorado we helped in celebrating Colorado Day, placing a much praised rest tent. Speakers sent to many other organizations"—all helping to win a white Colorado.

California (North)—Much spectacular campaign work, marching Young Campaigners, open air meetings.

California (South)—Open air speeches, booths at camps of state societies and fraternal orders; an exhibit at the Juvenile Court Conference of the amount of groceries the average family drink bill of \$91 will buy; park meetings all helping to educate. A million leaflets costing \$296 used; evangelistic meetings regularly in open air a feature in three counties; October 31 several cities had Young Campaigners' parades, the last of a series continuing all summer.

Connecticut—"Fairs are our greatest field for the giving of leaflets and must be worked more and more; successful open air meetings and fine fountain on Y. M. C. A. grounds show growing interest."

Delaware—Seven open air meetings and 3 street parades reached "people who would not go elsewhere to hear."

Florida—"Parades by children in local option county campaigns most important."

Georgia—"Gambling and indecent shows suppressed at fairs; intoxicants among exhibits prohibited; education by posters and literature."

Illinois—At fairs, hospitals demonstrate the Medical Temperance department; many open air meetings in local option campaign when 1,000 saloons were voted out.

Indiana—Held contests and parades; gave away 931,897 blotters and many leaflets; also placed speakers with other organizations.

Iowa—Temperance days at 50 Chautauquas; posters along highways at a gathering of 4,000 Hollanders 40 Young Campaigners sang, national prohibition was explained and resolutions adopted. Two unions keep a store window full of posters frequently changed.

Kansas—W. C. T. U. had elaborate booth at Wichita during the International Dry Farming Congress; many meetings; great interest manifested.

Maine—Fine work at fairs. A larger appreciation of temperance work at open air meetings is shown; Temperance Day at camp meetings becoming an important part of the programs; able speakers advancing suffrage and national prohibition.

Massachusetts—"In a great poster campaign small ones on envelopes to the immense blanket bill-boards have been used; trees, billboards, fences, shops, have all recited telling facts about the evils of alcohol; the poster business has come to stay." Numerous parades and floats, especially a fine one on Columbus Day in Boston and also in the suffrage parade.

Michigan—The State Agricultural Society recognizes the W. C. T. U. as a factor in planning for the comfort and welfare of visitors.

Missouri—Seventy-five Fourth of July picnics redeemed the day for true patriotism; good fair work.

New Jersey—Temperance question greatly agitated at one fair in endeavor to prevent license for sale of beer; prizes won by floats—\$10 and silver loving cup.

New Hampshire—Floats win prizes; children's parades a great success; posters educate in dining hall.

New York—Raised \$1,427.30 at fairs; gave out 104,796 pages of literature; held 154 open air meetings, attendance 354,339. Many gifted speakers at Chautauquas; 58 L. T. L. meetings. "The interest in out of door meetings is steadily increasing;" national prohibition is helped by street meetings, floats and parades. This report is a model in clearness and fullness, showing activity in every form of out door work.

North Dakota—Reached people who would not enter a church

or hall; got literature into country homes; aided the suffrage campaign by speeches and a suffrage booth at the fair.

Ohio—W. C. T. U. work in evidence at 80 out of 81 fairs; \$9,056 raised for a building; 25,000 pages of literature given away; 100,000 persons reached; 810 open air meetings; 1,500 new members gained; 21 medal contests; tremendous education for suffrage and prohibition through every form of open air work. A fine report.

Oklahoma—Special use of posters and Campaign Union Signal; fair work on the increase.

Oregon—Many meetings held for "Oregon Dry"; a poster parade at state convention, 250 in line.

Pennsylvania—Placed speakers in the open air meetings of many other organizations; 58 open air addresses by state vice-president aroused voters to a sense of responsibility.

Tennessee—Blotters, posters, cartoons, fans, postcards and leaflets have all been used; interest increasing.

Texas—Work at fairs educates and advertises the W. C. T. U.; many out door speeches; floats on Labor Day and cotton expositions.

Virginia—"Our glorious victory on September 22 shows the value of open air work; personal touch, talking temperance, and backing it up with good literature, best fair work; the Young Campaigners appeared at all meetings."

Washington (East)—"The rest rooms give a good chance to get our work before the people."

West Virginia—Finds fair work valuable, making people comfortable and giving leaflets.

Wisconsin—Had a great parade led by the city band followed by the state W. C. T. U. officers, Sunday schools, floats and white-ribboners; songs and speeches made a great rally; sale of liquor stopped at 8 county fairs; 290 posters put up.

Wyoming—State superintendent sent "Plans," etc., to all local unions introducing the department.

All reports are enthusiastic and show increasing confidence in the value of every kind of department work. Campaigns are greatly helped by open air demonstrations, and the W. C. T. U. is introduced to many strangers who become friends.

JULIA D. PHELPS, Superintendent.

LEGISLATION

Alaska—A petition to Congress was received from Petersburg, Alaska, signed by 300 men and women, every adult in the place urging Congress to grant prohibition for the territory.

Alabama—Legislature meets but once in four years, 1915 date of meeting. National plans received attention.

Arkansas—There is a growing sentiment for prohibition, the Hobson amendment has been endorsed throughout the state. One of the worst liquor cities, Fort Smith, closed all its liquor saloons under the so-called "Going law," which was enacted at the last session of the legislature.

California (North)—The work of this department has been in the interest of the "dry" amendment; 2 red light districts closed; \$1,000 raised for the Red Light Abatement Law; a "Woman's Protective Bureau" established in Oakland; thousands of signatures secured for reform laws, state and national.

California (South)—The work of years of the W. C. T. U. as well as of other organizations is now telling for the betterment of conditions in the state.

Colorado—The W. C. T. U. had full charge of the circulation of the petition to submit the prohibition amendment to the voters under the initiative law. The first petition contained 30,746 signatures, the second 32,214—a defect in the first making another necessary. The main issue has been state-wide prohibition and on Nov. 3 the voters made the state clean. Hobson amendment not overlooked; petitions representing 75,536 persons sent to Congress.

Connecticut—A legislative "off" year; January 15 largely observed; posters used freely; thousands of petitions circulated and forwarded to Washington; letters sent by state president to every evangelical minister in the state, asking their help and explaining our plans for national constitutional prohibition.

Delaware—Did good work with petitions; state legislature recognizes the power of the W. C. T. U.

Florida—A strong growing sentiment for national constitutional prohibition. The state officers sent out letters and blank resolutions to 450 ministers and three-fourths of the unions interested themselves in having the resolutions passed. Many more than usual interested themselves in the primary elections of the next legislature and indications are that Florida will have a strong working majority of temperance men.

Georgia superintendent says: "The liquor forces fear us more and more." The legislature passed a new and greatly needed child labor law, a health bill creating sanitary districts and regulations, and the Canadian mediation plan for preventing strikes and lock-outs.

Idaho (South)—Every political party in the state pledged to support an amendment to the state constitution allowing the people the privilege of voting on the question of state-wide prohibition two

years hence. The Progressives also declared for statutory prohibition in addition to the amendment. Posters used with telling effect.

Illinois—Worked with the legislature to have the Bible read in the public schools; great interest in national constitutional prohibition and excellent work done.

Indiana—An off legislative year. Widespread interest in national constitutional prohibition. For several months Indiana stood at the head of the states for the number of petitions sent to Congress, and still ranks among the highest.

Kansas—Not legislative year; one hundred thousand names secured for national constitutional prohibition. The W. C. T. U. has taken an active part in legislative work for years, and since becoming full fledged citizens are more active than ever before.

Kentucky—Rejoicing over 9 new white counties. January 15 observed throughout the state. The state president spent much time at the capital and succeeded in securing an anti-cigarette bill and the introduction of an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Fifty feet of mounted petitions bearing the signatures of 40,000 persons was unrolled before the House and extended half way around the chamber. The bill passed the House but by filibustering on the part of the liquor men was finally tabled, and failed of passage by one vote in the Senate. Petitions for national constitutional prohibition were widely circulated, and forwarded to Congress.

Louisiana—Prohibition sentiment growing in the state, and the W. C. T. U. is being felt more and more. Good work done in petitioning for national constitutional prohibition.

Maine—Word comes that prohibition is more deeply rooted in Maine than ever before. January 15 observed by 175 unions, 150 of these using uniform programs; letters sent to 922 pastors; petitions and resolutions for national constitutional prohibition, representing thousands of citizens went to Congress; the State Grange and all the auxiliary granges sent endorsing resolutions, as well as many clubs, and civic organizations. The new state president says, "Our state legislature honors and reveres the W. C. T. U., and the influence of that most noble woman, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens remains a living fire in the hearts of our citizenship."

Maryland—A law passed providing for a greatly needed state training school for girls; a bill providing for a vote of the people on state constitutional prohibition defeated; about 40,000 endorsements for national constitutional prohibition including strong resolution from the Protestant Episcopal Church at their convention held in Baltimore forwarded to Congress.

Massachusetts—Reports not having received what they asked and

hoped for from the state legislature, but succeeded in preventing liquor bills from becoming law; interest in national constitutional prohibition wide spread; hundreds of letters went to pastors; petitions and resolutions sent to Congress from churches and many organizations.

Michigan—No legislature. National plans fully carried out; thousands of petitions and resolutions forwarded to Congress.

Minnesota—Has 255 dry towns and villages, among which are 33 county seats, 15 of which have voted dry since January 1. The first meeting of the "Get Together Council" was held in Minneapolis in February. This Council is composed of representatives of all the temperance forces of the state who have united to secure the nomination of dry candidates for both houses of the legislature without regard to party affiliations, and hope to secure a county option law.

Mississippi—The legislature passed a good anti-cocaine bill, a child labor bill, limiting labor of women and grls to ten hours per day, raising age of consent from 12 to 18 years, and prohibiting sale of liquors to minors.

Missouri—More active, aggressive work done during the past year than ever before. The W. C. T. U. made a decided impression for good on the state legislature which is largely composed of temperance men. A drastic white slave law was passed for which the W. C. T. U. sent thousands of petitions. National constitutional prohibition has received strict attention.

Nevada—Prohibition sentiment slowly gaining favor; telegrams, etc., sent by local unions to the members of the legislature asking support of the bills against divorce and gambling; petitions for national constitutional prohibition sent to Congress.

New Hampshire—An off legislative year. January 15 observed; mass meetings held; petitions and resolutions for national constitutional prohibition forwarded to Congress.

New Jersey—The concentration of effort in this state has been mainly for the Hobson amendment. Over 23,000 signatures were forwarded, but a much larger number were not reported. One union discovered that liquor was being sold illicitly at the National Guard encampment. They secured a detective, obtained proof, called the matter to the attention of the Governor and at once the sale was stopped. Cumberland county union secured 3,000 names for the appointment of Hon. Mr. Loder for judge of the County Court of Common Pleas; these were presented to the Governor, and the Judge appointed.

New Mexico—An off legislative year. A committee of W. C. T. U. women appeared before the Democratic state convention urging it

to declare for a state-wide prohibition amendment, later two W. C. T. U. women appeared before the Republican resolutions committee with the same request; both refused. The state president and five W. C. T. U. members went before the Progressive convention, were made delegates and a plank put in the party platform declaring for the submission of a prohibition amendment and favoring equal suffrage.

New York—The introduction of a state-wide prohibition bill into the state legislature, entitled, "A Bill for the prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime," marked an advance step in temperance work. It was not passed, but received only one less vote than a bill for city local option. Many bills dealing with the liquor traffic were presented and while none passed much comment in the daily press was made concerning them. A constitutional convention is to meet in April and a number of women have been nominated as members. Wide spread interest was given the movement for national constitutional prohibition.

North Carolina—Good work followed the Search and Seizure law which became effective within the year and has greatly helped in the enforcement of prohibition by giving state officers authority to enforce the law. The Hobson amendment caused great interest and much work was carried on.

North Dakota—No legislature. Worked for the Hobson amendment and petitions representing thousands of persons sent to Congress. The main issue has been the splendid educational suffrage campaign.

Ohio—This state secured a Mothers' Pension law, and an Employers' Liability law. Worked very hard for a prohibitory and equal suffrage amendment, but secured neither.

Oregon—Made glorious fight for a "dry" state. All political parties and all church denominations united and the state was literally "sown knee deep" with temperance literature. Posters were put on fences, trees, etc., by the young people's organizations; house to house canvass was made to poll the womens' vote; the faculty and students of Reed College co-operated splendidly. National affairs were looked after also.

Pennsylvania—An off legislative year, but an immense amount of work done in the way of educating public sentiment. Each of the three political parties declared for local option, and national constitutional prohibition. The Hobson amendment received nearly 100,000 signatures to the petitions, and forwarded to Congress.

Rhode Island—The W. C. T. U. is doing better work than ever before. Petitions, telegrams, resolutions and letters for national

constitutional prohibition have been sent, and many signatures secured and forwarded to Congress.

South Carolina—There is a strong growing sentiment for prohibition in the state. All except six counties, a few years ago, had voted out the dispensary. Elections in several others failed to carry for the dispensary. The good people of the state are feeling much encouraged at the set back given the lawless element at the recent primaries.

Tennessee—The past year has been the most progressive and eventful in the abolition of the saloons and the enforcement of the prohibitory law. After a desperate fight the legislature passed a law similar to the nuisance law of Iowa which is proving most effective in the leading cities. The sentiment of the state is in favor of and growing toward prohibition.

Utah—Out for state-wide prohibition in 1915! Prohibition sentiment increasing as never before; several large mass meetings held; two strong committees appointed to look after the interests of the campaign and see that good men are nominated for office; work is progressing along all lines.

Vermont—Most excellent work done for national constitutional prohibition. Interviews with senators when at home were planned: telegrams, letters, etc., with many signatures went to Congress.

Virginia—Impossible to report in detail the legislative and petition work done this year. The state president was in Richmond during the session of the legislature. Practically every union in the state helped by letters and telegrams sent to their representatives while the Enabling Act was pending. This bill submitting the question of statutory prohibition to the vote of the electorate passed the legislature. The election was held on September 22 and prohibition carried by a majority of over 30,000. Many letters, petitions, etc., have gone to Congressmen for national constitutional prohibition.

Washington (West)—The initiative petition filed with the secretary of state contained 113,101 names. A very conservative estimate is that 65 per cent of the petition work was done by W. C. T. U. women. Some declare 75 per cent is more nearly correct. Thousands of dollars worth of literature and posters brought the facts before the thinking people. Washington went "dry" by a majority of over 20,000.

West Virginia—The prohibitory law in this state works most admirably. Great interest in the question of national constitutional prohibition; many signatures have been secured and sent to Congress.

Wisconsin—A strong growing sentiment for prohibition; many

petitions sent to Congress for national constitutional prohibition. There is an interest that will not down until victory comes.

MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Superintendent.

CURFEW AND POLICEWOMEN

The policewomen idea is taking hold everywhere. Even small towns are agitating and educating in the direction of the appointment of women police officers, while the larger cities are rapidly providing for such protective work. Women are proving themselves so efficient in this capacity that serious consideration is being given to the suggestion of placing women officers on boats and trains for the protection of girls and young women leaving the rural districts for the cities. Curfew ordinances must be enforced and experience has proved that this is far more satisfactorily done where there are women officers who interest themselves in the welfare of children and young people.

As usual reports are not full, items from only 32 states being available. A number of busy corresponding secretaries have found time to write a few facts concerning the Curfew and Policewomen department in their states and this courtesy is gratefully acknowledged.

Arizona reports 4 cities having curfew but no policewomen, unless Phoenix has recently appointed one. The need is said to be great and public sentiment is growing in favor of such ordinance and officer.

Arkansas—Little Rock rejoices in the possession of a policeman who looks after the protection of women and girls.

Alabama has made some effort to secure curfew laws. Birmingham city welfare department has two women officers under the municipality, their appointment first suggested by the local union.

California—Several counties have superintendents of this department; 5 policewomen in Los Angeles, 3 in San Francisco.

Colorado—A goodly number of cities have the curfew and Colorado Springs has a policewoman.

Georgia—Seven curfew cities but no policewomen.

Illinois—No report of curfew given; 20 policewomen in Chicago.

Iowa—Sioux City employs one policewoman.

Kansas—At least 90 cities and towns have curfew. Topeka has 2 policewomen, Wichita 1, Olathe 1, Chanute 1, Hutchinson 1, Pottsburg 1. Kansas proposes to place a policewoman in every town as soon as possible.

Louisiana—Two cities have curfew and Alexandria 1 policeman. About 200 pages of literature has been distributed and interest is growing.

Maryland—No mention is made of curfew in the report from Maryland, but Baltimore has 5 policewomen. The first woman police officer to meet death while in discharge of her duty was Mrs. Elizabeth Faber of Baltimore who was recently killed while assisting in the capture of a colored purse snatcher.

Missouri—Most of the smaller towns have curfew. There is a state law providing that all police officers must be men, but the state W. C. T. U. has drafted a bill which will be presented to the next legislative assembly providing for the appointment of women officers. The women of St. Louis are working energetically and they expect their city to be among the very first in the state to enjoy the benefits of protective work by policewomen.

Michigan—Thirty-five cities and towns have curfew but there are no policewomen in the state, though several probation officers do some police work.

Massachusetts—Gardner, New Bedford and Taunton have curfew. New Bedford has 1 policewoman, Salem 1. Interest is increasing.

Minnesota—Three policewomen in St. Paul, 2 in Minneapolis.

Montana reports 1 policewoman in Helena.

Maine—Nearly all the cities and towns are said to have curfew. There are no policewomen but several of the larger cities have police matrons.

Nevada—No curfew, no policewomen, though there is great need of both.

North Carolina has neither curfew nor policewomen.

North Dakota—One policewoman in Fargo, one in Grand Forks, 1 in Valley City. No mention is made of curfew.

New Hampshire—A state curfew law was secured last year under which each municipality may enact curfew ordinances. A number of cities have availed themselves of this privilege and they report great benefit to the children and young people therefrom. Many calls for literature have been responded to, but as yet no policewomen have been appointed. Nashua has a police matron who is so useful that they want a policewoman also.

New Jersey—Lambutville warked hard to secure curfew, and now they are working hard to enforce it and keep it. The benefit has been great. Flemington is persistently asking for a curfew ordinance. Trenton, the capital of the state has had a curfew law a number of years and could not do without it. Monmouth county is a great summer resort with an extended waterfront, they employ a policewoman to patrol the beach during the summer. Newton held an enthusiastic meeting, passed a curfew ordinance and now the fire whistle warns the children off the streets in the evening. Sussex is

trying to secure curfew. Plainfield and Hackettstown have curfew, and Hackettstown has a policewoman to enforce it. One policewoman in Jersey City, 1 in Bayonne. These women do most of their work in parks and playgrounds. The faithful state superintendent has written 27 letters, 50 postal cards, 4 articles for papers, distributed 200 pages of literature, given out 20 books and 10 papers. A splendid report for little New Jersey.

Ohio—About 400 towns have curfew.

Pennsylvania—Twelve towns have curfew, Pittsburgh has 4 policewomen.

Rhode Island—Two policewomen at Newport.

South Carolina—Neither curfew nor policewomen, though both are needed.

Texas—One policewoman in San Antonio.

Tennessee—No curfew, no policewomen.

Utah has a state curfew law which is looked after by faithful white-ribboners in various towns and cities. Just as soon as the proper woman can be found Salt Lake will appoint her a police officer.

Washington (West)—Curfew in 23 towns and cities. Tacoma sent notice of curfew to parents through the public schools at the beginning of the school year. Seattle flashes the street lights three times as a curfew signal; 8 policewomen in Seattle, 1 in Bellingham, 1 in Tacoma; 600 pages of literature distributed.

Wisconsin—One policewoman in Superior.

The National superintendent has sent out 20,000 pages of literature, written 200 letters, prepared 40 articles for W. C. T. U. papers, given a number of addresses, and done the work of a policewoman throughout the entire year.

The great interest manifested in this work emphasizes the necessity of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union keeping a steady hand upon it, otherwise undesirable and incompetent women will be appointed to this very important position and the whole movement be brought into disrepute. There are already more than 80 policewomen doing work in the United States and several localities have suffered because drinking women, in some instances immoral women, have been made policewomen. Let us see to it that only cultured, refined, tactful Christian women are given the responsibility of protecting our girls and women.

MARY E. BROWN, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Arizona—Mrs. Jennie Bell, Camp Verde. More accomplished for good citizenship than any other department; over 100 addresses; 35 clubs for study of voting; battle for state-wide prohibition launched.

California (South)—Etta B. Taft, Sawtelle. Christian citizenship lectures, sermons, meetings, 357; posters, 520; post cards, 2,000; articles, 571; letters, 329; cards, 290; 21,800 signatures to petitions; 5 houses of ill-fame closed; 95 medal contests; 17 institutes; organized Young Campaigners in schools; "sane fourth" campaign; success with public playgrounds; many unions send campaign edition of Union Signal to pastors; fine demonstrations at state conventions; ladies quartet helped greatly in California dry campaign; posters in homes, windows, porches, yards, stores and everywhere possible; meetings every day. Liquor forces pouring out money from every quarter.

California (North)—Bridelle C. H. Washburn, Suisan. Meetings, rallies, lectures, sermons, 366; pages of literature, 150,000; posters, 8,000; postcards, 10,000; articles to press, 240; strenuous campaign for state-wide prohibition and not as much local work; 64,000 names to petition for prohibition; 9 local option fights; 10 unions in flag day programs; playgrounds, 3; cards to voters and appeals to Board of Education in San Francisco for supervision; campaign in 317 Sunday schools; 2,330 Young Campaigners signed up; \$466.70 reported in campaign work; \$1,000 to secure ratification of Red Light Abatement Law. Much work done not reported.

Colorado—Adrianna Hungerford, Denver. Lectures and sermons, 657; literature, 400,000 leaflets; posters, 18,000; postcards, 9,000; four unions report successful work in enforcing law in dry territory; greatest of all state prohibition under the initiative law by 12,000 majority; W. C. T. U. circulated the petition; sent 100 campaign edition of Union Signal to prominent people and officials; unions also do similar educational work. Prize for posters.

Florida—M. A. Bonnell, Bradentown. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, 87; sermons, 25; pages of literature, 9,737; posters, 30; post cards, 100; press articles, 70; always educating against gambling and printing gambling laws; remonstrance, moral suasion and prosecution for failure to enforce law in nearly every county where W. C. T. U.'s have had any chance to work. In the 40 dry counties, and 10 wet, have been active in every campaign; many remonstrances against saloons; \$10 reward by one union for conviction of selling; much effort for teaching of patriotism; presentation of flags in schools and use of flags in all entertainments possible; playgrounds reported, 3; six report "sane fourth," but most unions active in this.

Georgia—Madge B. Merritt, Macon. Christian Citizenship meetings and lectures, 87; sermons, 58; pages of literature, 13,842; posters,

29; remonstrance against saloons, 83; playgrounds, 3; articles to press, 9; great effort and work for enforcement of prohibitory law; censors for moving pictures; literature distributed among teachers for teaching patriotism; state stirred by politics, women worked overtime and when finished only reported, "The hardest battle of our lives"; in Savannah, valiant service to have men register, even offering to pay poll tax for them; successful boycott against company for dismissal of employee who testified against blind tiger.

Illinois—Elizabeth Wallace, Savannah. Open air meetings, rallies 1,670; lectures, 1,081; sermons, 962; pages of literature, millions; posters, 230; articles, 3,450; printed gambling laws, 10,000; law enforcement more rigid than ever before, especially enforcement of tobacco and cigaret laws; "blind tigers" and moving pictures; brewer offered \$25,000 not to show "John Barleycorn" (not accepted); 1,039 saloons voted out; not one election gained by wets; 353,272 women voted in state; 75 per cent voting dry; out of 101 counties only one wholly wet; 16 with but one wet spot, and 52 wholly dry; 315 townships voted out saloons; costs 18 cents per second to care for paupers caused by liquor traffic; 900 candidates pledged for constitutional convention; all must go on record regarding suffrage and liquor traffic; \$2,368.88 spent in this department; "sane fourth," 17 reported, many others.

Idaho—Mrs. Grace Yockey, Fruitland. Good work done for law enforcement; arresting bootleggers; one city cleaned up from gambling and bootlegging; a number did not give definite report.

Iowa—Mrs. Natalie Gordon, Des Moines. Remonstrated against 75 street fairs; patriotism and the use of United States flags in at least 20 towns; much effort in all lines of law enforcement; pages of literature, 70,000; posters and placards, 4,500; campaign post cards, 10,000; "sane fourth," 25.

Indiana—Gertrude Fulton, Portland. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, sermons, 248; pages of literature, 49,857; posters, 100; articles, 168; education against gambling; 14 counties had success in law enforcement; objectionable billboards and street fairs put out; four reported "sane fourth"; much more work done but not reported.

Kansas—Mary Cissna, Fort Scott. Christian Citizenship meetings, rallies, lectures, 159; sermons, 53; pages of literature, 10,800; posters, 1,058; postcards, 295; press articles, 165; education against gambling; copies printed gambling laws, 370; against polygamy four petitions, 200 signatures; efforts for law enforcement by petitions; remonstrances, meetings with city council, etc.; good work done in local campaigns; patriotic salute program carried out in many schools.

Kentucky—Mrs. Nora Rawls, Princeton. Good work accomplished,

but reports not definite. In Louisville, Bowling Green and Grayson Springs work has met with results.

Maine—Janet H. Blackford. Pages of literature, 14,800; posters and placards, 112; articles, 4; meetings reported, 4; Union Signal to pastors and Young Crusader to teachers; 50 letters to Congress for national constitutional prohibition; superintendent sent literature to the 185 unions in state; much work done not reported.

Massachusetts—Emma H. Howland, Boston. Christian Citizenship department advancing and shows gratifying result; all counties accomplished some work and poster campaign carried out; special meetings, press articles, large quantities of literature; co-operation in "sane fourths." One union reports 45 posters, 62 articles; 6,055 envelopes containing 32,500 circulars.

Michigan—Mrs. P. J. Howard, Petoskey. Christian Citizenship meetings, 15; sermons, 250; much education against gambling; many remonstrances against saloons; objectionable bill boards and street fairs not allowed; teachers in public schools supplied with helps for teaching patriotism; all worked for "sane fourths."

Nebraska—Sarah R. Culver, Albion. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, sermons, 168; pages literature, 16,525; posters, 7; post cards, 498; articles, 15; education against gambling; literature against polygamy; 7 censor movies; \$20 to enforce law against cigarets; hundreds of petitions for franchise; remonstrances against saloons and objectional billboards; protests against street fairs; good results for teaching of patriotism; superintendent as all other Nebraska women worked overtime for the suffrage campaign; literature sent to every union and monthly letter and state paper.

New Hampshire—Clara A. Woodbury, Nashua. Superintendent communicated with every union in the state twice; sent hundreds of leaflets; public meetings for national prohibition and to help create no-license sentiment for campaign in New Hampshire. Some unions posted towns with no-license posters; raised money to send out literature and lecturers for campaign; much good work done.

New Jersey—Belle M. Wiggins, Succasunna. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, 142; sermons, 165; pages, 12,791; posters, 4,531; placards, 1,213; post cards, 406; articles, 350; remonstrances against saloons, 22; billboards, 3; street fairs, 2; playgrounds, 5; supervision, 3; "sane fourth," 16; Hobson's address in schools; temperance papers, 181; 240 copies of Dr Mason's address; one county placed Hobson's address in 6 schools; strenuous work for law enforcement against cigarets; picture shows, immoral dances, gambling devices, illicit sale of liquors; 500 copies of cigaret laws; 300 names against all night licenses; clean up crusade in Morris county; 47

unions report special effort for Union Signal campaign edition. First prize for reports from 68 unions.

Minnesota—Phoebe M. Fuller, Redwood Falls. A great work in all lines of law enforcement against gambling, saloons, etc. November election gave the state a “dry” senate and majority in house; remonstrated and put out and voted out saloons in many places; flag used in all public schools; distributed large number campaign edition Union Signal; 250 saloons put out by decision of United States supreme court.

New York—Elizabeth Melette, Geneva. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, and sermons, 118; county meetings, 17; pages of literature, 18,914; posters and placards, 2,452; postcards, 8,775; articles, 12; law enforcement by seven counties; resolutions and petitions to Congress, 1,439; state prohibition, 141; county no-license campaigns, 6; remonstrances against saloons, 19; one saloon keeper indicted; play grounds 6, young women in charge; “sane fourth,” 5; special effort Union Signal campaign edition, 50; state superintendent expects to collect cartoons and striking pictures and use stereopticon for public meetings; great campaign in New York this year; placards in street cars in many cities; 10,000 post cards at state fair; splendid parade at state convention organized by state superintendent; 1,000 women in line carrying 100 posters, 300 Young Campaigners in line, led by police and band.

Ohio—Olive K. Dean, Xenia. Strenuous campaign for prohibition and suffrage, also campaigns against evil and for law enforcement, protesting against demoralizing shows, moving pictures and songs; 50 unions report, 23 superintendents; rallies and meetings, 95; open air, 70; medal contests, 10; institutes, 21; Sunday schools, 22; articles, 74; pages 14,560; petitions, 78; signatures, 40,820; \$564 expended; 12 “sane fourth;” letters and post cards, 181; lectures, 31; posters, 1,290; protests against gambling and improper shows, 315; strong work in local option election. Prize for best county work reported.

North Carolina—J. E. M. Davenport, Pineville. Sent an article to each of the leading dailies and to the religious press of the state making appeal for sermons on Christian Citizenship Sunday; compiled a patriotic exercise for the public schools which has met with approval of state superintendent who will assist in placing it in hands of teachers.

Oregon—S. A. Cope, Phoenix. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, sermons, 287; pages of literature, 37,339; posters, 185; articles, 27; city councils asked to enforce tobacco laws; 16 petitions circulated in local campaigns, secured 2,497 names; two towns voted “dry”; councils visited; 2,578 visits to voters; 21 remonstrances against saloons; requests for flag salute and teaching of patriotism;

“sane fourths” reported, 2; over 20,000 names secured by W. C. T. U. for Oregon “dry” referendum.

Pennsylvania—Anna E. Willson, Philadelphia. Christian Citizenship meetings and sermons, 82; 1 medal contest; 7 educational institutions; 34 articles; pages of literature, 12,314; many signed saloon remonstrances; petitions against gambling, social evil, child labor, illegal selling stopped in several places; public playgrounds well supervised; in one county all schools have flags and flag salute; have “Boy and Girl Pioneers” all signing “Frances Willard pledge” against tobacco and cigarets, etc.

Rhode Island—E. H. Roberts, Greenville. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, sermons, 8; posters, 333; petitions to town council and governor asking for law enforcement, followed by raids and some places closed; vote on no license once in two years—this is not the year but much done for fall election; remonstrances, 2; 2 unions report flag and patriotism in schools; literature to voters; co-operation with prohibition clubs, Y. P. C. E. and other societies; poster work best feature this year.

South Carolina—Mrs. S. C. Morris, Newberry. Pages of literature, 7,472; handbills, 21,000; nine unions held Christian Citizenship meetings; seven sent reports; 2 rallies; 7 lectures; sermons preached; 12 placards posted; 5 articles; 85 letters; 12 post cards.

South Dakota—No superintendent but good work along Christian Citizenship lines reported by secretary. “Sane fourth” on grounds of State Agricultural Schools.

Tennessee—Mrs. E. W. Pentecost. Sermons, 12; pages of literature, 400; articles, 2; helped elect city board who enforce law and urge law enforcement; another petitioned city authorities for better law enforcement; another co-operates with all reform organizations for child labor, relief bureau, prisoners aid and others needy; telegrams to Congress commending Secretary Daniels; pages of literature, 5,033; posters, 15; articles, 18; committees interviewed mayor and other officers on all reform and temperance laws for their enforcement; “sane fourth”; patriotism in schools.

Utah—Elizabeth McLeese, Salt Lake. Christian Citizenship meetings, lectures, sermons, 58; pages of literature, 35,000; posters, 50; post cards, 30; articles, 5; cut liquor and cigaret ads from paper, sent to editor saying, “These ads are offensive to me, when will they cease?”; literature and work in local option campaigns; protests to Commercial Club against objectionable features of carnival last year, with result of such being eliminated this year; schools teach patriotism and use flags; Signal and Young Crusader to teachers; several playgrounds; supervision by matrons and policewoman;

used posters on lawns; held 3 silver medal contests; letters to Congress; 250 names to petitions to Congress.

Vermont—Clara M. Atwood, Bethel. Christian Citizenship meetings and sermons, 17; much good work not reported has been accomplished.

Washington (East)—Mrs. Reeves, Wenatchee. Because of strenuous campaign it has been impossible to get definite reports but the glorious result, state-wide prohibition, pays well.

Washington (West)—Mrs. E. P. Mayfield, Seattle. Impossible to segregate for department reports. Personal work of superintendent: Lectures, 57; Sunday schools, 15; letters to residents and physicians, 200; to county superintendents, 30; letters enclosing literature, 300; leaflets by boys and self, 2,000; 1 electric sign "Vote for State-wide Prohibition, November 3," which the liquor men put out of commission one night and wires were run into a private room; 1 electric running motograph cost \$550; chairman of Seattle parade committee; led "Flying Squadron" parade with Christian Citizenship flag.

The work in this department can never be adequately reported. every superintendent has worked overtime and especially so in the campaign states.

National superintendent has published nine new leaflets and reprinted 6. Sent 11,000 "Plan of Work" gratis to every state superintendent for each local union. Sent out gratis, 40,288 pages of literature. More requests for literature than in any previous year.

EMMA L. STARRETT, Superintendent.

FRANCHISE

Never in the history of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has the department of Franchise been privileged to report so great a year's activity. Almost every state in the Union has attempted something along the lines of securing the ballot for women on equal terms with men. There have been seven states in campaign for the ballot—Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Montana, and North and South Dakota. Of these Nevada and Montana secured it. Everywhere it is conceded that the prohibitory amendments passed in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington are largely due to woman's vote. The department has published leaflets to the number of 221,000 during the year. The National superintendent has delivered about 250 addresses upon suffrage in ten states.

Arkansas—The state president has been most actively engaged in suffrage work. Two thousand pages of literature have been distributed and several suffrage debates given. A resolution providing

for equal suffrage was introduced at the last session of the legislature and will be introduced again in January, 1915.

California (North)—Sixteen unions studying regularly the science of government; 20 sermons and addresses given; 3,659 names secured on California dry petition, and much help given to other states who are seeking the ballot.

California (South)—The women of Southern California have continued in their courses of study to aid them in the exercise of their citizenship and have rendered valuable help to the states near them who have been working for the ballot.

Connecticut—The state superintendent reports 7,785 pages of literature distributed; 8 parlor meetings and 4 open-air meetings held; 28 suffrage addresses given.

Delaware—Reports 1,000 pages of literature distributed; 5 parlor meetings; and effort to enroll the names of the women of the state in a petition for suffrage.

Florida—Two hundred pages of literature distributed; 2 public meetings; 2 parlor meetings; 1 suffrage contest. Several local unions plan to follow a course in civic studies.

Georgia—Has distributed more than 10,000 pages of literature and held over 130 meetings with 75 debates. Many of the local unions are following studies in civics at their regular meeting.

Illinois—Pages of literature distributed, 166,148; meetings held, over 700; suffrage contests, 15; suffrage lectures and debates, 365; 75 local unions followed a definite course in civics; 108 articles published; 82 per cent of women voting voted "dry"; 74 schools of instruction held.

Indiana—Has made tremendous gains during the year in suffrage interest as well as in suffrage activity; 36,222 leaflets distributed, 303 articles written for the press; 235 meetings held, 26 debates and 22 oratorical contests. This state has spent over \$300 in this department and presents the best report of any state.

Iowa—Had a splendid campaign, distributing 36,000 pages of literature, holding 49 public and 103 parlor meetings, with many suffrage contests and suffrage debates. The state superintendent and the state president have made many addresses during the year and over \$50 have been spent for the furtherance of department work.

Kansas—Distributed 24,800 pages of literature and held over 210 meetings in the interests of the exercise of woman's franchise. Four hundred local unions are following a course of civic studies. Being a prohibition state, the women have used their power in electing officers who would enforce the law. They have passed a splendid bill for the protection of girls called the White Slave bill. Eighty-four women hold office in Kansas.

Kentucky—Has only school suffrage and the woman have decided several questions with great advantage to the schools. One thousand pages of literature have been distributed and a large number of the unions have had the subject of suffrage presented at their meetings.

Louisiana—Reports a steady increase in the interest of this department by the local unions and over 500 pages of literature distributed.

Maine—Over 10,000 pages of literature distributed; over 60 meetings held; the subject of suffrage discussed at every institute held in the state; over 3,300 cards of enrollment have been signed by the women.

Maryland—Distributed over 3,000 leaflets, and held several public meetings. Many of the local unions are adopting the department.

Massachusetts—Distributed 5,000 pages of literature; over 100 meetings held, with 2 suffrage debates and 2 institutes; great increase in the interest of local unions in civic studies.

Michigan—Continues to campaign for the ballot; 1,500 women studying civil government; many hundreds of pages of literature distributed; and many meetings held, although no definite account has been kept.

Minnesota—Distributed 15,000 pages of literature; 90 meetings held; 21 debates; 11 sermons preached. The twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis observed May 2 by a large suffrage parade.

Missouri—Distributed 13,275 pages of literature; 60 meetings held; 28 suffrage debates; 143 suffrage institutes; 81 sermons preached; 188 articles published.

Montana—Pages of literature distributed, 10,000, and as it was a campaign state, hundreds of meetings were held.

Nebraska—Distributed 25,000 pages of literature; 500 meetings held; 47 suffrage contests; 32 suffrage debates; 8 suffrage institutes; 200 local unions following courses of civic studies.

Nevada—Reports 10,000 pages of literature distributed; 50 meetings held; 1 suffrage institute.

New Hampshire—Two hundred pages of literature distributed; 9 meetings held, 1 suffrage debate, and 1 suffrage institute; had a suffrage float on July Fourth.

New Jersey—Distributed 25,831 leaflets and held about 200 meetings; 5 suffrage contests; 6 suffrage debates; 1 suffrage institute; over 25 women serving on educational boards.

New York—Distributed 146,580 pages of literature; 375 meetings held; 12 suffrage debates; 8 suffrage institutes; 4 counties report local unions having civic courses.

North Dakota—Had a splendid campaign; 130,820 pages of litera-

ture; over 400 meetings held; 150 automobile street meetings; 11 suffrage debates, over \$2,500 spent, and the National superintendent gave two weeks of work to the state.

Ohio—It is estimated that 50,000 pages of literature were distributed during the campaign; hundreds of street meetings held; 200 suffrage contests; over 200 suffrage institutes; more than 1,000 suffrage debates.

Pennsylvania—Distributed over 80,000 pages of literature; held about 200 parlor meetings; over 400 public meetings; \$600 spent in this department; 10 counties took part in suffrage demonstration; 20 suffrage debates held. A special feature was the putting of suffrage books into public libraries.

Rhode Island—Distributed 15,000 pages of literature, and held 50 meetings.

Utah—Reports 1 town going dry by the aid of woman's ballot. The state president, Mrs. Lulu Shepard, has given 200 addresses in the interests of suffrage.

Vermont—Reports 2,500 pages of literature distributed, 50 meetings held and 4 debates.

Washington—Distributed 200 leaflets; 200 meetings held; 14 lectures given on Civic Housekeeping; 140 local unions follow courses of civic studies.

West Virginia—Reports 1,250 pages of literature distributed and many meetings held. The state superintendent believes that the next legislature will submit this question to a vote of the people.

Wisconsin—The state superintendent reports several thousand leaflets distributed and much interest in the local unions in the efforts to secure the ballot for women.

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, Superintendent.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Good and effective work has been done in all parts of our country. Several states have not yet adopted the Peace department but most of these seem only waiting for an available woman to superintend it and for funds to support it. I find by letters and reports from other peace organizations that they receive much help from white-ribboners wherever they need it. Our department superintendents have been very helpful to them, and, in states where unions have not organized for the promulgation of peace principles, individuals and local unions have rendered assistance to the cause by advertising, distributing literature and by entertaining lecturers and workers and in other practical ways. In return we have been assisted by encouraging and helpful suggestions from many societies organized for peace promotion. We have received donations of books, pamphlets, tracts, reports and

other valuable and helpful literature from nearly all such organizations in Europe and America which have been gratefully acknowledged by letter and also by sending them some of our own publications.

There never was more need of peace workers and peace organizations and of their co-operation than at the present time. Let us not be discouraged by conditions in Europe. These conditions should arouse us to persevere and build the structure of peace with all our might. It may be that the awfulness of the war in Europe will arrest the thought of nations and convince them that there is a better way of settling difficulties than by cruel carnal warfare. War is a crime, a hideous, monstrous sin. No logic can justify it. God wrote upon tables of imperishable stone the command, "Thou shalt not kill," and this divine command sounds unrepealed across the ages. The war system is founded upon hatred and it is hatred of nobody in particular but only of so called "enemies." It is impersonal hate which is most absurd. It originated in carnality. It is the result of lust after conquest, power, unholy ambitions, wealth, honor, ease. They do not engender love nor the God-given qualities of goodness and righteous living.

The European war in this twentieth century of the Christian era is terribly cruel and heart-sickening in the extreme. We have met many persons who were stranded in the war zone several weeks who have told of experiences, sights and conditions too terrible to speak of. The cruel treatment of "aliens" who happened to be in the enemy's country when war was so suddenly declared was dreadful. We solicited and secured funds to help enable one of our American superintendents sojourning in a belligerent nation to get many hundreds of aliens inside the borders of their home land. Many of these returned were Hungarian, German and Russian women and children, homesick, destitute and friendless, unable to secure even consular protection.

Reports from state superintendents show much peace work has been done with good success. Many thousands of pages of peace literature have been distributed. Some of the interesting and impressive books recently published have been placed in public libraries. Peace papers have been subscribed for. Many peace lectures given and sermons preached. Public meetings with programs partly or entirely in the interests of peace have been held. The anniversary of the first conference of nations—May 18—was celebrated by the schools in many localities. Our general Peace Day (the third Sunday in December) was observed in many churches by peace sermons and by appropriate exercises in their Bible schools. In some states the subject of peace has been given a prominent place in public meetings of local unions. Much influence has been exerted to prevent military teaching in schools and the public press has been utilized

for the promulgation of peace principles. School essays have been written on subjects bearing upon peace and petitions have been circulated with great success. Hundreds of letters bearing protests or requests have been sent to government officials in cities, states and in the national capitol. Personal work has been done and influence exerted against prize fighting, lynching, capital punishment and other cruelties. Numerous resolutions for the interests and promotion of peace have been successfully presented at conferences, conventions and other public assemblies. Fine and beautiful peace floats have been in street parades, some of which have been awarded prizes. A number of young people taking part in prize contests and reciting pieces in the interests of world peace and the brotherhood of man, have won prizes.

The war system has prevailed so long in the world and has taken such a firm hold on the nations that it cannot be shaken off easily. Enormous sums of money have been invested in preparations for defence. If, in the waging of war, armaments are reduced by being destroyed until no more remain than will be needed for protection against pirates, thieves and coast robbers, let us hope and pray that such protection shall be kept intact and no increase be made that will not be needed when a world peace has been secured by treaties and by a world-established Court of Justice and Arbitration. We can point to our Canadian frontier, which has remained unarmed for a hundred years, as an example of what can be done through trust and good will.

The selfish interest of those who are financially profited by military preparations are a tremendous force at work in opposition to peace measures. This must necessarily be overcome by the promulgation of peace principles and the cultivation of public sentiment in their favor. The public press and the books used in the public schools of the nations can most rapidly promote and establish world peace on firm foundations by omitting to attribute any glory to war and by lauding the blessings and benefits of peace. There will never be a permanent end to warfare until there is an end to teaching the tactics of warfare. Oh, that men would banish the implements of hate and cease to delight in the engines of destruction! Oh, that the world of mankind may learn to believe in love, trust in reason and have faith in brotherhood. Then each nation will build its civilization upon principles of good will, and the golden rule of Christ will bring about the golden age of man.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I urgently recommend that we use our utmost influence to secure the election to Congress of those who will support every true peace measure and will especially favor limitation of armaments.

Make special effort to promulgate peace principles among children

and young people, in Loyal Temperance Legions, medal and other prize contests and in Sunday schools.

A gold medal will be given to the state superintendent who reports the largest number of medal contests held in the interests of Peace.

HANNAH J. BAILEY, Superintendent.

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

This has been a great year for the making of prohibition history. Consequently it has been a year of increasing activity for the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity. Newspapers have recognized our organization as a live maker of live news and have been more ready than ever before to chronicle W. C. T. U. movements and give space to W. C. T. U. propaganda.

Early in the year the director was deprived of expected help by the removal of her associate, Mrs. Kemp being called to Oregon to take charge of the W. C. T. U. forces in the "dry" campaign. Since she was also National Press superintendent, this change interfered with the close every-day working together necessary to the highest efficiency of both Bureau and Department, and somewhat hampered our co-operative plans. The Bureau director is also editor of publications, and while publicity activities dovetail very nicely into the publishing division of the work at National headquarters—the bringing out of campaign literature, especially of emergency literature, being an important phase of publicity effort,—still it is easily seen that the editing of books, leaflets, etc., takes time which otherwise would be given to pushing distinctively publicity schemes. Considering these two handicaps—not mentioning others—I think it may be truly said that the Publicity Bureau has made gratifying progress. Without giving a detailed statistical report, let me say we have during the year sent out numerous news items and articles; we have responded to requests from speakers and workers both within and without our organization for information and assistance, furnishing facts, figures, character sketches and cuts. We have, as time permitted, replied to misstatements in newspapers, and when a widely read journal published an anti-temperance article written by a well known writer, we made known to the editor the W. C. T. U. point of view. It was most courteously received. Later when the same journal began publishing strongly anti-liquor articles and stories we sent the editor a letter of appreciation.

The shibboleth the Publicity Bureau has adopted for itself is this: "Bring the truth to the masses!" Our purpose is through every channel open to us and through channels we must open for ourselves,

to get the truth about alcohol before the reading public. Of the many widening channels the nearest and widest is that of the public press. All newspaperdom is realizing that prohibition is one of the liveliest issues now before the country. The manager of the Western Newspaper Union said on a recent visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters that the temperance department of their ready-print and plate service was to them not a question of dollars, nor a question of philanthropy; it was a question of giving the newspapers what they want. The newspapers are demanding temperance matter, therefore the Western Newspaper Union must provide it.

I want to impress upon you the fact that every local union may help to increase this demand. Indeed, in bringing the truth to the masses it is upon the local union we must depend. Take the syndicate service, for example. Through the Western Newspaper Union we may bring temperance truth to the readers of some 17,000 newspapers. We may with a little tactful effort put the National W. C. T. U. Column into 6,500 of these papers without a single penny of expense to ourselves and without any additional cost to the editors. These 6,500 papers which have ready print sections, or what is commonly known as "patent insides."

When you go home, interview your local editor—provided you have not already done so—and if he uses ready-prints tell him that it would please a large proportion of his readers if he would give them a temperance column. He pays a certain amount for his ready-print pages and himself selects the reading matter from a schedule supplied by the syndicate. Next year each state press superintendent will be furnished with a list of the newspapers in her state using the Western Union Newspaper Union ready-prints, and it is hoped that through her direct touch with the local superintendents a canvass of these newspapers will be made and every one of the editors asked to publish our Temperance Column. Estimating the average circulation of these weekly papers to be 1,000—which is considered a low figure—if only one-half of them published our Column it would mean that three million and a quarter families would have educative and thought-arresting temperance articles and items presented to them each week by their favorite newspaper.

Besides the 6,500 ready-print papers we may get the Column into a thousand or more which use plates. If your local paper does not have a "patent inside," it doubtless prints more or less plate matter. In this case the editor should be asked to order the Temperance Column in plate form, showing him of course that a large part of his readers would like him to publish it. The plates cost one dollar for six columns, plus expressage which is usually about twenty-five cents. The editor probably uses about so much plate matter any-

way, but if he hesitates on account of expense the local union would do well to provide this small amount. It costs approximately only ten dollars a year to supply your paper with this syndicate column every week. It is this trait of regularity, of persistence, which makes the newspaper such a mighty force in the shaping of public thought. The suggestive power of the regular weekly temperance column is enormous, and the local union, the local press superintendent, who succeeds in getting the National W. C. T. U. Column into the local newspaper is helping tremendously to bring the truth to the masses, therefore to hasten the day of nation-wide prohibition.

At the Literature table you will find sample pages, also leaflets giving detailed information concerning the services. I am sorry to say that the Western Newspaper Union has no branch office west of Salt Lake City, therefore its ready-print and plate service is not practical in the Pacific Coast states because of the cost of shipping. For these states and for newspapers in other states who buy their ready-print and plate matter elsewhere we must open up other channels. The Bureau hopes to supply temperance copy to other newspaper syndicates, both local and national, and to that end negotiations are under way. More would have been done in this direction but for the handicaps referred to.

I want to bring home to each one of you this fact: You are not making the most of your opportunities, you are not getting the value you might get out of this Bureau you have established, until the syndicate service **now open to us** is utilized by every local union where it is practicable. At this Convention you will get many ideas which you will take home and crystallize into definite effort. With all your getting, get, I pray you, a publicity idea which will manifest the coming year in a more general use of the National W. C. T. U. Column.

It should be remembered that the temperance feature of its service is not a money-making proposition for the Western Newspaper Union. "Our interest," writes the manager, "is purely that of assisting the W. C. T. U. in its work. So far as the use of the ready-prints is concerned the temperance department adds nothing to our revenue, and the amount of plate business is not sufficiently large to make it any object whatever." Notwithstanding this, they continue to render valuable aid to the Bureau by getting out booklets and circular letters, printing and mailing these at their own expense. They we might directly reach every local union, I asked each state president a few minutes ago to furnish me with her directory. With the exception of two, every president responded, thus expressing her readiness to co-operate in the National publicity work.

The liquor men send out a vast amount of plate matter, but they pay a vast amount of money to the syndicate for it. This is where we score one financially over the liquor interests. The Western Newspaper Union prints six columns every six weeks for the National W. C. T. U. and sends them out over the country without cost to us. The liquor organizations furnish the newspapers with free plate matter, indeed, often paying them for publishing it. The W. C. T. U. local union occasionally pays out \$10 for fifty two columns of temperance plates. Significant facts these!

There are of course a large number of newspapers which do not use either ready-prints or plates. Most of these are, we believe, friendly to the temperance reform and willing to publish items from time to time if supplied in convenient form as copy. In June we sent out some thousand copies of a sheet it was proposed to issue monthly provided newspapers, W. C. T. U. press workers and others expressed a desire for it. Before the month was out a sufficient number had done so and the regular publication of our clip sheet began. In July 1,500 copies were issued; in August and September, 2,000; in October, 2,500; November's issue is 3,000. It is sent free to editors who agree to to use more or less of the items, and to press superintendents who desire its help in preparing W. C. T. U. local columns. The paragraphs are short—making good “fillers” or bases for editorials. They are printed on one side of the sheet for easy clipping and are, we believe, of a character that will receive the approval of most editors, no matter what their—the editors’—personal views or political affiliations. With every sample copy mailed to editors from Headquarters there goes a reply post card addressed to the National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity, Evanston, Ill., and having on the reverse side these words: “We shall be glad to publish items from your sheet. Signed ———.” I recommend this plan to state press workers who send out sample copies.

New York state takes 500 of these press sheets each month. They are mailed to the newspapers direct from National Headquarters. I am hoping that other states will adopt a similar plan, taking a proportional number of sheets. Five hundred copies go to Hawaii for the joint use of the W. C. T. U., and the Anti-Saloon League; 500 are distributed among the states by the National press superintendent and many more are sent from Headquarters into campaign states and to local press workers. Church papers are using the sheets and hundreds of daily and weekly newspapers. Sample copies will be found at the Literature table, and may be obtained at any time by writing to the **Publicity Bureau**.

Bear in mind that whenever a newspaper will publish our material in ready-print or plate form it is to be preferred to the clip-sheet—first, because the readers get an entire column instead of isolated paragraphs used perhaps as fillers in different parts of the paper; second, because of the regularity of its appearance; last, but by no means least, because it directs attention to our organization as such, and adds particularly to the community's interest in the work and workers of the local W. C. T. U.

I will not dwell upon other phases of publicity work. Plans and recommendations will be sent to state presidents and press superintendents from time to time during the coming year.

I earnestly ask the co-operation of the National organizers and of all our field workers. Please emphasize wherever you go this year the enlarging opportunities for press work by the local union. And I urge especially that the plans and methods of the National Bureau of Publicity be presented at W. C. T. U. Institutes and Schools of Method.

Let me say what I have said before, neither the syndicate service nor the monthly clip sheet is intended to take the place of the local W. C. T. U. Column, but to supplement it. Local news is always the liveliest and most interesting news for the local reader, the most sought after by the local editor. Unions must first make news—in other words, **do things**—and then must report it with what has been called “journalistic detachment”; that is, there should be no expression of opinion in news items.

It has been said that the voice of the people is the voice of God—**when they think**. Get the people to **think** and the liquor traffic will go. Let us redouble, let us quadruple, our efforts to bring think-making truth to the masses.

CLARA C. CHAPIN, Director.

REPORT OF THE W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The year just closed began with the launching of a joint resolution for national constitutional prohibition. The formal presentation to Congress was preceded by three great meetings held in the city of Washington; two on Sunday, December 7, under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U.; one in Columbia Theatre, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens presiding; the other in the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Frances P. Parks National corresponding secretary, presiding. Five general officers, twelve state presidents and several National superintendents were in attendance, coming from different parts of the country to be present. Short addresses were made by several, Mrs.

Stevens and Mrs. Armor making the principal addresses of the afternoon.

The following Wednesday, December 10, will stand out in memory as a day set apart for a wonderful uplift of the cause of temperance. In conjunction with the American Anti-Saloon League a great meeting was held on the steps of the capitol building. It is safe to say no greater meeting was ever held on those historic steps. Thousands of men and hundreds of women stood for over two hours as the representatives of the A. S. L. and the National W. C. T. U. presented their arguments for National Constitutional Prohibition. In the afternoon Captain R. P. Hobson in a wonderful address formally presented the resolution in the House, and the day following, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas did the same in the Senate.

These were the last meetings attended by our beloved National president. At their conclusion she returned to her home in Portland, Maine, and in a few weeks "she was not, for God took her."

Numerous hearings before Senate and House Judiciary committees were held in the spring, Miss Anna Gordon coming directly from the stricken home in Maine to present to the committees a message from Mrs. Stevens written with her own hand a few hours before she passed away. As Miss Gordon concluded, the chairman of the committee, Hon H. D. Clayton of Alabama, said, "The committee heard with profound regret of the death of Mrs. Stevens."

Several state presidents and other prominent workers rallied to these hearings and spoke with great acceptability in the interest of their respective states. At a hearing in opposition to the measure (speakers composed mainly of members of the German-American Alliance) an extract was read purporting to be a quotation from Frances Willard's writings in which she strongly opposed national constitutional prohibition. In reply, Miss Gordon, who had arrived from Evanston that morning, rose and addressing the chairman said, "I was closely associated with Miss Willard for forty-one years and am familiar with all of her addresses and other utterances on the subject of prohibition. I know she was a strong advocate of prohibition by federal amendment as long as she lived." How glad we were that Miss Gordon was present to give the truth concerning the attitude of Miss Willard regarding this important step! Petitions in great numbers, favoring the Hobson amendment and representing between three and four million people, have come to my office from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters to be sent on to their respective Senators and Representatives. While to some the sending of petitions to Congress may not seem of great weight, still it shows the Senator or Representa-

tive from a special district that his constituents are awake on the subject and expect him to do his duty.

The next measure of importance was the Kenyon Injunction and Abatement Act for the District of Columbia which became effective in February, passing both Houses without a dissenting vote. This law makes the owner or agent of any building used for immoral purposes guilty of maintaining a nuisance and movable property may be seized and sold in payment of the costs of the action and the house closed, with further penalties if the conditions are not met. As a result a portion of the city of Washington known as "The Division" ever since the days of the Civil War and almost entirely given over to houses of ill repute, has been entirely eliminated. It is safe to say no bill introduced in Congress in many years aroused the interest which this bill did, both on the part of Congress and residents of the city. Many prominent women helped girls who had been inmates of these houses to obtain honest employment, paid their board in hospitals while undergoing medical care, and in a few instances took them into their own homes until restored to their parents. Some of the girls returned to their evil ways but a large majority chose the better part.

During the month of February, Senator Gronna of North Dakota introduced a bill in the senate "To prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in the territory of Hawaii." At a hearing in support of this bill before the Senate committee on insular possessions, Mr. John G. Woolley, who resided in Hawaii for several years, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, who visited the Islands on her trip around the world, told the committee that this prohibitory law was greatly needed to protect not only the natives but the thousands of soldiers and sailors of the U. S. Army and Navy garrisoned there.

At the request of the International Reform Bureau, a bill was introduced in both Houses for a Federal Motion Picture Commission. Hearings have been held, petitions received, and much interest shown, but the bill was pending when Congress adjourned. That proper censorship of moving pictures is absolutely necessary is brought home to every one visiting such an entertainment. Impressions for either good or evil are stamped on the plastic minds of the boys and girls who in such vast numbers attend these places of amusement.

On behalf of the 300,000 members of the W. C. T. U. a protest was sent to President Wilson against placing an extra tax on beer and domestic wines. This was signed by Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting president; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, superintendent of Legislation. Our temperance friends in Congress felt with us that an increased tax on liquor of any kind will have the inevitable result of making the federal gov-

ernment more and more dependent upon liquor revenues, and will very seriously interfere with the movement for national constitutional prohibition.

During the winter Senator Gronna presented a petition to the Senate from Alaska which was so comprehensive that he had it read and later printed in the Congressional Record.

Never in the history of our country have so many peace treaties with foreign nations been ratified as during this Congress. About thirty have been acted upon by the Senate and signed by President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

The whole civilized world was touched by the untimely death of Mrs. Wilson. Soon after coming to live in the White House, she identified herself with an organization looking toward the betterment of the poor, especially of the housing conditions in the city of Washington. She visited the alleys where so much poverty and degradation have been covered over and saw for herself how many families were forced by circumstances to live in those deplorable surroundings. She personally applied to Congress for legislation which would prevent owners renting property in alleys for housing of human beings. A bill covering the situation was framed and introduced in the Senate and House but, as is so often the case, it was not pressed. A few hours before Mrs. Wilson's death she whispered to her husband that she could go so much more willingly if she knew that bill had become a law. Word was immediately sent to the capitol and before she passed away she had the satisfaction of knowing the bill had passed and would become a law at once.

It is impossible to properly report the work of a National superintendent whose work is as varied as is that of the department of legislation. Many singular and sometimes exacting requests come from different parts of the country which frequently necessitate days, sometimes weeks, of effort and numerous visits to some of the departments. Many hearings for the different bills in which we are interested; a large mail to be attended to; many calls outside the legitimate work; almost daily visits to the capitol or the capitol office buildings; interviews with members and senators which necessitate long weary hours of waiting; numerous callers from every section of the land whom we are always glad to welcome to our Washington headquarters; the getting together of leaders to map out plans for the furtherance of our work—these and many other doings go to show something of the busy life of your representative at Washington.

The second session of the Sixty-third Congress which has just closed was the longest in the history of our country, having been in session over a year and one-half. During this period your superin-

tendent spent most of the time in Washington and issued her weekly letter for the Union Signal.

Special thanks are due the rank and file for their unfailing response to many requests for help. It has never failed. Despite the many calls the women always responded with alacrity. Without this faithful, energetic, patient backing, your representative at Washington could do little or nothing.

MARGARET DYE ELLIS.

ANTI-POLYGAMY AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

During the past year legislatures met in only six of the remaining states which have not passed the resolution for an anti-polygamy amendment to the federal constitution. The resolution was introduced in five of these states legislatures and passed in Maryland. In the other states, although valiant work was done, prohibition measures had right of way, and the resolution did not pass both houses for lack of time.

During the coming year twelve states will have an opportunity of presenting the resolution to their legislatures. Several have signified their determination to add the names of their states to the list of thirty-one states which have passed the resolution for an anti-polygamy amendment.

The following resolution was adopted by the National Convention: Resolved, That we continue our work during the coming year for an anti-polygamy amendment to the federal constitution.

HARRIET S. PRITCHARD, Special Committee.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We, Christian women of this nation, conscious of the great evils and appalled by the danger of intemperance, believe it our duty, under the providence of God, to unite our efforts for its extinction and for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. That we may successfully prosecute this work, we adopt the following:

ARTICLE I

NAME

This association shall be known as the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II

AUXILIARIES

Any Woman's Christian Temperance Union, state or territorial, may become auxiliary to the National W. C. T. U. by endorsing the constitution and paying annual dues.

ARTICLE III

FINANCE

Each state organization shall pay annually to the National treasury an amount equal to ten cents per member.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

The officers shall be a president, a vice-president-at-large, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, an assistant recording secretary and a treasurer. The presidents of states, territories, and the District of Columbia shall be vice-presidents ex-officio, and these, together with the General Officers, shall constitute an Official Board. The Official Board, the general secretary, the field secretary, and the college secretary of the Young People's Branch and the general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, the board of superintendents, the board

of organizers, the lecturers, the evangelists, the managing editor of *The Union Signal*, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, the National press correspondent and the musical director shall constitute an executive committee to control and provide for the general interests of the work, and nine shall be a quorum at any meeting.

ARTICLE V

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The annual or biennial meeting shall be composed of the executive committee, chairmen of standing committees, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate from every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers, and state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

Sec. 2. The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid \$50 into the National treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

The annual or biennial meetings at which officers shall be elected, shall be held in October, November, or December, at such places as may be determined upon at the previous annual or biennial meeting or by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual or biennial meeting, provided notice of the subject-matter of amendment has been given in writing at the previous annual or biennial meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Union, and also at all executive committee meetings. In case of the inability of the President to act, the duties shall devolve upon the Vice-President-at-large, and in case of her inability to act, upon the General Officers in the order of their election.

Sec. 2. She may, through the recording secretary, call special meetings of the executive committee, when she may deem it necessary or in response to the written request of any seven members of the executive committee, in which case the topics to be considered at the meeting shall be stated. She may also call such meetings of the Official Board as may be deemed necessary to consider matters to be presented later to the executive committee or to the convention. The President's address shall be delivered on the first morning of the National convention, to be followed by the reports of the other General Officers.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to conduct the correspondence of the organization and to perform all duties usual to such office. She shall also send to each state corresponding secretary at least two months before the annual or biennial meeting a blank for her report for the current year.

RECORDING SECRETARY

Sec. 4. The recording secretary shall keep correct records of all meetings of the Union and of the executive committee. She shall send to each member of the executive committee a notice of such meetings. She shall appraise members of the committees of their appointment. At the first meeting of each annual or biennial session she shall read in their order, for action by said meeting, the minutes of all meetings of the executive committee since the last annual or biennial meeting, and shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to such office.

TREASURER

Sec. 5. The treasurer shall receive all moneys and disburse the same on order of the President and Secretary, and shall keep an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures, and give a report of the same at the annual or biennial meeting. The fiscal year shall terminate two weeks previous to the annual or biennial meeting, and

the books shall then be closed. She shall give the corresponding secretary the whole number of delegates to which each state is entitled according to the amount of dues paid, and shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to the office.

ARTICLE II

WORK OF THE UNION

The work of the Union shall be embraced under the following heads: Organization, Evangelistic, Preventive, Educational, Social and Legal.

ARTICLE III

SUPERINTENDENTS

Section 1. So far as the work of the Union can be divided into departments, each of these shall be placed in charge of a superintendent.

Sec. 2. The superintendents shall constitute a board and shall elect annually or biennially a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer by ballot. The chairman shall not be eligible for office for two consecutive terms. Seven shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. In the appointment of a National superintendent, only a woman who has served successfully in the department in her own state, or who has been qualified by National experience or endorsed by the National officers shall be considered.

(a) It shall be understood that the appropriation received by each superintendent shall be for the publishing of literature including plan of work, general expenses of the department, and any other expenses necessary for the furtherance of the work of the department.

(b) A committee consisting of the editor of publications, and the National superintendent of literature shall pass upon all department literature published that bears in any way the National imprint; the National officers to be ex-officio members of this committee.

(c) The National superintendents shall continue to furnish their supplies to the National W. C. T. U. at cost plus prepaid express charges. The National W. C. T. U. shall furnish the superintendents such literature as they use in their respective departments at cost plus prepaid expressage, and superintendents shall not sell literature at less than catalogue prices.

(d) All material printed at headquarters for National superintendents shall be edited free of charge, and printing charged to the superintendent at cost. On all runs of 5,000 copies or more the National W. C. T. U. will purchase 2,000 copies if the superintendent so desires.

(e) If a National superintendent cannot, on account of insufficient appropriation or for any other reason keep up her supplies as advertised, the General Officers shall have the authority to order such

leaflets printed or discontinued or others substituted at the expense of the National W. C. T. U. so that the stock may be maintained.

(f) If the superintendent resigns or for any reason is discontinued all supplies bearing the imprint of the National W. C. T. U. superintendent, including plates, etc., shall be turned over to be handled as the General Officers direct.

(g) The department literature of the superintendents of the National W. C. T. U. shall bear the imprint of the National W. C. T. U.

(h) In the event that any superintendent resign, die or become incapacitated during the year the General Officers shall be empowered to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 4. Branch secretaries and superintendents of departments of work may arrange at the National convention for meetings with the state Branch secretaries and superintendents of departments and others, for the development of the work of the several Branches and departments. All announcements of such meetings shall be given only by the National recording secretaries from the platform.

Sec. 5. A Branch or a department of work cannot be created, discontinued, divided, combined or merged at any National convention, without a year's notice, unless by recommendation of either the Official Board or the board of superintendents, such recommendation to be confirmed by the executive committee and by the convention.

ARTICLE IV

NATIONAL LECTURERS, ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS, AND EVANGELISTS

Section 1. A National lecturer, organizer and lecturer, or an evangelist must be an educated Christian woman and a member of a local union in the state in which she lives. She must be endorsed each year by her state officers. In order to be eligible for re-appointment, she must be actively engaged in the work, have filled one month's engagements during the year and have spoken in at least one state beside her own.

Sec. 2. National organizers and lecturers shall be formed into a board of which the National corresponding secretary shall be chairman. This board shall, during the National convention, hold meetings to which state organizers shall be invited, and shall report to the convention.

Sec. 3. At least one month before convention, each National lecturer must report to the National corresponding secretary, the number of lectures she has delivered, upon what subjects and in how many states.

Sec. 4. A new candidate for National lecturer, or organizer and

lecturer, must file her application with the National corresponding secretary three months before the National convention and must at the same time file the written endorsement of three state presidents in whose state she has filled engagements and who have heard her deliver a public address.

Sec. 5. Organizers shall send annually the required endorsement to the National corresponding secretary. New candidates shall be nominated by ballot in the Official Board.

EVANGELISTS

Sec. 6. A new candidate for National evangelist, before she is recommended by the National superintendent of the Evangelistic department to the National General Officers, must present to the National superintendent of the Evangelistic department a certificate showing that she has taken a course of Bible study, other requirements to be the same as those applied to the organizers.

Sec. 7. A lecturer or organizer for a Branch shall be recommended by the National secretary of that Branch, and shall come and continue under the same requirements as National Lecturers, organizers and evangelists.

ARTICLE V

ELECTIONS

Section 1. The General Officers shall be nominated and elected by ballot on the morning of the last day but one of the annual or biennial meetings.

Sec. 2. The report of the Official Board concerning the nomination of the general secretary, the field secretary and the college secretary of the Young People's Branch and the general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, superintendents, lecturers, organizers and lecturers, and evangelists, shall be presented to the convention immediately after the election of the General Officers, and when the report is accepted the general secretary, the field secretary and the college secretary of the Young People's Branch, and the general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, superintendents, lecturers, organizers and lecturers, and evangelists, shall be declared elected.

Sec. 3. Any Branch secretary, lecturer, organizer and lecturer, or evangelist who is a candidate for reappointment and to whose renomination objection is made by any member of the Official Board, shall, if present at the National convention, be granted the opportunity of a conference with a subcommittee of the Official Board, and after a report from such subcommittee has been heard the nomination of the candidate shall be made by ballot and a majority vote required.

VOTING

Sec. 4. General Officers, superintendents of departments, chairmen of standing committees, Branch secretaries and ex-officio members shall vote in person.

TELLERS

Sec. 5. Tellers having been appointed by the President, a nominating ballot shall be cast for each officer separately and the members of the convention shall then proceed to vote by ballot for the persons thus nominated.

VACANCIES IN DELEGATIONS

Sec. 6. Each delegation may fill its quota by visiting members from its own state; if any state president is absent said state may be represented on the executive committee by a member of its delegation accredited for such service by the state executive committee, notice of which shall be sent to the National corresponding secretary by the state recording secretary.

Sec. 7. The managing editor of *The Union Signal* and the managing editor of *The Young Crusader* shall be nominated by the General Officers and elected by the executive committee.

Sec. 8. The auditor shall be nominated by the General Officers and elected by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

Section 1. The finance committee shall consist of three members, who shall arrange and provide for public collections, and advance such other measures as may seem wise to meet the expenses of the annual or biennial convention. The treasurer shall be chairman of this committee.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Sec. 2. The committee on resolutions shall be a standing committee of seven, appointed by the executive committee, with one member each from the Official Board and board of superintendents. Said committee shall formulate and present resolutions expressing the principles of the organization. Special department resolutions shall be offered by each superintendent, evangelist, or organizer immediately after presenting her report.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

Sec. 3. This committee consists of the General Officers and three superintendents elected by the board of superintendents, the latter to confine themselves to the arrangement of department work. The evangelistic superintendent shall each year send to the program committee for approval a varied and useful program for the convention devotional service. The devotional service every day shall be from 12 noon to 12:30 p. m. The second day of the convention, the last half hour of the morning shall be given to the memorial service, which shall be in charge of the President, or one whom she shall appoint. The report of the committee on resolutions shall be placed on the program

previous to the election of officers. All proposed amendments to the constitution shall be grouped and shall be considered the second day of the convention.

ARTICLE VII

NOTICES

Section 1. All documents and announcements from the General Officers shall be sent to the state unions through their respective presidents or corresponding secretaries.

ARTICLE VIII

EXPENSES

Section 1. The expenses of the General Officers in traveling to and from annual or biennial meetings and called executive meetings, also for postage and stationery, shall be paid from the National treasury.

APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 2. All salaries and appropriations for department work shall be estimated by a committee on appropriations consisting of three state presidents and two National superintendents, with the National treasurer as an advisory member. This committee shall submit its report to the Official Board for action.

HEADQUARTERS

Sec. 3. The headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. shall be 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

ARTICLE IX

LIFE MEMBERS, LIFE PATRONS, AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS

Section 1. Any person of known total abstinence habits, in every way worthy of the temperance cause, may be made a life member of this organization by the payment of \$25 to this organization. Memorial members may be constituted in like manner. A life patron is constituted by the payment of \$100 to further the work of the organization. The names of life members and life patrons of the National organization shall be enrolled in the National report. They shall receive certificate and badge, also a copy of the President's annual address, and convention program, annually. The names of memorial members shall be enrolled in the annual report.

ARTICLE X

Section 1. No state union shall be bound by any principle espoused or plan devised by the National W. C. T. U. except that all state auxiliaries must subscribe to the total abstinence pledge and to the constitution of the National Union.

Sec. 2. All invitations for the entertainment of the National convention shall be extended in open convention without debate and referred to the executive committee for decision.

ARTICLE XI

Section 1. When, because of special conditions, it shall be deemed advisable to so divide a state that the territory shall constitute two state organizations, each of which shall be auxiliary to the National Union, such division shall be submitted to the General Officers of the National Union, who shall ratify or reject.

Sec. 2. Any state so divided, either portion of which fails to hold its annual meeting, or to send annual dues to the treasurer for at least 100 members, shall forfeit its separate statehood, and again become part of the auxiliary.

ARTICLE XII

The amount for supplies allowed by a National superintendent to a state superintendent shall not exceed \$10, without the knowledge and consent of the general officers of said state.

ARTICLE XIII

These by-laws may be amended or new by-laws enacted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

STANDING RULES

No. 1. The minutes of the convention shall be read each morning at 10 o'clock.

No. 2. National superintendents, lecturers and evangelists are such by reason of appointment by the National W. C. T. U. In their several states they hold the same relation to the general work of the state as do all other members of the state organization, and they do not outrank the state officers. They should not appeal to the local unions for contributions of money without the consent of the National or state officers, nor interfere in any way with the policy or plan of work of the state unions.

No. 3. The time of each superintendent's report shall be limited to ten minutes and the time shall not be extended.

No. 4. At each annual or biennial convention there shall be appointed by the Official Board a committee, whose duty it shall be to supervise the distribution of literature. No literature shall be circulated in the delegations unless endorsed by said committee. This shall not be construed to apply to reports provided for on program.

No. 5. An hour shall be given at the second meeting of the ante-executive committee to consider in detail all that relates to organi-

zation, the amount paid in different parts of the field and the returns for the money and labor expended.

No. 6. All conferences and meetings held by members of the National convention shall adjourn in time for the members to be in their seats in convention when it opens, unless excused by the Chair.

No. 7. All notices of conferences shall be read each morning by the secretaries immediately after the reading of the journal and report of the executive committee.

No. 8. When a difficulty arises in any state W. C. T. U. and is referred by one-fourth vote of the state executive committee to the National W. C. T. U. for adjustment, the matter shall be first submitted to a subcommittee and said subcommittee shall have power to determine whether it shall be referred to the executive committee for consideration. If decided in the affirmative, said subcommittee shall bring it to the executive committee with or without recommendation.

No. 9. Badges and copies of the President's address shall not be given out until the first afternoon session of convention, and then only to chairmen of delegations in numbers required.

No. 10. The space for sale of literature at the annual meetings shall be under the control of a committee consisting of the National superintendent of Literature, the accredited representative of W. C. T. U. literature and the committee appointed by the Official Board to supervise the distribution of literature.

No. 11. More than one state union cannot be organized within the same state unless by action of the state union already auxiliary to the National W. C. T. U., and endorsement by the National W. C. T. U., a geographical division be made, as has been in the states of Washington, Idaho, and California, or a separate organization for colored people be made, as in the case of several of our states where colored unions have been organized.

No. 12. In order to fulfill the peculiar mission of the W. C. T. U., the organization should be distinct in its finances, in its policy, and in the publication of its literature. It should commend and appreciate rather than endorse the good work of other organizations.

No. 13. No state union should furnish its roster to anyone outside its own organization unless certain it would not be used for commercial purposes, and no union, local, county or district, should respond to appeals for funds from outside organizations without first consulting their state or National officers.

No. 14. Robert's Rules of Order shall be the basis of procedure in all our meetings, local, state and National.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

By Mrs. Hutchinson: I hereby give notice that next year I or some one in my place will move to amend Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows:

The annual or biennial meeting shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon at the previous annual or biennial meeting or by the Executive Committee, said meeting shall be held in May or June, unless for good reasons the General Officers shall decide upon some other time, in which case said decision must be ratified or endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Official Board.

By Mrs. Beauchamp: I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will at the next convention move as an amendment to the preamble of the National Constitution to strike out the clause, "For its extinction and for the entire prohibition," and insert in lieu thereof, "To secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment."

By Mrs. Burger: I hereby give notice that next year I or someone in my place will move to amend Article V of the Constitution by striking out the words "five hundred" and inserting "eight hundred."

By Mrs. Anderson: I hereby give notice that at the next annual convention I or someone in my place will move to amend Article IV, inserting after the word "superintendents" the words "director of the Bureau of Publicity."

FORM OF BEQUEST

(Please put this in your will:)

I give, bequeath and devise to THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, (incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois) the sum of Dollars, or the following premises (describe them).

To be signed by the donor in the presence of witnesses.

LIFE PATRONS—LIFE MEMBERS

The payment of one hundred dollars at one time constitutes the donor a life patron of the National W. C. T. U., and of twenty-five dollars at one time a life member of the same. A like sum for a departed friend will constitute her or him a memorial member.

The payment of ten dollars for children under five years of age will constitute them Memorial Members.

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